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HISTORY OF SANBORNTON,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In Two Volumes.

VOL. I.—ANNALS.

BY

REV. M. T. RUNNELS.

"Historia, testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magistra vitæ, nuntia vetustatis."—CICERO.

"Why turn we to our mountain homes
With more than filial feeling?
'Tis here that Freedom's altars rise,
And Freedom's sons are kneeling."

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Dedication.

TO

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF

"*OLD SANBORNTON*,"

WHEREVER RESIDING,

AND TO THE PRESENT INHABITANTS OF
THE ORIGINAL TOWN,

These Volumes

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE

AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

Personal.

About fifteen years, not of irksome, unrequited toil, but of pleasant and profitable pastime, in the intervals of other duty, have been devoted to the preparation of this History. Not an hour of drudgery — not a cheerless hour — has ever been employed upon it! A conversation with the venerable Capt. Chase Perkins — telling his graphic story of Sanbornton's Revolutionary heroes, and giving substantially that picture of the "Square" which appears on pp. 224–228 — first suggested to the author that the "History of Sanbornton" was *worthy* of being written. He therefore began immediately to employ his leisure time in collecting material for such a history, which some one might eventually write. For several years this collection of material was all he aspired to, till at last a guiding Providence seemed to propose the issuing of these volumes.

The *pecuniary* profit of the enterprise has all been given to the public, as the low price of the History evinces; but the satisfaction which the author has taken in every department of the work, from first to last, the aid imparted to himself for his pastoral duties, and an increased knowledge of human nature in general, and of the good people in particular among whom his lot was cast as a minister of the gospel, have proved an ample compensation.

Though aiming at strict fidelity to all the documents and records coming to hand, yet the fact of not being "to the manor born" may well account for numerous mistakes and misconceptions respecting matters of its past history, of which a native of the town would have been informed. It must be continually borne in mind that seventeen years ago (May, 1882) the author was as ignorant of Sanbornton and its people as of a similar district in Kamtschatka.

On deciding to publish the History, its compiler promised to himself and others that the whole should be made so clear in arrangement, and be so copiously furnished with index and other facilities, that it might be readily consulted even by the youngest. Hence, in Vol. I. especially, there is more simplifying and dividing of the subject-matter than in most books of the kind; the tables of contents are all indented upon

the margins of the pages; and the fulness and variety of the indexes, it is confidently believed, will leave nothing to be desired in this department. The book, therefore, aside from the pleasure it may give to the citizens and absent sons of Sanbornton, is recommended as an educator to the *youth* of the town in present and future generations. This is on the principle now carried out in the primary schools of Germany, and some parts of our own country, of more readily interesting the minds of children in geography and history by beginning with the *very localities in which they reside*, exciting a taste for those branches in reference to familiar objects around their own homes, and afterwards letting the circle widen as their intellects expand. With this partly in view, the design of the author has further been to make the work before us purely a *local* history; alluding to other places and more general history, as of the State or nation, only in those points at which the town of Sanbornton or its people seemed to be connected with them. This will be seen noticeably in Chapter XV., on the Revolutionary War.

It might almost appear like a departure from this principle that more full accounts should not be given of the manners and customs of the early times, and of the natural history of the town, with lists of its fauna, flora, etc. But here a desire not to enlarge unduly upon things familiarly known, and not to repeat what has been so well and often told in numerous similar works, as well as in school text-books, gazetteers, and general histories, has prevailed in the author's mind. In these particulars he has almost wholly confined himself to the notice of such things as have seemed, in a sense, *peculiar* to the town of Sanbornton.

Sources of Material for the Present Work.

Previous contributions to the "History of Sanbornton" were both meagre and fragmentary.

The Hon. Samuel L. Knapp (see Vol. II. p. 423 [10]) is said to have commenced a history of the town, as his boyhood's home; but none of his papers have ever come to light. The most important "sketches of Sanbornton," and the only ones ever known to have been published, are alluded to on page 306 of this volume They first appeared in the *Weekly Visitor*, 1824; were afterwards given under "Sanbornton" in Farmer and Moore's "Historical Collections," and were finally enlarged and published in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages by Charles Lane, Esq., being styled "Annals of the Town of Sandbornton, Belknap Co., New Hampshire, from its Earliest Settlement to the Year 1841; with Biographical Notices of some of the Earliest Settlers: by a

Citizen." That citizen was probably Col. Lane himself, who, before his death, kindly made over the free use of that pamphlet to the present writer, with a few supplementary manuscripts. The facts and statements of this valuable pamphlet — where not obtained from more original sources — are all woven into the following History, usually with a direct reference to the "Annals of 1841," or the "former" or "citizen annalist," and in a few cases, as on pp 24 and 63, with quite extended quotations made from the same. The "Biographical Notices," promised on its title-page, were never published, with the exception of one or two in the shape of newspaper articles a few years later.

The "Town Records" consulted for this History have been the following: —

(*a*) The "Proprietors' Records" (see p. 43).

(*b*) "Town Records, Vol. I.," 1771–1794 (1800), an old flexible-covered volume seven inches by twelve, 260 pages, and the first fifteen pages missing.

(*c*) "Town Records, Vol. II.," 1800–1821, same size as last, 364 pages.

(*d*) "Town Records, Vol. III.," being largely births and marriages, with family records grotesquely scattered.

(*e*) "Town Records, Vol. IV.," 1821–1846, the largest of the Town Books, ten inches by fifteen, 521 pages. And finally,

(*f*) "Town Records, Vol. V.," 1846–1856, the most elegantly bound of the older town record books, 460 pages.

The above, with A. G. Weston's "Historical Facts" of Sanbornton (MS.), and a few published newspaper sketches, pamphlet addresses, gazetteer descriptions, etc., have constituted, together with the special sources of genealogical record mentioned in the Introduction to Vol. II., the chief literary storehouses from which the materials for this History have been drawn.

Plan of the Present Work. (Vol. I.)

Starting with Cowper's beautiful distinction between "the country" and "the town," we have,

(*a*) The *territory* of Sanbornton in its primeval or natural characteristics, Chapters I. and II.

(*b*) The *anterior occupation* of this territory by wild animals and Indians, Chapters III. and IV.

(*c*) Its first connection with *white men*, as "claimed," in part,

under the Massachusetts jurisdiction; and "planned" into a town by the proprietors before settlement, Chapters V. and VI.

The town being at last "made," we have,

(*d*) Its actual settlement and incorporation, Chapters VII. and VIII.

A letter from Prof. E. D. Sanborn, LL. D., of Dartmouth College, received at this stage in the arrangement of the chapters, contained the following most timely and valuable hint: "I think it would be a good idea in a town history to treat at some length on the 'corner-stones of American liberty,' as John Adams called them [the 'corner-stones of the Temple of Liberty,' as elsewhere quoted], viz., 'The Church, the School, the Town Meeting, and the Militia.'" Hence was suggested, in continuance of the plan,

(*e*) The Church, or ecclesiastical affairs, Chapters IX. and X.

(*f*) The School, or educational affairs, Chapters XI. and XII.

(*g*) Town Meeting Notes, and other "Annals" (the word *annals* being here taken as *yearly occurrences*, in a more literal or restricted sense than in the title of Vol. I.), Chapters XIII. and XIV.

(*h*) The Militia, or military affairs, chiefly in connection with each of the three principal wars of our country, Chapters XV. to XVII.

But little of a logical connection is attempted in the arrangement of the remaining chapters, XVIII. to XXXII., save that the last is quite appropriately devoted to the "Town Centennial Celebration" in 1876.

Those chapters were printed, for the most part, in the order of their being finished or prepared for the press. As the historian of Gilsum remarks, respecting those who may be fastidious in regard to the arrangement of his chapters, they "can easily satisfy their more logical minds by reading the chapters in the order of their own choice."

The appendix and supplementary matter, being chiefly for reference, needs no further explanation.

New Material.

Since the completion of the History, our attention has been called to two *apparent* allusions to events transpiring on Sanbornton soil, in "Osgood's White Mountain Hand-Book," edited by M. F. Sweetzer. The first is on p. 365. Speaking of Lake Winnisquam ("Beautiful Water"), it adds: "Farther to the S. is Little Bay, where the Provincial troops erected the *strong bulwark* of Fort Atkinson in 1716.

Near this bay was a *more ancient Indian fort*, with six walls. Both of these martial monuments have been demolished for materials to be used in building dams and other works."

The second is on p. 392, as follows: "In the autumn of 1746, after the destruction of the French *Armada*, Col. Atkinson's New Hampshire regiment was ordered into the Winnipesaukee region to form winter quarters and to defend the frontiers against the French and Indians from Canada. *They built Fort Atkinson* in *Sanbornton, at the head of Little Bay* and *W. of Union Bridge.* The earthworks remained for over a century, and were *generally supposed to have been Indian remains;* but the masonry was all carried away to build into a dam. The troops remained here for about a year in idleness, and under the lax discipline of the Provincial commanders. Much of their time was spent in hunting and fishing excursions among the mountains, and out on *Lake Winnepisaukee*, during which the character and capabilities of this hitherto unexplored country were minutely studied."

By the French "Armada" is doubtless meant the French fleet under Duke D'Anville, which had come to our shores in September, 1746, for the supposed purpose of recovering Louisburg and harassing New England, but in a signally providential manner was dispersed and in part destroyed, like the Spanish "Invincible Armada" nearly one hundred and sixty years before.

It is very probable that Col. Atkinson's men may have encamped temporarily at Little Bay; *but not at all* that *they*, rather than the earlier Indian warriors, originally built those large fortifications, as implied in the latter, though corrected in the former of the two quotations above. All former writers upon Sanbornton and the ancient fort (see Chapter IV.) are entirely silent as to its ever being occupied by Col. Atkinson's regiment. The *island* of the same name, near by, is supposed to have been called after Hon. D. C. Atkinson and his brother, who owned the mills and resided on the site of the fort. To the writer of this History it is still decidedly a matter of doubt whether the "Fort Atkinson" alluded to above, or the main fortification and encampment of Col. Atkinson's regiment, was not farther up, and nearer to Lake Winnipiseogee; which would have proved far more conducive to their fishing excursions on that lake than if their headquarters had been at Little Bay, twelve or fifteen miles distant from its shores.

Dr. Belknap in his "History of New Hampshire," Vol. II. p. 233, makes, as it seems, a more correct allusion to the same expedition of Col. Atkinson, in the following terms (the italic words, as in the two former quotations, are our own): —

"When the alarm occasioned by the French fleet had subsided,

Atkinson's regiment marched into the country to cover the lower part of the frontiers, and *encamped near* the *shore* of *Winnipiseogee Lake*, where they passed the winter, and *built a slight fort*. They were plentifully supplied with provisions, and had but little exercise or discipline. Courts martial were not instituted, nor offences punished. The officers and men were tired of the service; but were not permitted to enter on any other business, lest orders should arrive from England. Some were employed in scouting, some in hunting or fishing, and some deserted." *

Chapter XXIX. should have received an additional "specimen" (had it come to the author's notice in season), from the nineteen stanzas "composed by Jeremiah Ellsworth, of Sandbornton, on the sudden and surprising death of his three children, who perished in the dreadful hurricane, on Friday morning, January 19, 1810." They were printed on another "coffined" broadside, ten inches square,

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* Our attention is also called, while in press, to the following extract from the "New Hampshire Adjutant General's Report," Vol. II., 1866, p. 83: —

"Col. Atkinson's regiment [in October] was ordered *to Lake Winnipesaukee*, to guard the frontiers from attacks of the French and Indians. *There* they built a fort, in which they passed the winter of 1746–47, and tarried till October of the latter year, when the regiment was disbanded. This was the first fort built in the interior under orders from the government of New Hampshire. It was built on the north side of what is called *Little Bay*, near what is known as *Union Bridge*, in the town of *Sanbornton*. It has been called *Fort Atkinson*."

As the assertions of this paragraph (italics our own) are singularly destitute of cited authority, we see no occasion for changing or even qualifying the above statements in the text; and in this, our final conclusion, the Hon. George W. Nesmith, who is the best *living authority* on the old New Hampshire soldiers, fully concurs. He remarks that if Atkinson's men had been quartered on Sanbornton soil for a whole year, the fact would never have escaped the notice of such intelligent men of an earlier day in Sanbornton as Hon. Nathan Taylor, James Clark, Esq., and Col. Charles Lane; moreover, that some of those six hundred men would, in all probability, have been found among the future grantees or settlers of Sanbornton, and would not have failed to communicate this information to their descendants.

Judge Nesmith says he never knew that Atkinson Island was called by that name till Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson purchased it with the mainland and mill privileges adjacent. He thinks we should by all means follow Belknap rather than these more recent authors, although the whole matter of Col. Atkinson's expedition he regards as somewhat mythical.

It is morally certain, from Dr. Bouton's "Provincial Papers," Vol. V., that Theodore Atkinson was present at Portsmouth for nearly every meeting of the governor's council during 1746–47, so that he could not have been commanding his regiment in person; and it is by no means probable that the regiment itself stayed in the Winnipiseogee region any longer than through the winter, as Belknap represents. Indeed, of this expedition as a whole, the Provincial Records of 1745 to 1747 are ominously silent.

with the text, "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?" and breathe a spirit of piety and resignation.

It is a matter of regret that some of the family records designed for the "Supplement to Vol. II.," at the close of this volume, were not received till after the printing was all done. This is true especially of the "Godfrey Family," p. 476, leaving that record far more imperfect than it would otherwise have been.

Maps and Illustrations.

The earliest map or plan of the town now supposed to be in existence was obtained by the writer at North Hampton, being "A plan of Sanborn's town, by a scale of thirty-five of Mr. Gunter's chains to an inch, A. D. 1763, p'r D. Samborn."

This was before any part of the "undivided land of about three thousand acres" at the north, or of the "common land" elsewhere in town, had been assigned by committee to the deficient second division lots, as per plan on p. 38.

Meredith, on this original plan, is called "New Salam"; Andover, "New Brittan" (Breton); and Salisbury, "Baker's Town."

Early in 1806, Master Joshua Lane, having surveyed New Hampton, Boscawen, and other towns the year before, completed his survey of Sanbornton. This was for Philip Carrigan's celebrated map of New Hampshire. The map actually drawn from this survey was on a scale of two hundred rods to the inch, and is still to be seen in the Secretary of State's office at Concord.

It represents the New Hampton boundary line as four miles and forty-two rods in extent; that of Meredith as six miles and seventy rods; and the highways, boundaries, and water-courses much as on the Carrigan map.

The town, however, seems to have retained its preference for the original plan, or that copy of the same still in its possession, in reference to which was the following vote, in 1817: "That the map of the town be deposited with the Town Clerk." It was still felt that improvements might be made upon this map; and hence, March 10, 1821, the selectmen were "authorized to procure a plan of the town," which was probably the origin of that executed by Joshua Lane, and copied on p. 38. On this last the disparity between the boundary lines of New Hampton and Meredith is even greater than upon the Carrigan map of 1806.

The map of Sanbornton, as it appears on that of Belknap County, published in 1859 was found to afford a convenient basis for the new "Historical Map," which, as the last of the series, accompanies the

present volume. This, together with the seven village plans, is designed to show Sanbornton both as it was and is. The original lots are clearly designated and numbered, according to the fuller descriptions on pp. 32–41, 364, and 378.

Topographical nicety or exactness is not claimed for the map, and especially for the plans, which partake more of the nature of diagrams than maps. A faithful *representation* is merely sought of the numerous building sites, new and old, and of the water-courses, highways, and lot lines, though several of the last may not be projected in *precisely* the right places with relation to houses, roads, or brooks; and indeed, it is now impossible to identify many of these lines, or determine just where they ran, — all traces of the same, if ever marked by walls or fences, having long since disappeared. Yet, with the degree of fulness attained, it is believed that the topography of the old town and its villages is as accurately delineated as it could be, except by the most elaborate surveys.

The final draughting of the map and plans was essentially aided and chiefly accomplished by the skilled hand of Mr. Arthur P. Ayling, artist and delineator, of Boston; the engraving was by Mr. George H. Walker, also of Boston.

The illustrations of the two volumes must speak for themselves. The portraits have nearly all been furnished either by the persons whose names they bear, or (more frequently) by their friends. Most of the private residences have also been inserted at the expense of their owners, though *solicited* on account of their historic interest, or as illustrating different styles and eras of house building. Map, plans, public buildings, and other objects of general importance, are paid for out of the towns' appropriations.

The contract for the steel plates, engraved expressly for this work, was very satisfactorily made with that excellent artist Mr. Frederic T. Stuart, who called to his aid Mr. J. A. J. Wilcox. Most of the smaller pictures were executed by the new photo-engraving process of Mr. E. A. Samuels, 25 Congress Street, Boston, and several of them from Mr. Ayling's original sketches. (See list of illustrations.)

It was found impossible to change the "gelatine proofs" of some of the latter pictures, as was attempted, from lack of time for the contract. A few slight defects must therefore be pardoned; and our friends of the First Baptist Church must accept their house of worship with its open blinds in front as perhaps more ornamental than natural.

Acknowledgments.

The author would present his grateful acknowledgments to the artists just named, and to others who have aided in embellishing his work; but especially to Messrs. Alfred Mudge & Son, and *all* under their employ, for their excellent workmanship and for the uniform patience, courtesy, and kindness extended to himself during this long period of more than two years, while the History has been going through their press.

For the preparation of his work his thanks are supremely due to that Infinite One who only hath "made it to prosper"; also to many kind friends who have aided in various ways. Among these should be named his old instructor, Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, who has favored him with invaluable suggestions, and has furnished some of the best poetical and other mottoes or headings for the title-pages and several of the chapters; Hon. George W. Nesmith, to whom the final completion and correctness of Chapter XV., on the Revolutionary History, are largely due; Rev. Henry N. Kinney, now of Fergus Falls, Minn., who executed the diagram of the mountains, read for criticism the opening chapters of Vol. I., and rendered other literary assistance; and Hon. Charles E. Tilton, as by far the most liberal patron of this work, whose excellent portrait is therefore entitled to the place it occupies opposite the page of dedication. To these should be added the former contributors to a "History of Sanbornton," already named or alluded to, and all those mentioned in the Introduction to Vol. II. as having aided or encouraged the collecting the genealogies.

Above all should the late venerable Capt. John B. Perkins be recalled, for his assistance upon Vol. I. not less than upon Vol. II., faithfully continued to the last. Finally, the help "nearer home" should not be omitted in these acknowledgments, especially that of Misses Carrie S. and Kate B. Runnels in making and arranging the greater portion of the indexes, and of Miss Fannie H. Runnels in the selection of poetical quotations.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the writer may as well crack the Ciceronian nut on the previous title-page, for the benefit of many of his readers: —

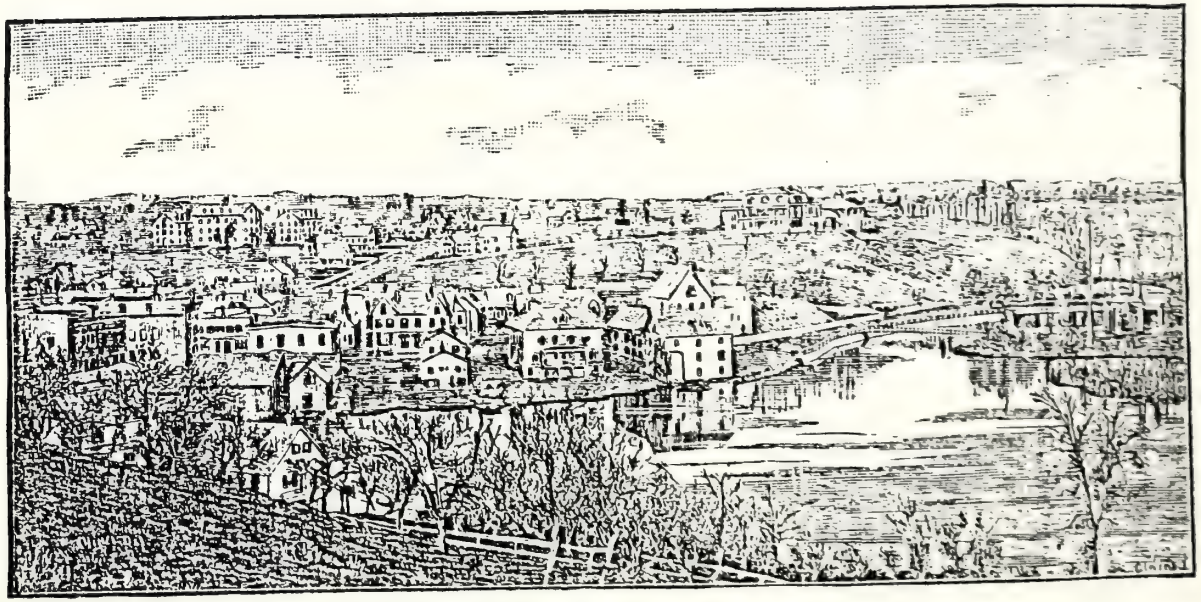
"History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity."

He would simply add, as the expression of his hope, that the humble labors bestowed upon this History may have the effect to increase in

the minds of those interested their respect for that noble system of *Town Organizations* which is the glory of New England, and "has given birth to free soil, free speech, and free men."

Yet he would commend to all who may now or hereafter have occasion to consult these volumes the utterance of *Curtis*, that under every form of government, "virtue and intelligence are the only rulers by divine right"; as also this most suggestive passage from *Burke*, who says, while speaking of lawless freedom: —

"I do not rejoice to hear that men may do what they please, unless I know what it pleases them to do. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon the will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is *within*, the more there must be *without*. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."



TILTON VILLAGE. (Sanbornton Square in the distance.)

HISTORY OF SANBORNTON.

ANNALS.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL FEATURES. — WATER-COURSES. — MOUNTAINS.

"The mountains! They proclaim
The everlasting creed of liberty.
That creed is written on the untrampled snow;
Thundered by torrents, which no power can hold
Save that of God, when he sends forth his cold;
And breathed by winds that thro' the free heavens blow." — BRYANT.

"GOD made the country, man made the town." We propose in this and the following chapter to speak of that territory which for more than a century past has borne the name of Sanbornton, as it existed and still exists, in its natural features and characteristics, — as God made it. Our nomenclature must be recent, and we shall speak of modern "uses," though treating of objects around and within our borders which have had a being from times primeval.

Sanbornton as God made it.

Occupying very nearly the geographical centre of the present State of New Hampshire, at the junction of the two streams which form its chief interior river, the town of Sanbornton contained, as originally laid out, about one hundred square miles, in latitude 43° 31′ north, longitude 71° 35′ west, or 5° 25′ east from Washington. Its first boundaries were peculiar, and to a great extent "natural": spurs of mountains and hills upon the north; water upon the other three sides. It might have been aptly styled the peninsular township.

Position.

Natural boundaries.

To begin, as in the Mosaic cosmogony, with its waters: The rivers and bays (or more properly lakelets) which form thus, in good part, the bounds of the old town, exceed thirty miles in extent. The Pemigewasset River yields some eight miles of its length for a western boundary, — a rapid stream, subject to sudden swells, with falls, like Blake's and Eastman's, in its lower section which have never been much utilized for water

Pemigewasset River.

power; while the southern and eastern water boundary, with its windings and numerous inlets, would nearly or quite equal twenty-five miles for a shore line. About six miles to the east from the point where the Franklin line now meets the Winnipiseogee, is a widening of said river a mile in length and one half of a mile in width, called the LITTLE or LOWER BAY, with its beautiful Atkinson Island, so plainly visible at the East Tilton railroad station. Still farther to the north, past the old Gibson's or Union Bridge Falls, we reach the SANBORNTON or MIDDLE BAY, two miles in length and three fourths of a mile wide, terminating at Mohawk Point. For a mile and a half above this, the river reminds one of the noble Mississippi for its breadth and majesty, gradually expanding into the GREAT BAY, or more poetically LAKE WINNISQUAM, which washes nearly four miles of the town on the east, and then penetrates five miles farther into the heart of old Meredith. The fall from the Great Bay to the junction of the rivers, or the whole distance of the original Sanbornton border, is about two hundred feet, affording mill sites at convenient spaces from each other much of the way, with a stream entirely free from freshets, but little troubled with ice, and only hindered in its development, during these later years, by the restrictions of the Water Power Company.

Shore line.

River and bays upon the south and east.

Extent of water fall.

Of the waters within our ancient town, SALMON BROOK is by far the most important of its streams, penetrating and forming a diagonal valley through the entire extent of its northern section from northeast to southwest; rising in the heights of Meredith, passing through PLUMER'S POND and the reservoir of the North Sanbornton mills; receiving HERMIT BROOK as its largest tributary from the east, and the united MOUNTAIN and DEARBORN BROOKS from the northwest; passing through CAWLEY POND, receiving GILES BROOK from the east, and next expanding into ROLLINS POND; taking MEADOW and MINISTER BROOKS from the southeast, on either side of Clark's Corner, and the lively little stream called THRESHING-MILL BROOK below the Chapel Mills; finally, bursting through a romantic gorge at the late Morrison Mills, in Franklin, — the original town mill site, — and soon losing itself in the nobler Pemigewasset. This brook was formerly well stocked with salmon, hence its name. Not a shad was found in this; not a salmon in the Winnipiseogee.* They "parted company," as Mr. Webster used to say, at the junction of the two rivers. Salmon Brook has also from the first driven mills on at least four sections of its course, and does

Brooks and ponds within the town.

Salmon Brook and tributaries.

Shad v. salmon.

* A very few exceptions to this rule were noted in olden times.

still at three of those points, except during the droughts of summer, which affect it more than formerly. The other most important affluents of the Pemigewasset are Prescott Brook in the "New State," Colby Brook discharging itself near the Shaw place (Lot No. 1, Second Division), and Cate Brook in Franklin, all three of which have furnished a limited water power in former years, no longer used (see Mills). On the other side of the town, we have, discharging into the Great Bay in the extreme northeast, the Black, originally Black Cat Brook (so called from several animals of the pekan or fisher species being killed at its mouth by early hunters), Sucker Brook, and Chapman Brook, formed by the Barker, Rollins, and Wallis Brooks farther back among the hills. Bamford Brook empties into Little Bay, near East Tilton. Gulf Brook finds its way down through a wild gorge from near the centre of the town, receiving Thomas Brook from the northeast, three fourths of a mile below the square, and Hunt Brook from the west, about one half a mile above its confluence with the Winnipiseogee, near Shaker Bridge, in Tilton. Finally, not to speak of numerous smaller streams, we may mention Packer Brook, which from north and east of the Tin Corner joins the river at Tilton village just below the railroad bridge (its course, like that of Hunt Brook, being erroneously indicated upon the county maps); and another, Meadow Brook, which, being now crossed by the Tilton and Franklin road near the line between the two towns, also joins the Winnipiseogee a short distance south of this point. Besides the natural ponds already named, Sanbornton can boast of but one other, a prominent object in the eyes of the early settlers, called by them the Centre Square, in recent years the Hunkins Pond: a gem-like sheet of water, in a setting of emerald from the woods and bushes which skirt its entire border; about a mile in circumference, and affording of late, on its east banks, a pleasant resort for summer picnics. This pond discharges itself into Barker Brook.

Tributaries of the Pemigewasset.

Tributaries of the Winnipiseogee.

Hunkins Pond.

The very names of these brooks and ponds will thrill the hearts of many absent children of the town, whether in remembrance of quiet "sylvan scenes," tumbling cascades, or the former trophies of hook and line. Never till the year 1881 has it been unlawful to fish from the brooks of Sanbornton, which were that year newly stocked with young trout at the expense of the State.

First restriction on fishing.

It may truly be said that "the mountains are round about" Sanbornton, like "Jerusalem" of old, in the common version of the one hundred and twenty-fifth Psalm. Spurs from the mountainous ridge

which divides the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys seem to have marshalled their forces from the northwest, and stationed their advanced guard this side the Pemigewasset, in the peaks of the Sanbornton Mountain (or the Salmon Brook Mountains of Carrigan's Map); while similar spurs from the Sandwich Range, in the northeast, passing down through Meredith, seem to take their final stand at Hopkinson Hill, overlooking the Great Bay; and so both lines of march seem to have halted as if confronting the Suncook Range, which appears in the Belknap Peaks and the Gilmanton and Bean Hills across the Winnipiseogee, — each mountain phalanx, too, throwing out its vedettes: that of the northwest in Prescott, Calley, and Weeks Hills, north of the Salmon Brook; that of the northeast in Parsonage, Centre, and Calef Hills, south of the same stream, to which latter system might also be added Gale Hill and the Hedgehog, in what is now Franklin, and several minor eminences in the south part of the original town.

Army-like descent of the mountains into Sanbornton.

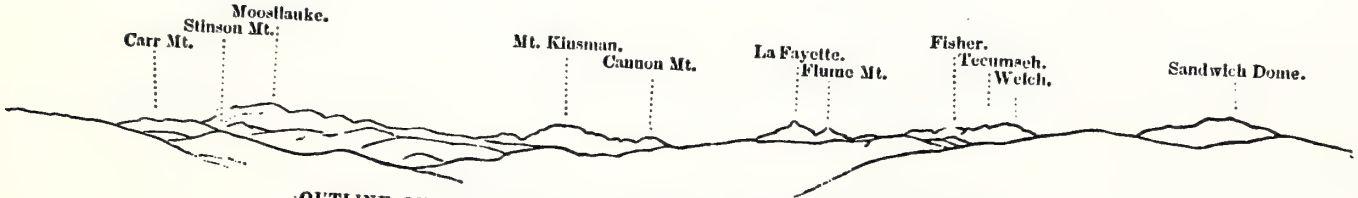
But dropping the military figure: the range which enters the northwest corner of the town, running diagonally in a southeast direction, and terminating near Cawley Pond, is made up of a succession of peaks, and is the highest land in town. Viewed from the southwest, as at the Franklin railroad station, it presents a chain of beautiful ovals, like two figure 8's laid end to end upon their sides, — hence called SALMON BROOK MOUNTAINS upon some of the old maps; but viewed from the southeast, as from the heights of Gilmanton, the whole appears like *one* very respectable mountain, — the end view of the chain, — hence *the* SANBORNTON MOUNTAIN of our later maps. Special and varying names have, however, been given by inhabitants dwelling near to the several eminences. For example, as you gaze from a near point of observation in the "New State," like Calley Hill, the first long bare summit between two forests (above Lot No. 53, Second Division) has been called Burleigh Mountain, one of that name once living upon the north side of it, — or Hersey Mountain upon the county map. The bare-topped peak southeast of the last, and just beyond a notch in the woods, was formerly named Atkinson Mountain, from its chief owner. These are the two highest of the range, most readily approached from the east by the old New Hampton Road. Hale Mountain is now the best recognized title of the next peak, at considerable distance southeast of Atkinson; while the smaller peak still farther to the southeast, terminating the range in that direction, and extending into the old "Lane neighborhood," might well be styled Lane Mountain. The gradual swell of

Salmon Brook Mountains, or Sanbornton Mount.

Individual peaks.



OUTLINE OF SALMON BROOK MOUNTAINS (from Franklin).



OUTLINE OF MOUNTAINS (north from the old site of First Baptist Meeting-House). (See p. 5.)

land proceeding from Burleigh Mountain to the Pemigewasset is the northwestern terminus of this range, whose highest crests afford the only glimpse of Mount Washington which can be obtained in Sanbornton, while their imposing prospects down the valley of the Pemigewasset and Merrimack, to and beyond the present village of Franklin, well repay the wearied tourist for ascending.

Views afforded.

The other or northeastern range, which enters our town from Meredith, has for its objective and much-frequented points Eastman's, Steele's, and Hopkinson Hills, the latter well worthy the appellation of a mountain, being the second highest eminence in town. The views of the northern mountains here obtained are unparalleled, save that Whiteface proudly robs these hills of the glory of disclosing Mount Washington to their visitors, a privilege also denied to the Parsonage and other hills below. But the smiling lakes and lake villages of the eastern prospect (Laconia and its neighbor) make ample compensation: Winnisquam nestling directly beneath, and the other lakelets succeeding each other till the broad Winnipiseogee closes the scene in the hazy distance. It is confidently alleged that the panorama of lake *and* mountain scenery from these eminences is hardly surpassed by any other so easy of access in New Hampshire. The eye can "*take in*" a range of more than one hundred miles (say from La Fayette on the north to Grand Monadnock on the south), without changing one's position; while some fifty or sixty of the other mountain summits of our American Switzerland greet the beholder.

The northeastern range and chief eminences.

Unsurpassed lake and mountain scenery.

As a "guide" to these for the benefit of future visitors in Sanbornton, not to say of its residents, many of whom seem strangely ignorant of what can be seen from their native hills, let us follow round the circle or boundary line of vision, beginning with La Fayette (1),* the highest mountain in view, sharply towering to the height of nearly five thousand three hundred feet, with one of the twin Haystacks, as here known, equally sharp, a little to the east, and the other buttressed against and blended with La Fayette himself, only to be distinguished when the latter is capped, or in the greater distance more dimly visible. The correct names of these twin mountain peaks are *probably* Liberty (2) and Flume (3).† Then follows, a little east and yet nearer to us in a due north direction, a noble collection of lofty peaks,

A guide for the landscape proposed.

* These numbers correspond with those of Table and Diagram at close of chapter.

† Perhaps, Flume (2) and Hitchcock (3).

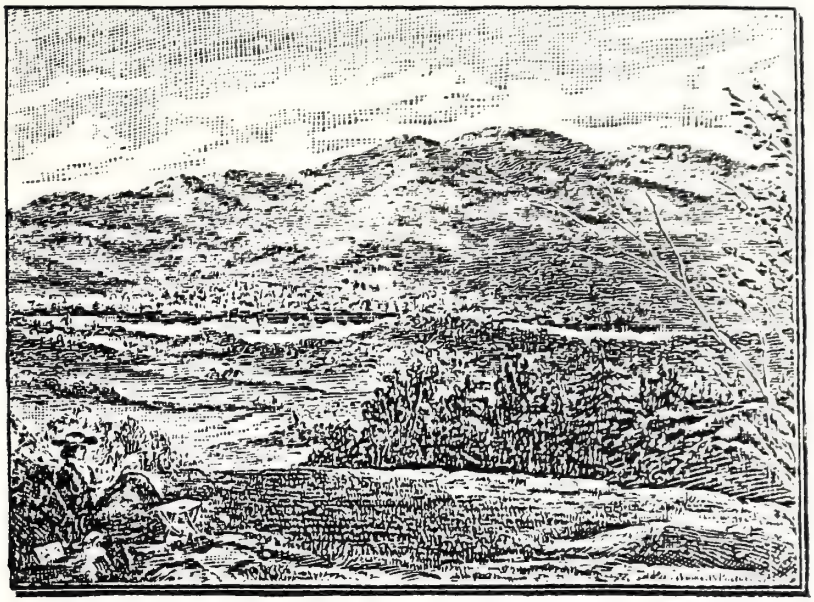
grotesquely piled together, including WELCH (4), FISHER (5), and TECUMSEH (6), in the north part of Waterville, and reaching into the hitherto "ungranted land," or late township of Livermore.

Mountains in the northeast section; La Fayette, Sandwich Range, Ossipee.

The flat-topped BLACK MOUNTAIN (7) or SANDWICH DOME stands yet nearer to us, and is too prominent in the landscape to be overlooked, though really belonging to the wall-like and massive Sandwich Range. This range culminates, as the eye passes still eastward, in old WHITEFACE (8), true to his name, though embracing PASSACONAWAY (9), which appears like a wooded spur of Whiteface, slightly to the rear and fully as high; *his son*, WONOLANSET (10); PAUGUS (11) a little behind; and the weird CHOCORUA (12), seeming to frown upon us like the Indian chief whose dying curse upon its summit has given it a name. The Sandwich Range, as we view it, terminates in Chocorua, and thus perpetuates in its four easterly peaks the memories of four distinguished Indians of New Hampshire. But in front of this range snugly nestles ISRAEL MOUNTAIN (13), while behind it, to the left of Whiteface, two peaks of the TRIPYRAMID (14) are visible, with the white mark of the famous landslide of 1869 upon one of them, down to the line where intercepted by the range itself. Nor must the nearer RED HILL (15), of Centre Harbor, be omitted, almost in a line with Chocorua, or the more distant PEQUAWKET (16), beyond North Conway, which shows its blue, pointed features at the head of the great eastern valley, and the house upon its summit plainly discernible with a good glass. South of this valley are the rolling tops of OSSIPEE (17), just across our beautiful bays and lake; and yet farther to the right, or more nearly east of us, a solitary eminence in the dim distance, GREEN MOUNTAIN (18) by name, — blue to us, — borders hard upon the confines of Maine, in the town of Ellingham, with PROSPECT MOUNT (19) in Freedom a little to the north.

Sweeping down, now, till the line of vision crosses the village of Laconia, we have our very near and familiar landmarks, the GUNSTOCK (20), BELKNAP (21), and BLUE MOUNTAINS (22), a noble trinity in unity, — the two latter being named Mounts MAJOR and MINOR on Lancaster's early map of Gilmanton; with a distant eminence — probably TUMBLE-DOWN DICK (23), or MOUNT DELIGHT, in Wolfeborough — just bearing to the left. This Belknap group is the beginning and "big end" of the so-called SUNCOOK RANGE, which stretches along with several symmetrical peaks, like the well-known PEAKED HILL (24), — round to us, — overlooking the village of Gilmanton, and finally ends, to our vision, with our familiar neighbor, the BEAN HILL (25), of Northfield. We notice, however, peering above

Mountains in the southeast section — Gunstock, Suncook Range, Uncanoonuc.



View from Parsonage Lot. (Belknap Mts.)



Kearsarge Mountain. (From the site of William Prescott house.) See p. 7.

this range at two different points, the rough CATAMOUNT (26) of Pittsfield, and a dim wooded curve which is the crest of McKOY'S MOUNTAIN (27) in Epsom. Over the western slopes of Bean Hill, moreover, we find our southern horizon bedecked, as it were, with beads of the purest sapphire, in the twin summits of UNCANOONUC (28), opposite Manchester, and the round tops of JO ENGLISH (29) and the LYNDEBOROUGH HILLS (30), the whole being pre-faced by RATTLESNAKE (31), and other well-known eminences in Concord and Hopkinton.

We have more than halved our proposed circle and reached the GRAND MONADNOCK (32) in Jaffrey, standing in solitary majesty upward of fifty miles away, and near the Massachusetts line, like some huge sentinel on our southern rampart, with his humble imitator the PACK MONADNOCK (33) a few miles to the east, and the broad valley between the two sternly guarded by a long, shaggy pile with a still ruder name, CROTCHED MOUNTAIN (34) in Francestown; the latter also being flanked on its left (right to us) by the nearer, finely set, and four-headed CRANEY HILLS (35) of Henniker. Now our line of vision is turning northward, we meet the table-like MINK HILLS (36) in Warner, seeming to afford a good "jumping-off place" towards the south; and presently we have overtaken the noble KEARSARGE (37), the most prominent of the mountains seen from Sanbornton, and the grandest object in our western landscape, with the globe-like LOVEWELL'S MOUNTAIN (38) in Washington peeping from behind his southern slope (to the hill dwellers of Tilton), and the BALD SUNAPEE (39), of grisly aspect, near to the lake of the same name, playing hide-and-seek behind his northern slope, being nearly as far distant from Kearsarge as that is from us. Within a few years past, the new building of the Colby Institute, in New London, has stood conspicuously upon our western horizon, just south of RAGGED MOUNTAIN (40); unseen, to be sure, by the aborigines and early settlers of Sanbornton, though they, like us, doubtless found the mountain last cited ragged in nature as well as name, whenever they tried to ascend it!

Mountains in the southwest section — the Monadnocks, Kearsarge, Ragged.

Then follow in order the mountains of Hill: SARGENT'S (41), chief, with its flat roof, and perhaps MOUNT PLEASANT (42) in Danbury or Grafton, and HOYT HILL (43) in Orange, peering above their depressions, with PERIWIG (44) in the foreground, seemingly a continuation of SANBORNTON MOUNTAIN (45), — the whole finally rolling up into old CARDIGAN (46) of Alexandria, well known by his leaning top; while SMART'S MOUNTAIN (47), overlooking the Connecticut Valley from Dorchester and Lyme, discloses its abrupt southern face farther on to the right and the northwest.

Mountains in the northwest

section—Cardigan, Moosilauke, Pemigewasset Range.

But after all, one of the sublimest views of the whole series meets the eye that is gradually raised with a northward bearing, say from Parsonage Hill (northwesterly) over the blended peaks of Salmon Brook (45). "Alps on Alps arise!" The different mountain tiers are often indicated by the different degrees of haziness; first, over Salmon Brook Mountains, the Bridgewater Hills (48); then, over these, the Plymouth Mountains (49); Stinson Mountain (50) in Rumney, surpassing the last; Carr Mountain (51) in Warren, overtopping that; and finally the broad-shouldered Moosilauke (52), with his gigantic pile more than 4,800 feet above the sea, looking down over all from the great beyond.

Thence the Pemigewasset Range soon leads us round to our starting-point, Mount Kinsman (53) being its highest eminence, and the upper cliffs of Cannon Mountain (54), and the place or "opening" of the far-famed Franconia Notch and its wonderful Profile being plainly seen on the west side of Lafayette. So much for the "mountains round about" Sanbornton.

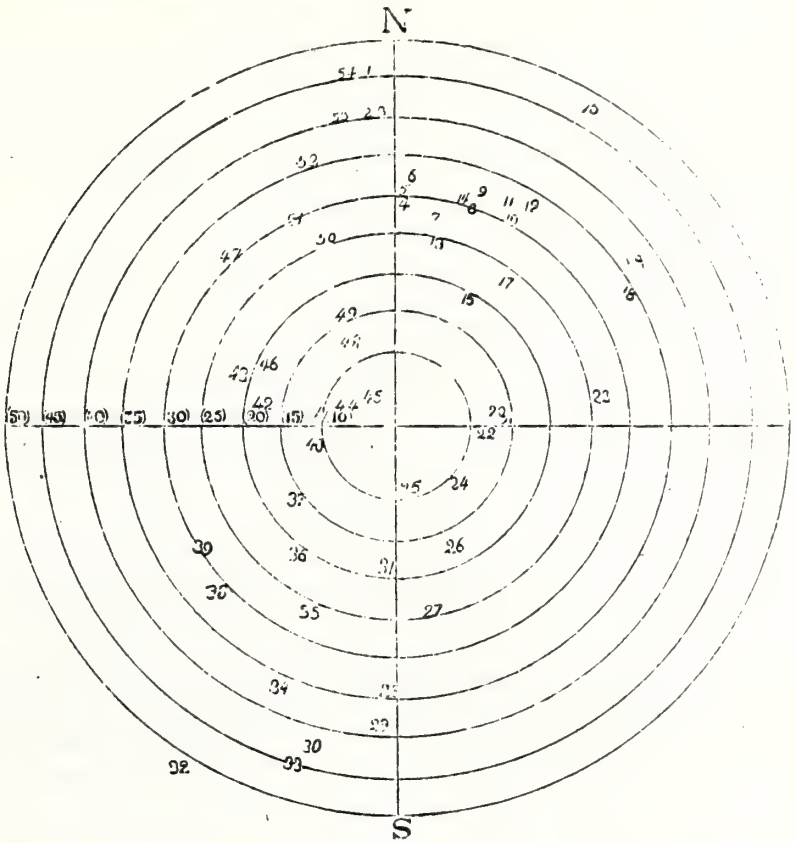
We append to this chapter a diagram and table of the fifty-four mountains just described, which has been kindly prepared and faithfully executed by Mr. Henry Nason Kinney, of Andover Theological Seminary (1881–82). It will greatly facilitate the "finding" of the mountains, and will hence be a valuable accompaniment to the foregoing description. The numbers, both of diagram and table, are given in precisely the same order in which the names of the mountains have just been introduced.

Diagram and table of the foregoing mountains.

Parsonage Hill is taken as a *centre*, from which the distances are indicated by *circles*, the first with a radius of *ten miles*, the other eight of *five additional miles* each, so that points on the outer circle are fifty miles from the centre. This, of course, as reckoned geographically or in an air line; while the same distances topographically, or as measured by the travelled roads, would prove about one fifth greater.

The *positions* of the mountains are indicated, at least approximately, by the several *figures* (or the central point of each double figure), having been assigned with care, both as *seen* from Parsonage Hill, and *calculated* upon the new State map of New Hampshire (1878). Those eminences which *cannot* be actually seen from Parsonage Hill, on account of intervening woods or highlands, but only from certain neighboring and other heights in town, are indicated by (*). Those eminences which *do not bound the horizon*, wholly or in part, are indicated by (†). The altitudes are given *in feet* directly after the names; those in larger figures are according to Prof. Hitchcock, in his State Survey; the others are from *older* estimates, or estimates expressly made for this table from the State map. It will be seen

that only *one* of these catalogued mountains, as viewed from Sanbornton, is rated below 1,000 feet.



1	LaFayette.....	*5,259*	20	Gunstock.....	*2,062*	38	Lovewell's Mt.*..	*2,487*
2	Liberty (?) †.....	*4,500*	21	Belknap.....	*2,394*	39	Bald Sunapee....	*2,683*
3	Flume Mt.....	*4,500*	22	Blue Mt.....	*1,479*	40	Ragged Mt.....	*2,256*
4	Welch Mt.* †.....	3,500	23	Tumble-Down Dick (?).....	1,200	41	Sargent's Mt.....	1,800
5	Fisher*.....	3,900				42	Mt. Pleasant (?)..	1,500
6	Tecumseh*.....	4,000	24	Peaked Hill.....	1,400	43	Hoyt Hill(?)(est.)	*1,700*
7	Black Mt.....	*4,050*	25	Bean Hill.....	*1,515*	44	Periwig †.....	1,800
8	Whiteface.....	*4,007*	26	Catamount.....	*1,341*	45	Sanbornton,or Salmon Brook.....	2,300
9	Passaconaway.....	*4,200*	27	McKoy	*1,590*			
10	Wonalancet.....	2,000	28	Uncanoonuc.....	*1,333*	46	Cardigan.....	*3,156*
11	Paugus.....	3,200	29	Jo English.....	1,100	47	Stuart's Mt.*(est.)	*2,500*
12	Chocorua.....	*3,540*	30	Lyndeboro' Hills.	1,500	48	Bridgewater Hills	1,700
13	Israel †.....	2,500	31	Rattlesnake †.....	783	49	Plymouth Mt.....	1,900
14	Tripyramid.....	*4,100*	32	Grand Monadnock	3,718	50	Stinson Mt.†.....	*2,707*
15	Red Hill †.....	*2,038*	33	Pack Monadnock.	*2,289*	51	Carr Mt.....	*3,522*
16	Pequawket.....	*3,251*	34	Crotched Mt.....	*2,066*	52	Moosilauke.....	*4,811*
17	Ossipee	*2,361*	35	Craney Hills	*1,420*	53	Mt. Kinsman.....	*4,200*
18	Green Mt.	1,700	36	Mink Hills	*1,528*	54	Cannon Mt.....	*3,850*
19	Prospect.....	1,000	37	Kearsarge.....	*2,943*			

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL FEATURES. — GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. — TREES.

> "And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything." — SHAKSPEARE.

Surface; ridges and gorges.

THE surface of our town, aside from its mountain heights already named, largely consists in gravelly ridges, or "swells" of strong, fertile soil, extending and descending in a southerly direction towards the two principal streams, the Salmon Brook and Winnipiseogee. Between these ridges is a constant succession of gorges or "gulfs," through which most of the brooks, previously mentioned, find their courses. As one travels across the town, east or west, he must therefore encounter this tedious but often picturesque series of hills and ravines. In some localities these ridges extend almost to the brinks of the streams, affording some of our best tillage farms on their very banks; as instance the Dearborn and Philbrick places, near Tilton village. In other cases, an extensive sweep of sandy or pebbly plain intervenes between the ridges and the streams, as in that below Little Bay, renowned for its *blueberries* from time immemorial, or that which extends above the junction of the Salmon Brook and Pemigewasset, with its heavy growth of pine. The valley of the Pemigewasset is prevailingly light and sandy, though the lower bottom lands are susceptible of profitable culture, as seen in those of the Morrison farm, on Lot No. 25, First Division (Franklin). The bottoms of the Winnipiseogee, where the ridges do not touch the river, present a more rugged or pebbly aspect, as at the foot of the Sanborn Road in Tilton. A succession of small marshes or meadows is found along most of the minor streams, though few of these have proved malarial, except perhaps in the upper sections of the Salmon Brook Valley.

Plains, bottom lands, meadows.

The most remarkable of the "gulfs," or that half a mile below the Square, was deemed worthy of special description as a *curiosity* in the old gazetteers: —

The "gulf": description from Gazetteer.

"Extending nearly a mile through very hard, rocky ground, thirty-eight feet in depth, the walls from eighty to one hundred feet asunder, and the sides so nearly corresponding as to favor an opinion that they were once united. There is also a cavern in the declivity of a hill [at the same gulf], which may be entered in a horizontal direction to the distance of twenty feet."

This is the famous Devil's Den, which has been the theme for the "composition" of many a Sanbornton school-child. To quote from one of recent date: —

The Devil's Den, from a school "composition."

"It is in two compartments, formed by sharp, angular rocks five or six feet in thickness, protruding over a cliff. The perpendicular height of the topmost rock outside, above the mouth of the cave, is twenty-one feet. The larger compartment is twenty-four feet in length, and six feet high at the entrance, with an average width of thirty-one inches, sides gradually receding to an angle, and a 'skylight' half-way up, two feet in diameter at the bottom and three at the top. The other compartment is eight feet high at its entrance, but shorter and more irregular in its dimensions."

The direction of the cavern floor is somewhat ascending rather than "horizontal," and the length of the "gulf" proper is considerably exaggerated in the above description; but the perpendicular height of the gulf bridge is twenty-five feet on its south side, while over the *débris* to the gurgling waters below is fully twenty-five feet more, as every gazer down that dizzy chasm will tell us.

Depth of the fissure.

Geologically considered, the peculiar surface and soil of Sanbornton are to be attributed to the so-called "Glacial Drift," or the movement of ice masses in the primitive ages, as now in the arctic regions, with "hard rock fragments frozen into the bottom of the ice sheet." The direction of these masses is indicated by "long parallel scratches" called "striæ," by which the durable rock is covered while the softer ledges have been "worn to a rounded form." The course of the "striæ" in the towns of Sanbornton and Tilton is indicated in Hitchcock's "Geology of New Hampshire" to have been, upon an average, south 26° east, which corresponds very nearly with the general "lay" of the ridges or swells of land before mentioned, and the direction of the valleys or gulfs between them.

The Glacial Drift.

Course of the "striæ" in Sanbornton.

Moreover, the bowlders or huge round rocks which these glaciers or icebergs were *last* transporting from their native ledges, perhaps hundreds of miles to the northward, were

Distribution of bowlders.

oftentimes distributed upon the surface, on the final melting of the ice, and are there left for our present inspection. One of these bowlders may be observed in Sanbornton on the top of a ledge west of the turnpike, a little above Cawley Pond. A "nest" of them may be found on the right in a pasture at the foot of the hill, just before reaching the "Meadow School-House" from the west, and several others near J. N. Sanborn's, Lot No. 21, Second Division. But by far the largest of these rocks known in town, which may well be added to our short list of "natural curiosities," is to be seen a little north of the old Stairs Hill, proceeding westward from the Square. Its measured circumference on the ground, exclusive of fragments, is ninety-three and one half feet, the distance over its top sixty-six and one half feet, and its greatest perpendicular height twenty-five feet. As viewed from a little distance through the trees, it resembles a fair-sized barn, and is well worthy of a visit.

Prominent bowlders in Sanbornton.

Dimensions of the Big Rock.

The deposits of this Glacial Drift period, though leaving the soil and surface essentially as at present, are supposed to have been "modified" by various other causes since the passage of the glaciers, especially along the river-courses, where "it is evident that the high terraces and wide plains were formed by much greater floods than those of the present time, laden with vast quantities of alluvium" (Hitchcock's New State Geol., Vol. III., Chap. I.). It is also said in the same volume, page 77, that —

"Modified Drift" (Hitchcock's N. H. Geology).

> "For eight miles northward [from the mouth of Winnipiseogee River] the highest alluvium extending through Sanbornton, and including the large plain north of Salmon Brook, has an elevation from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, which is greater than in any other portion of this valley."

High alluvium plain of the Pemigewasset.

Other modifying influences are found to result in the so-called "kames" and "dunes." The former are *short gravel ridges*, projecting a few feet above the plain of which they form the border; the latter are *sand drifts*, always on the *east* side of the Merrimack Valley, and rising in some cases "to three hundred feet above the highest terraces." Among the kames we are informed that one "about twenty rods long and thirty-five feet above the plain, on the west edge of which it occurs, was seen in Sanbornton near the river," two miles and a quarter southeast of Hill village, and three hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea. Our town may also boast of its dunes; for after describing one between Bridgewater and New Hampton as a drift of sand, some portions of which have been carried forward by the wind "three hundred feet ahead, and fifty

The "kames" and "dunes."

feet higher, within fifty years," the narrative adds (N. H. Geol., Vol. III. p. 74) : —

"Another very good illustration of this transporting power of the *wind* is found in Sanbornton, a mile southeast from Hill, on a hillside which reaches a height four hundred feet above the river, or seven hundred above the sea. Here the ancient dunes, as in New Hampton, have been swept forward anew since the land was cleared. The sand from a hollow one hundred and fifty feet long, forty wide, and two to five feet deep, has been carried in long northwest to southeast drifts two hundred to four hundred feet farther, and twenty-five to thirty feet higher up the hill. The depth of recent excavation is shown by a large stump which has been thus undermined. The highest of these dunes have now reached the crest of the hill, covering the originally naked ledges; but they will not stop here, and at length may be found far beyond in the hollow on the east side of this first hill range."

The dunes of Sanbornton more fully described by Hitchcock.

The action of our present river currents in high water is also very perceptible from year to year, in modifying the structure of the river banks. The Pemigewasset, especially, has, from the time of our earliest settlements, been playing havoc with the sand of its lower terraces along the Sanbornton shore. The writer, when perambulating the New Hampton and Sanbornton line with the selectmen of the former town, in 1870, found that the terminal bound stone, which was standing seven years before upon the high bank of the stream, had been carried away by the undermining of the soil, and actually forced by an eddy *up* stream to a point at low-water mark several feet *above* its proper place, where at last it was discovered in the water's edge, half embedded in the sand. The new road down the long sandbank, from the upper to the lower terrace, near the Sanbornton and Franklin town line, above Morrison's Mills, has been repeatedly torn to pieces by the treacherous river beneath, so that finally it has been abandoned by the town authorities, and is only kept passable by private enterprise. The Winnipiseogee is a better behaved stream!

Recent action of river currents illustrated.

Upon those anterior geological periods, long preceding the Glacial, when the primitive rocks of Sanbornton were formed, and then, like those of New Hampshire generally, were "subjected through long ages to the ordinary disintegrating agencies of rain and frost," we cannot dwell at length or speak with confidence. The investigation would land us too soon in the region of mere hypothesis. Let a few additional quotations respecting Sanbornton, from the distinguished geologists who have traversed our State, suffice. They are merely inserted for the scientific, to whom their interpretation must be left. There seems to have been, within the limits of the town, a meeting or blending of at least *three* of the older sedimentary forma-

Anterior geological periods.

Three formations meeting in Sanbornton.

tions, as beautifully illustrated on No. 5 of Hitchcock's Geological Maps of New Hampshire. There is none of the earliest or porphyritic gneiss or granite: but, *First*, Two or three patches of the *Lake gneiss* appear, — *i. e.*, of that granitic gneiss, filled with segregated veins, which is peculiar to the vicinity of Lake Winnipiseogee, and has not yet been observed far away from it. Layers of this formation "come to the surface on parts of the Sanbornton Mountain range, and at Cawley Pond as you travel the old road from New Hampton"; *Second*, Both in the north and south parts of the old town there are indications of the third, or Montalban series, — *i. e.*, of that peculiar kind of granitic gneiss which largely composes the White Mountains, though cropping out in various other parts of the State, as in the Concord granite; and *Third*, The rock formation which covers the greater part of our town is the so-called Rockingham mica schist, which is of a much later date, and is "spread like a blanket unconformably over several of the older gneissic groups." "This formation covers a great area in Rockingham and Strafford Counties," and runs up by a narrow band so as to take in Northfield, and most of Sanbornton. It may be described in general as "a simple compound of mica and quartz, resembling an argillaceous rock at times, and often showing the mica in irregular blotches." It everywhere "contains beds of a very coarse granite," and "forms mountain masses in many towns"; citing, among others, Catamount Mountain in Pittsfield, and Bean Hill in Northfield, to which may be added the most of our own Sanbornton Mountain. "This mountain," says Prof. Hitchcock (Vol. II. p. 568), "has not been visited, but is supposed to consist of mica schists." As pertaining to Sanbornton (Vol. II. pp. 577, 578): —

The "Lake gneiss."

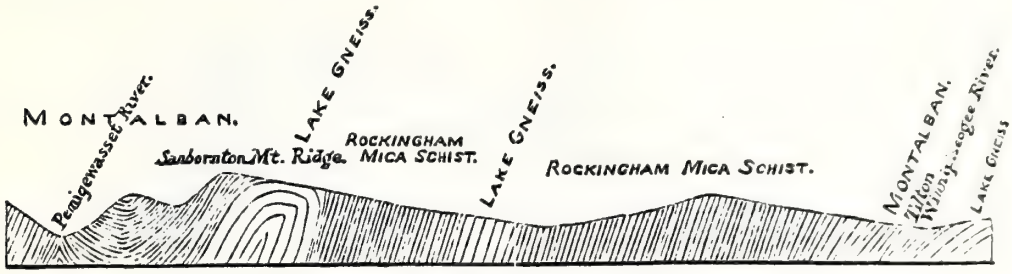
The "Montalban."

The "Rockingham mica schist."

"This area [of the Rockingham mica schist] touches the porphyritic gneiss and the Great Bay on the northeast, small patches of lake gneiss on the north and south, and Montalban on the southwest. It does not seem to cross either the Winnipiseogee or the Pemigewasset Rivers, though reaching to the banks of both streams. On the slope towards Great Bay the ledges are mostly concealed by a sloping mass of drift. The granite of the series appears north of O. Calef's. Going north from Tilton the boundary of this group is reached at the 'gulf,' the dip changing abruptly to the southeast instead of northwest. It changes back again a mile north of the Square, near W. Paine's, 60° north 27° west, also 30° north 60° west. The dip sometimes descends to 10°. At T. B. French's, beds of granite occur. As far as E. F. Plummer's, ledges dip north 60° west. The mica schist is red at J. Flanders's, near Meredith line. At J. and H. N. March's, a mile west of the gulf, the dip is 80° north 85° west, and the ledges are common between this point and Tilton village, some of them belonging to an older series."

The schist of Sanbornton (quoted from the New Hampshire Geology).

The dips are mostly to the northwest through the northwest part of the town. The whole of the foregoing may be better understood by the following diagram from the same volume, representing the



section from Bristol through Sanbornton to Northfield, and thus described on page 578: —

"It starts near the Pemigewasset River, in Bristol, exhibits the anticlinal in that valley in the Montalban series, then a synclinal hill, and mostly northwest inclinations over the Sanbornton Mountain ridge, and two ridges of gneiss, the last in the valley of the outlet of Cawley Pond. After this follow the mica schists with the same dip on the 'Square' ridge, and the various gneisses of Tilton and Northfield."

What Dr. Jackson from his earlier survey of New Hampshire concluded in regard to Franklin is doubtless true of Sanbornton, "It contains but few and unimportant minerals." He says, page 133, "Geological Report," — and this is his only allusion to Sanbornton, — "Sanbornton Bridge village, three and one half (?) miles from Shaker Village, was visited, and the rocks were searched for limestone, which had been supposed to exist there; but it proved to be feldspar of a coarse granite vein, which traverses the gneiss. No limestone occurs at this place. Specimens of decomposed feldspar containing garnets were also shown me, under the impression that they were gypsum. But gypsum," he wisely adds, "belongs exclusively to a Secondary formation, and of course none will ever be found in the Primary districts of New Hampshire," to which, therefore, according to Dr. Jackson, Sanbornton Bridge belongs.

Dr. Jackson's Report of Sanbornton, 1842.

From other sources we learn that black oxide of manganese has been discovered near the northeast corner of the town, half a mile from the bay shore; and it is confidently affirmed that gold ore has of late years been found in the ledges of the "gulf," which yielded, on assay, $11 to the ton.

Alleged existence of precious metals.

To speak briefly in conclusion of our trees and forests: The hardwood or deciduous trees, and the evergreens, common to Northern New

England, have from the first abounded here; the former originally on the ridges and hills, the latter in the valleys and plains, as also on the highest elevations. It is noticed, however, that pine-trees are very generally springing up all over the hill pastures of the town, which were cleared, many years ago, of their hard-wood growths. This upspringing would indicate a prehistoric seedtime. The most valuable pine forests are along the valley of the Pemigewasset and the plains adjoining. By far the most serviceable of the natural trees is the sugar maple, widely diffused over town, with its vernal sweetness. The chestnut is found in limited numbers in Tilton and Franklin; scarcely at all in the more northern sections, except on the borders of the Bay.

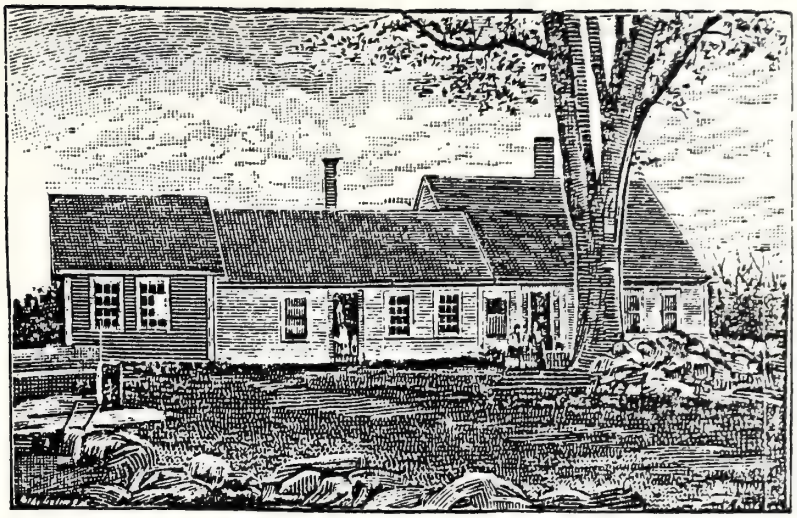
Primitive forests.

Pines succeeding the hard woods.

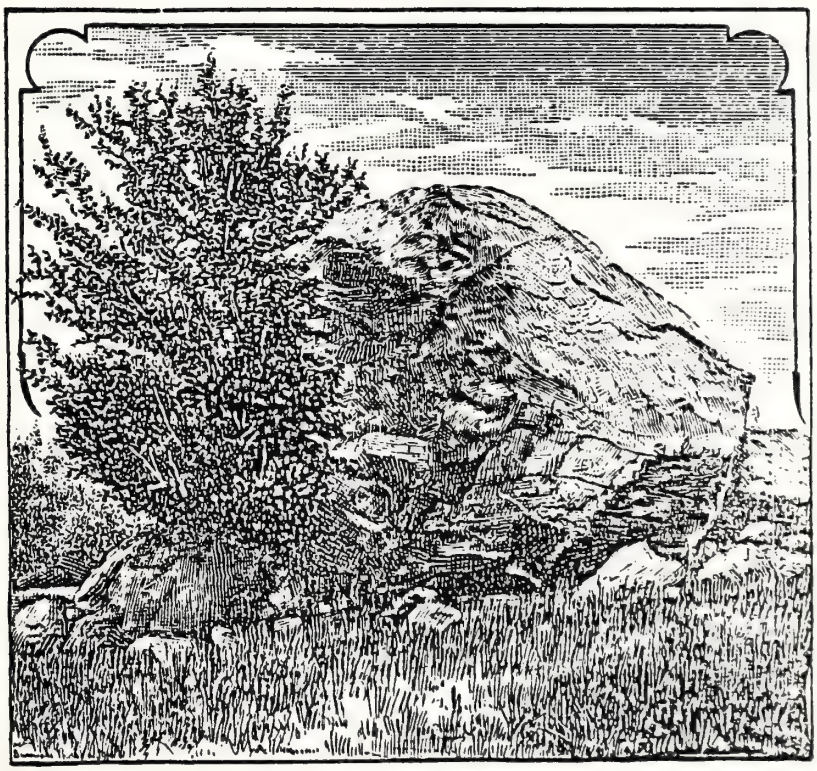
The elm and willow are probably exotics; at least, wherever found growing for shade or ornament in town, they are invariably ascribed to some ancestral or later planting. The poplars were popular half a century ago, but now only a sickly specimen here and there survives, as on the Sanborn Road near J. W. Sanborn's, or at the Hunt place, east of the Hunkins neighborhood. Of the willows, one of the oldest and largest in town, originally a walking-stick, was blown down near the "Smith place," on the Bay Road, May 26, 1880. Too much cannot be said in praise of the elm, whether for its shade, beauty, or majesty; they are quite generally scattered over town, singly or in small groves near many an old homestead. Among the interesting groups are or were those growing together on the old Woodman and Lovejoy places at the Square; on the David Taylor, now Bickford place, near the first Baptist meeting-house; and at the Prescott, latterly the Knox homestead, in the "New State." The most graceful as well as one of the thickest in trunk and broadest in shade of the *single* elms in town is thought to be that in the old Hill Pasture (at the house site), as viewed to the right while travelling from Clark's Corner to the Square. Another, near T. W. Taylor's at the Square, is remarkable for sending out one of its arms or main branches several feet at right angles from its trunk, which arm then commences its upward progress almost at another right angle! Two of the *tallest* elms are thought to be standing near the old Knapp (now Leighton) place, at the Bay. Finally, the elm under Steele's Hill, near the Simon R. Morrison place, presents another natural curiosity, — that of a small but thrifty currant-bush growing in its fork, and producing leaves and fruit of the white variety, twelve or fifteen feet above the ground.

Exotic trees.

Elm-trees worthy of remark.



Simon R. Morrison House and Elm.



The Big Bowlder. (See p. 12.)

CHAPTER III.

WILD ANIMALS IN SANBORNTON.

"Ἐνταῦθα . . . ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης."

In this place was also a great park full of wild animals. — XENOPHON.

THE pertinence of this quotation is proved by another from the former annalist of Sanbornton: "In the early part of the settlement of the town, deer and wolves were plenty here"; or, according to another statement, "Wild beasts, [in 1770] were numerous and troublesome." Hence the settlers, as soon as they felt able,

Numerous in early times.

"*Voted*, To give ten dollars bounty for a grown wolf's head, and five dollars for a wolf's whelp, for all that shall be killed in this town."

These bounties were offered by the town for several years after the close of the Revolutionary war, "for the purpose of *encouraging* the destruction of the wolves, while the 'deer keepers' were intended to *prevent* the destruction of that useful animal."

Bounties on wolves.

It is related that Thomas Eastman (north of Steele's Hill) "had put up the *frame* of his barn, but had not covered it, when on one occasion in the fall, he found it necessary to continue husking corn all night, with incessant shouting, to keep the wolves away from his stock." We have also this published statement, 1871 (Cong. Church Centennial, page 34): —

Corn-husking all night.

"There is a man still with us [Capt. John B. Perkins] who has lived eighty-seven years in Sanbornton from his birth, and who well remembers how he and his brother Chase used to dread to go only a little distance from the house to fetch the sheep home at evening, and how the night was made hideous by the howling of the wolves, congregated in packs near the spot where the bark mill and tan-pits afterwards were."

Childhood's fears recalled.

This must have been as late as 1790. Yet the work of destruction, encouraged by the bounties as above, soon proved effectual, and it was not many years after that the "last wolf in town" made his

appearance, as claimed by the venerable Peter Burleigh, who was then just old enough to crawl in under his father's barn, and drag out the nine of their flock which had been despatched; to say nothing of the *seven* other sheep which had just been killed by the same animal for Joseph Smith on the lot north of Mr. Burleigh's. The wolf had merely sucked the blood from the neck of each, and making his escape, was tracked through the woods east for half a mile, and was soon after caught on Hopkinson Hill in a trap set for foxes by Moses Emery, and by him killed. A bounty of thirty dollars was awarded Mr. Emery by the State for that operation.

The last wolf in town.

Adventures with *bears* were still more frequent among the earlier inhabitants of the town. As they were prized for their meat, it was considered quite an object to capture them. The most heroic achievement with Bruin is that accorded to Mrs. Abijah Sanborn, on what has since been the Colby and Col. D. Sanborn place, and probably as early as 1772. One evening she heard a strange noise near their house in the absence of her husband, and going out with a little dog, found a bear and two cubs prowling about their cornfield. The animals betook themselves to a large tree, or couple of trees, near by; at least the old bear and one of the cubs. She immediately built fires around the trees, patiently watched the intruders till morning, and then gave the customary shout of alarm, which the settlers had agreed upon to indicate danger. This soon brought Master Abraham Perkins to the scene of action with his gun. He shot the old bear and one cub; and cutting down a tree, his dog and himself soon despatched the third. "Few of our matrons at the present day," says the annalist of '41, "can boast of a feat like this; and fewer still of our maidens can say that they have ever treed a *bear*."

Adventures with bears.

Mrs. Sanborn's exploit.

Mr. Winthrop Durgin, in the early settlement of the Durgin lot, above Tin Corner, is said to have set three gun traps for these animals. He heard one of them "go off" (which mortally wounded or killed a bear), and then ran to secure his game, without thinking of the other traps, over one of which he passed safely; but in crossing the second he was himself severely shot in the thigh, rendering amputation necessary, and a painful journey to Concord for that purpose, before proceeding on his way to Epping, his former home. (See Vol. II. p. 233 [37].)

A disastrous bear trap.

Mr. Nathaniel Burley killed a bear near what is now Jeremiah B. Calef's residence; and the rock is still shown (though smaller than formerly), near the late Peter Burleigh's, where the carcass was hung up for dressing, proving very

Acceptable provision.

acceptable for meat just then. In the same neighborhood was living the notorious "Bear" Folsom, who is supposed to have had this sobriquet prefixed to his name, more frequently than his real name John, on account of the number of bears that he had doubtless succeeded in capturing. Among the other numerous bear catchers of Sanbornton, the names of Esquire Harper and Mr. Wadleigh have come down to us; the former taking his game in a trap, east of his premises, on the old meeting-house hill. On the Billy Smith place (mountain east of Taylor C. Prescott's), the family used to look out of their window at night and see the bears gnawing their wash-tubs.

"Bear" Folsom.

Other reminiscences.

There are two versions of the "bear-pig story" related of Mr. Buzzell, one of the earliest residents in the northwest corner of the town, near the present Isaac N. Lane place. One is that a bear attacked his pig, which ran for the house and in at the door ajar; that Bruin had seized or was about to seize his prey, when the door was shut in his face and he beat a retreat, the pig being safe within. The other account — less happy for the pig — represents the bear as attacking the entry of the cabin in which the pig was stored, and to have secured, or rather carried him captive, in spite of Mr. Buzzell's efforts to the contrary.

The "bear-pig story."

Yet more remarkable is the well-authenticated legend respecting the oxen of Mr. Hill, who lived back of the present Andrew Taylor's (Hill Pasture), prior to 1779. The story is that at one time these oxen heard the loud bellowing of a cow that was being worried by a bear on the north side of Salmon Brook (Weeks or Dustin lot), more than a mile distant, when they instinctively rushed at full speed to the scene of distress, and either drove away, or according to one account, killed the bear.

Chivalrous oxen.

One Mr. C——, an old hunter from Boscawen, used to come up to catch bears in this town. He is said on one occasion, when he had gone into a den for the capture of some cubs, to have experienced the not enjoyable sensation of the darkening of the cave's mouth by the return of the mother bear, which resulted in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, and victory to the hunter's knife. But whether that occurrence was on Sanbornton soil is uncertain. It is certain, however, that Ebenezer Sanborn did not secure the bear which he "brought down" from the stub of a tree just south of the present Samuel Hersey place, Sanborn Road; and it is probable that the *last* bear in Sanbornton, which so frightened A. Dalton as he was returning home of an evening to the Plains from the Square, was soon after shot in the west part of the town.

Close encounter.

Last bear in Sanbornton.

Later appearances of deer.

In 1835, Mrs. Josiah Philbrook saw a deer in the pasture, and was alarmed at the strangeness of the sight, supposing it to be "some beast of prey"; and as late as 1845, Peter Cate drove a deer into the bay from the Gilford side, which was killed in the water by Joseph Johnson, when it had nearly reached our shore. Finally, the killing of the last moose in Sanbornton was thus described by Mr. Peter Burleigh, as occurring some sixty or seventy years ago: —

"The Blakes, well-known hunters of New Hampton, had driven him out of the mountain with their dogs, and had pursued him as far as Nicholas Giles's, east of Cawley Pond. Here the hunters passed the night, and the dogs 'lay by,' that is, kept guard over the moose in the neighboring swamp. The next morning the chase was resumed in a southwest direction, passing the site which the first Baptist meeting-house has since occupied. Near this spot, Jona. Cass, on going to mill, was greatly frightened at the sight of an animal hurrying by 'with so much rigging on his head.' The moose finally came to bay at a tree, the roots of which were lately to be seen near Frederick Osgood's, and backed up against it for self-defence. He broke the thigh of one of the dogs, so that it had to be killed, but was at last shot by David Dustin, several men from the north part of the town having joined the hunters. The Messrs. Blake gave the meat to Mr. Dustin for shooting, and themselves bore back the hide and antlers to New Hampton, as their trophies from the chase."

The last moose captured in town.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES.

"'T is good to muse on nations passed away
Forever from the land we call our own." — YAMOYDEN.

"Yet Heaven hath angels watching round
The Indian's lowliest forest-mound, —
And *they* have made it holy ground." — WHITTIER.

Disappearance of the Indians.

EXCEPT as occasionally visiting the borders of this town with their canoes on fishing excursions, the "red men" had entirely deserted it at the time of its first settlement. But little is therefore known of their early history. Conclusive proof was, however, afforded that our territory had —

"Once been the residence of a powerful tribe, or at least a place whither they had resorted for defence. On the Winnipiseogee, at the head of Little Bay, were found, as late as 1841, the remains of an ancient fortification. It consisted originally of six walls, one extending along the river and across a point of land into the bay, and the others in right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. Traces of these walls were yet to be seen (1841), though most of the stones, etc., of which they were composed had been removed to a dam thrown across the river at this place. Within the fort had then been found numbers of Indian relics, implements, etc., and also on an island (Atkinson's) in the bay. When the first settlers arrived those walls were breast-high, and large oaks were growing within their enclosure." ("Annals," and "Hayward's N. E. Gazetteer.")

Indian fort, as described in 1841.

From the copy of a letter written by James Clark, Esq., to Jacob B. Moore, of Concord, Dec. 8, 1847, we learn further particulars respecting these Indian fortifications from a then recent visit: —

"I found the remains of the walls, in part, plainly to be traced; but the ground, since our former examination [in company, as at this time, with Mr. Bamford, son of the first settler on the spot], has been several years ploughed and cultivated, so as now to give a very indistinct view of what they were at our previous visit, when the foundation of the whole could be very distinctly traced. No mounds or passageways can now be traced [implying that they could be on his former visit]. A canal to carry a saw and grist mill occu-

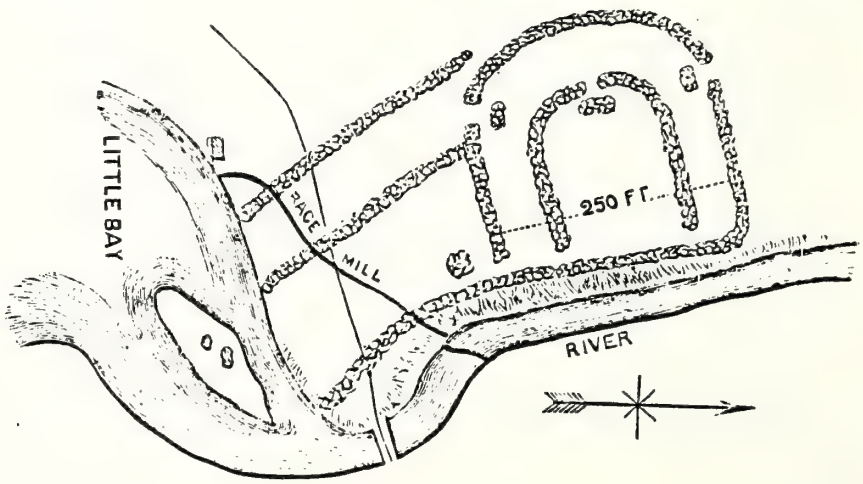
pies the place of the mound, marked 'M.' The stone used in the walls [referring evidently to their appearance at first] were such as a man could easily lift, and were laid as well as our common walls for fence in the North are laid, and very regular. They were about three feet in thickness and breast-high when first discovered (1765). There were no embankments in the interior. The width between the outer and inner wall was about sixty feet, and the distance south from the north to the south wall was about two hundred and fifty feet, and from the outer wall on the west to the river on the east about two hundred and twenty feet. There were two other walls, extending south to Little Bay, which I have marked on your sketch. The general elevation of the works was about ten feet *above*, and gently sloping *to* the river bank, five feet above the water. The distance between the Great Bay and Little Bay is about one hundred and sixty rods, with a gradual fall of fifteen feet. Here was a great fishing place for the Indians, where they caught great quantities of eels in their pots, and in the spring and fall, vast numbers of shad."

Letter of James Clark, Esq., with measurements.

An Indian fishing resort.

Mr. Clark adds a remark respecting the *large number* of Indian bark canoes said to have been seen here at the same time by the first settlers, Jacob Bamford (see Vol. II. p. 19 [3]) and Mr. Gibson. He says, "This may have been in consequence of the number of bays and lake near the place, but perhaps should be received with some allowance." It now seems quite improbable that such *extensive* fishing excursions to this region from the lakes above should have been continued by the Indians after the settlement of the towns, as they must have occasioned collisions with the settlers themselves, who, as elsewhere shown, relied much upon the same fishing privilege, and no knowledge of such collisions *with the Indians* has ever come down to us by tradition or otherwise.

Less frequented after the settlement of the whites.



We supplement the two accounts already given (still descending from the general to the particular) by a draft found among the papers ("Historical Facts of Sanbornton") left by the late A. G. Weston, M. D. (Vol. II. p. 312 [97]). It is said to have been taken originally in 1822, and is entitled an "Indian fort, situated on the right bank of the Winnipiseogee River, near the head of Little Bay, in Sanbornton."

Dr. A. G. Weston's diagram of the fort.

It may serve to make the previous descriptions of the "Gazetteer" and of Esquire Clark's letter more intelligible, if we also add those points of Dr. Weston's interesting "Sketch," accompanying the draft, which have not already been brought out: —

"At the time of the first occupation of the country by the whites, the walls were between three and four feet high and three feet in thickness, faced with stones regularly laid up outwardly, and filled with clay, shells, gravel, etc., from the river and the shores of the bay. Within the walls were found great numbers of Indian ornaments, pipes of stone and clay, fragments of coarse pottery, arrow-heads, and hatchets of stone. [This is probably the origin of the statement in Belknap's 'History of New Hampshire,' Vol. III. p. 88, that 'some pieces of baked earthenware have been found at Sanborn town and Goffstown, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art,' etc.] On a small island [resuming Dr. Weston's account] in the bay, and not far distant, many bones and other remains have been uncovered, leading to the inference that here was a considerable burial place. It seems very evident that this work was erected for defence, and for keeping possession of the bay, which was a famous fishing place, and much frequented by the powerful tribe of Penacooks, who, before their destruction by the Maquaas or Mohawks, sometimes mustered here as many as three hundred canoes at a single gathering. It certainly displayed considerable skill in construction, and if the walls were surmounted with palisades, would be almost impregnable under the system of warfare practised by the Indians. The inner mounds, covering the entrances to the principal enclosure or citadel, form a feature peculiar to this work, and one not observed in any other now known to the eastward of the Alleghanies. It is, furthermore, unique in its regularity of form, and in being built of stone."

Remark of Belknap.

Dr. Weston's descriptive sketch.

A glance at the plan of the fort will show how readily variations might occur in its description. For example, Belknap's allusion (Vol. III. p. 89) reads: "At Sanborn town there is the appearance of a fortress consisting of *five* distinct walls, one within the other"; while still another account has been supplied, as follows: "The Indians had *six* walls for their fort [as before stated], the largest outside with *passageways to the bay.*" That there was a favorite "burial place" for the Indians *just outside* the fort, on the main-land as well as on the island, is proved from the fact that the remains of at least seven of their bodies (and one

Variations of statement.

account gives seventeen!) are said to have been disinterred while building the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

When and by whom built.

In discussing the question *when* and by *whom* these works were built, we will first append *all* that the "Annals" of 1841 further give us in regard to them: —

"It is not unlikely that the Penacook tribe of Indians may have been familiar with the fishing places along the Winnipiseogee River. They occupied what is now Concord, and the country above and below, on the Merrimack River, to some considerable extent. It is therefore probable that these Indians may have resorted to this town occasionally for fishing and hunting purposes, if it was not a regular residence for a portion of their tribe. The Pequawket Indians, however, may have had a place of resort here, which increases the uncertainty as to what tribe constructed these fortifications; and at this distance of time, it is not likely to be ascertained with any degree of certainty. The Pequawkets inhabited the eastern part of this State, and the adjoining part of Maine upon the Saco River. In 1685, an alliance was formed between the Pequawket and Penacook Indians, in order to defend themselves against an expected invasion of the Mohawks, a formidable and warlike tribe inhabiting the borders of the Hudson River, in the State of New York. From these circumstances, the probability is increased to almost a satisfactory conclusion, that some part of one or the other of these tribes had inhabited this territory, and that these fortifications had been prepared by them for their mutual protection against their common enemy. It is said that four friendly Indians came from Albany to Penacook (Concord), with the information that the Mohawks had been induced by Governor Cranfield, of this State, to commence a war of extermination upon the Eastern Indians, and upon this information the alliance to which allusion has been made was formed; and this information tended, in no small degree, to exasperate these savages against the English, who were, at that early period, forming settlements in the more southerly parts of the State. It cannot, however, be supposed that the fortifications in this town were intended as a means of defence against the whites, as they had then scarcely dreamed of penetrating so far into the wilderness; but when we consider that the course of communication between the Penacooks and Pequawkets must have been by way of the Winnipiseogee River, we may discover much skill and judgment in their selecting the site between the two bays in this town as a place of defence, or perhaps of retreat in case of disaster at Penacook, from the anticipated invasion of the savage foe."

Alliance of the Penacooks and Pequawkets.

A defence against the Mohawks.

We would add that in the first Indian war (King Philip's), or as early as 1676, the Eastern Indians are represented by Belknap (Vol. I. p. 145) to have had "a strong fort of timber, fourteen feet high, with flankarts, at the Ossipee ponds, which they had hired some English carpenters to build for them a *few years before*, as a defence against the Mohawks, of whom they were always afraid." He elsewhere adds that "a long and inveterate animosity had subsisted between the Mohawks and these Eastern

Indians, the original of which is not mentioned, and perhaps was not known by any of our historians; nor can the oldest man among the Mohawks at this day give any account of it." It is certain, moreover, that during this *earlier* war (1676–77) they were induced by their English neighbors to prosecute their ancient quarrel with the Eastern Indians; also that in this war, as well as in the next, or King William's war (1688–89), the two tribes of Penacook and Pequawket formed a mutual confederation. All these circumstances, together with that of the large oaks — "oak-trees of large size," according to Dr. Weston — found "standing within its walls when first discovered," point to the *earliest* times, prior to 1675, and nearly one hundred years before the first settlement of Sanbornton, *when this Indian fort was probably erected.* It would seem, in fact, to have been one of a whole *system* of defences, of which that at Ossipee ponds, above mentioned, was another, by which the confederated tribes of what is now Northern New England sought to ward off the incursions of the "fierce Mohawk," before their hostilities had ever been instigated against the white settlers of the lower towns.

Probably of earlier date than 1675.

That the Mohawks were as far east as Sanbornton, in some attitude, is proved by the familiar name of "Mohawk Point," which, though not of Sanbornton soil, has ever been near, and intimately associated with it. Two traditions accounting for the name are given. One is the more modern and less probable, that the Mohawks themselves were "on the war path" against the New England settlements, perhaps in Lovewell's war, of 1725–30; first directing their course to Epping, where they plundered the settlers, burning and carrying off their effects, and then coming north through Alton, along the side of the lake and down the Winnipiseogee, to elude their pursuers; that they encamped on the point, now much higher above the water than at present, and that the whites, learning their situation, secretly encamped there too, nearer the main-land; and that in the morning they were taken by surprise, those that could not get to the water killed, and those that did shot in the water, "so that not one," says Welch, the narrator, "escaped."

Two traditions of the battle at Mohawk Point.

But the far more probable account is that which also ascribes this name to an earlier origin, in the following words of the Sanbornton annalist of '41: —

The earlier, as between the Mohawks and Pequawkets, the more probable.

"Tradition informs us that a large body of Indians belonging to or inhabiting this region of country were once surprised and driven upon a point of land in the Great Bay, upon the Gilmanton shore, where they were overpowered by a superior force and completely

cut to pieces. The victorious Indians on this occasion were the Mohawks, and it is said they used stratagem to decoy the Pequawkets [feigning a retreat down the bay in their canoes, while really ambushed under the banks of the point], by means of which they obtained a more easy and complete victory. The place where this battle was fought is known as 'Mohawk Point.'"

From the "Rambles and Reminiscences" of M. B. Goodwin, Esq., editor of the "Merrimack Journal" in 1872, we obtain additional statements of interest respecting the Indians in this vicinity, a fuller and somewhat modified sketch of the origin and history of the old fort and of the last battles there fought, and virtually a third explanation of the name "Mohawk Point"; all given on the authority of Potter and others. He claims that there were *seven* tribes along the central valleys of New Hampshire, of which the Penacook, located on the Concord intervales, was the most powerful; the other six, including the Winnipiseogees, around the lake, "being subservient, and finally merged with them." These were the Indians (Penacooks as above) who formed the alliance with the Pequawkets. Hence some traditions, like those already cited, call the whole united body by the latter name; while these sketches of Mr. Goodwin call the same body by the name of Penacooks.

"Merrimack Journal" sketches.

"The people who erected and garrisoned these old works [referring to the fort just described] are unknown to the present generation; yet there is little doubt that it was the work of the *Penacooks*, who fled to this spot and built themselves a stronghold after a disastrous battle with the Mohawks on the Concord intervales. There was no historian to transmit to us a description of those scenes that opened in and around this old fortress; yet scenes there were which would have presented grand and soul-stirring sketches, and might even have inspired the pen of a Homer. Here the war-dance was celebrated in wild and savage grandeur. The council-fire blazed, and dark, fantastic forms listened with rapt attention to the harangues of grave and sombre-visaged chieftains, as they urged on their noble braves to deeds of heroic valor. Here sat aged mothers and timid maidens, listening to the wild shouts of bands of painted warriors returning from successful expeditions against their foes. Here the loud alarm was sounded to prepare the garrison for the inroad of the man-eating Mohawk, and here the battle was set that terminated the existence of their tribes.

"Tradition has left but a meagre sketch of this last battle in and around the old fort. The Mohawks, whose thirst for blood was not satiated by the slaughter on the Concord intervales, learning of the whereabouts of the remnant of the Penacooks, followed in considerable numbers to their stronghold at the head of Little Bay. The first attack was made on the north side of the fort. While the battle was here raging, the weak and feeble of the Penacooks were sent to the canoes which were moored on the south side. The whole garrison followed them, and were soon beyond the reach of pursuit, safely landed on Tom's Island [another name for Atkinson Island, after one Thomas Bowen, an early owner]. The Mohawks, thus foiled, retired, but were afterwards joined by a war party

Last battles at the fort.

of allies from Canada, and returned to the fort. This time a powerful attack was made on the south side. The canoes were secured, the fort entered, the garrison overpowered and massacred, except a few who fled up the river and bay a short distance, when, in attempting to cross to a point of land running from the Belmont shore nearly across the stream, they were overtaken and slain. This point has since been known as 'Mohawk Point.' Thus ends the *tradition* of this relic of antiquity."

In another "Reminiscence," Mr. Goodwin mentions the "scattered bands of the Penacooks," who in after years "continued to sail up and down the rivers and on the Great Pond, and in their journeys to pitch their wigwams at the Crotch, as tradition says, and as the relics turned up by the ploughshare on the land formerly owned by Hon. George W. Nesmith, and now by Warren F. Daniell, fully show." He also speaks of nine Indians who, in 1743, through James Scales of Canterbury, petitioned Gov. Wentworth for a "truck house," "at a place which we call the 'carrying place,'" being just above the junction of the two streams. "The *truck house* they did not have; but of the *carrying place*, as often as they came to the long series of falls on both rivers, the squaws, with canoes on their heads, pappooses swung to their backs, and their lords marching on before, had a most weighty impression."

The Indian "carrying place."

CHAPTER V.

SANBORNTON AND THE MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM.

"To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of *pine*, or *monumental oak*,
Where the rude axe, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,
Or fright them from their hallowed haunt." — MILTON.

First white men in town, 1639 and 1652.

LITTLE doubt can exist as to the *two* times when the feet of white men first trod the soil of Sanbornton, or the first strokes of the woodman's axe resounded upon our hillsides. But we are thus remanded to the years 1639 and 1652, a century or more anterior to the "surveys" of the present township, which are to be described in the following chapter.

During the former of these years, a committee of surveyors "to find out the north most part of Merrimack River was sent here by the authorities of Massachusetts"; and it must have been within the territory of Sanbornton that this said committee "fixed upon a pine-tree three miles north of the Crotch," as the northeasterly bound of the Massachusetts Colony. The "scoring" of this tree was pre-eminently the *first* "stroke" above alluded to. Then, thirteen years later, John Endicott, the stern Puritan governor, was bearing sway in that same Massachusetts Bay Colony. New Hampshire, as ever between 1641 and 1679, was under *her* jurisdiction. At the union of the two colonies, certain rights had been "reserved to the lords and gentlemen proprietors" of the Portsmouth and Dover patents, "and to their heirs forever." Hence, the Massachusetts government found it necessary in 1652, when the heirs of John Mason were reviving their claim in New Hampshire, to order a more "accurate survey of the northern bounds of their patent"; and "another committee of the General Court," viz., Capts. Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, "attended," as Belknap informs us, "by Jonathan Ince and John Shearman, surveyors, and several Indian guides, again went up the river Merrimack to find the most northerly part thereof, which the Indians now told them was at Aquedocktan, the outlet of the Lake Winnipiseogee.'

Union of the two colonies.

Survey of the Upper Merrimack.

It must be remembered that Massachusetts, according to the original terms of King Charles's charter ("three miles to the northward of Merrimack River and of any and every part thereof"), laid claim, for more than a hundred years, to all the southern part of what is now New Hampshire, west of the Merrimack, and three miles of its left or east bank. It was largely in the interest of this claim that the above surveys were ordered on the part of Massachusetts. The so-called "Endicott Rock" is still to be seen at the outlet of the lake (Weir's Landing), inscribed Aug. 1, 1652, with the initials of the above captains, "E. J." and "S. W."; and it is admitted to be by far the earliest historical record still existing of the presence of the white man in all this region of country. But we must also bear in mind that for a few days before this, or in July, 1652, that resolute party of surveyors were pulling their canoes over the rapids of Winnipiseogee River; and no doubt they paused for rest, after rising the first rapids, at the "Ox-Bow," or just above the celebrated "carrying place" for the Indian trail, leading northward up the Pemigewasset. (See "Roads" of town.) And when on the following day, as we may well imagine, they continued their toilsome journey, still dragging up their canoes, or carrying them around what are now the numerous "falls" of Franklin, Tilton, and East Tilton, — then it was, as before said, that the feet of white men for the second time at least, and perhaps for the first, *traversed our borders*.

Original claim of Massachusetts.

The Endicott Rock.

Surveyors passing the falls of Sanbornton.

It seems, however, that the Massachusetts government did not conclude to extend their claim as far as Aquedocktan, but receded to the point, within chartered distance from the junction of the two rivers on the soil of Sanbornton, at which the "pine-tree" was originally spotted thirteen years before. This tree was very likely re-marked on the return trip of these same surveyors, or very soon after at farthest; and from that time forth it became, and was well known for many years as, the celebrated "Endicott tree." We learn from Belknap's History (Vol. II. p. 138) that in 1737, two years before the line was finally established as it now is by the Lords of Council in London, the agents of Massachusetts, in presenting their claim at the famous Salisbury Court,* Aug. 8, insisted that their line,

Endicott's tree within the town limits.

Quotation from Belknap's History.

"Beginning at the sea, three English miles north from the Black Rocks, so called, at the mouth of the river Merrimack, as

* CAVALCADE TO THE SALISBURY COURT. — It was to attend an adjourned meeting of this court, "Aug. 10," according to Belknap, that "a cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury, and the governor rode in state, attended by a troop of

it emptied itself into the sea sixty years ago," should then run "parallel with the river *as far northward as* the crotch, or parting of the river" (the line, of course, being still three miles to the eastward), and "thence due north as far as a certain tree, *commonly known for more than seventy years* past by the name of 'Endicott's tree,' standing three miles *northward* of said crotch or parting of Merrimack River,* and thence due west to the South Sea."

It is, therefore, morally certain that the tree in question, the northeast corner boundary of the Massachusetts Colony, as then claimed, stood in what has since been Sanbornton: some say, — from too literal an interpretation of the last-quoted remarks, — on the banks of the Pemigewasset, three miles north; but more probably at a point three miles north of the *line's end* before mentioned, or north of another point which was itself three English miles east from the junction of the two streams. Yet all attempts to identify its location have proved futile. Dr. Bouton, in his "History of Concord," remarks that it "must have been near to Sanbornton Bridge"; "and there is," says Mr. Goodwin, "a vague tradition that a rock, with an inscription showing the spot, once existed in that neighborhood." But of no such rock has the writer, after diligent inquiry, received assurance; and to his mind the most probable point, as being *three miles east*, according to Dr. Bouton's implied supposition, and *then* three miles north of the confluence of the rivers, has seemed to be somewhere west of the Gulf, on the southern slopes of Calef Hill.

Supposed location of the tree.

But as the tree was of no account for a colonial bound after the

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horse. This procession," as he further tells us in a note, "occasioned the following pasquinade, in an assumed Hibernian style." It has found its way into several town histories that have had occasion to refer to this settling of the Massachusetts State line. The present work may claim a similar right of appropriation for the entertainment of its readers: —

> "Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight,
> As yesterday morning was seen before night.
> You in all your born days saw, nor I did n't neither,
> So many fine horses and men ride together.
> At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
> Then all the higher house pranced after the low;
> Then the governor's coach galloped on like the wind,
> And the last that came foremost were troopers behind.
> But I fear it means no good to your neck nor mine,
> For they say 't is to fix a right place for the line."

* SANBORNTON FIRST CALLED CROTCHTOWN. — It is said that during this controversy about the line, our town, though unsurveyed, acquired the appellation of "Crotchtown," which name is believed to be found upon the old Massachusetts records. There is also authority for asserting that the Indians had previously given it, from its position in the fork of the rivers, another designation of precisely the same meaning, — a designation now unknown, but we hope more euphonious.

Its significance lost.

year 1739, and quite likely, to the first occupant of the soil on which it stood, its significance and perhaps its very existence were wholly unknown, it early shared the fate of other primitive trees of the forest in that wholesale destruction to which the clearing of the land consigned them. Long before the time of the first settlement of the town, whatever marks it originally bore would have become obscure; and so "Endicott's tree," though it has a place in history as it had upon our soil, is yet like one of the dim myths of the legendary past. No one can tell where it stood, nor of what size or appearance it was. Venerable tree! It had its uses. It lived; it died. "But no man knoweth of its sepulchre unto this day."

Its mythical character.

CHAPTER VI.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

"The first rule of history is that an historian shall not dare to advance a falsity; the next, that there is no truth but what he shall dare to tell." — CICERO, *De Oratore*.

"Two principles in human nature reign:
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain.
Nor this a good, nor that a bad we call:
Each works its end, to move or govern all." — POPE.

IN entering upon this department, we propose to let the "Proprietors' Records" speak for themselves; retaining their quaint phraseology, and in a few cases their ancient orthography. So shall our foundations be effectually laid.

Earliest date of the Proprietors' Records.

"*Oct. y^e^ 28th, Anno Domini* 1748," marks the earliest movement for a settlement, being the date to —

"A list of the names of a number of men that are [of]* a mind and desire their names may be entered in this paper, in order that they may have a tract of land granted to them and their heirs forever."

Then follows the petition: —

Original petition.

"Gentlemen, whose right it is to grant, we, being the loyal and dutiful subjects of his Majesty King George the Second, we pray you to grant or give to us a part of the land which is to be laied out into townships in our frontier above."

Names of signers (grantees); their residences, and the lots drawn by each.

This is signed by sixty men in the following order, the original grantees, after whose names we append the town in which each lived, the ordinal *number* of his final "drawing," and the *lots drawn* in both "divisions," constituting his "right" or "share," the last two items being anticipated as a matter of convenience. (See Appendix A.)

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*Added words in brackets.

Nos.	Names.	Residences.	Order of Drawing.	First Div. Lots.	Second Div. Lots.
1	John Sandborn	Hampton	42d	42	40
2	Aaron Rolins	Exeter	27th	78	46
3	John Dearborn	Hampton	18th	63	71
4	Thomas Blake	Hampton	73d	22	35
5	Daniel Sanborn	Hampton	66th	54	80
6	Daniel Sanborn, Jun.	Hampton	19th	28	10
7	Thomas Rolins (Lieut.)	Stratham	34th	24	37
8	Jonathan Fogg	Exeter	29th	45	17
9	Joseph Height [Hoit]	Stratham	69th	51	21
10	Joseph Height, Jun.	Stratham	74th	33	5
11	Edward Shaw	Hampton	58th	21	34
12	Jonathan Robinson	Exeter	26th	37	1
13	Josiah Robinson	Exeter	65th	29	9
14	William Sanborn	Exeter	6th	49	19
15	William Thompson	Stratham	38th	32	6
16	Paul Ladd	Stratham	39th	17	29
17	John Fogg	Exeter	80th	2	24
18	John Taylor	Hampton	8th	60	74
19	Jeremiah Sanborn	Hampton	54th	58	76
20	Caleb Rolins	Stratham	71st	15	27
21	Joseph Juet [Jewett]	Stratham	47th	16	28
22	Joshua Rolins	Exeter	75th	48	30
23	Seth Fogg	Exeter	57th	72	59
24	Joseph Smith, Jun.	Stratham	79th	71	60
25	Benjamin Mason	Stratham	17th	82	64
26	Jonathan Longfelo	Exeter	56th	80	45
27	Daniel Keley	Hampton	76th	40	56
28	Jabez Sanborn	Hampton	63d	6	67
29	Abraham Sanborn	Hampton	36th	23	36
30	David Stevens	Stratham	61st	75	47
31	Samuel Fogg	Exeter	50th	70	70
32	Jethro Person	Exeter	23d	30	8
33	Joseph Rolins	Exeter	33d	12	52
34	Josiah Sanborn	Exeter	16th	73	58
35	Simon Drake	Hampton	43d	41	39
36	John Rolins	Exeter	78th	81	44
37	Jonathan Chase (*)	Stratham	11th	61	73
38	Thomas Chase	Stratham	28th	14	54
39	Ebenezer Sanborn	Hampton	77th	68	62
40	Jonathan Robinson, Jun.	Stratham	31st	7	68
41	John Wadlegh	Stratham	59th	10	50
42	Nathan Longfelo	Hampton	53d	39	38
43	Jonathan Cauley	Exeter	55th	4	43
44	Jonathan Rolins	Stratham	3d	8	69
45	Edward Taylor	Stratham	2d	5	26
46	William Chase	Stratham	64th	31	7
47	Chase Taylor	Stratham	14th	25	13
48	Josiah Rolins	Exeter	9th	74	48
49	Jonathan Sanborn	Hampton	60th	47	15
50	Joseph Smith	Stratham	72d	44	18
51	Josiah Smith (*)	Stratham	51st	35	3
52	John Hopkinson	Exeter	20th	1	25
53	Francis Mason (*)	Stratham	10th	67	63
54	Jonathan Shaw	Hampton	24th	20	33
55	Joshua Rollins, Jun.	Stratham	7th	65	65

No.	Names.	Residences.	Order of Drawing.	First Div. Lots.	Second Div. Lots.
56	Josiah Fogg	Exeter	68th	26	57
57	Josiah Sanborn [Jun.?]	Exeter	70th	13	53
58	Jonathan Crosby	Chester	4th	19	32
59	Masten Sanborn	Hampton	40th	62	72
60	Samuel Hardie	Stratham	22d	50	11

It thus appears that twenty-three of the grantees were from Stratham; nineteen from Exeter; seventeen from Hampton; and one from Chester. Those who died before the drawing of lots are marked (*), "Decesʼt."

First business meeting.

"Nov. y^e^ 3d, 1748. We, whose names are above written, being met together upon the business before named, proceeded as followeth: Chose Ensign Jonathan Longfelo [26] Moderator of s'd meeting; Voted Joseph Rolins [33], Clerk; Josiah Sanborn [34] Treasurer, to receive the money that is to be raised by this society, and that each man pay into the treasury four shillings old tenor."* Voted also that Mr. John Sanborn [1] be "an agent to lay our petition or request before certain gentlemen," (of the Masonian proprietors, among whom are named,) "Theodore Atkinson, John Moffat, Samuel More, J. Odiorne Jr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey Jr., and John Wentworth Jr."; also that "he [John Sanborn] receive one pound, lawful money, for his past service."

Petition presented.

Committee for laying out the town.

At an adjourned meeting, "Nov. y^e^ 10th, Dea. Samuel Fogg [31], Joseph Rollins, Josiah Sanborn, and Jethro Pearson [32] were chosen a Committee to lay out the Town"; and it was voted that "each man pay his proportion to hire a surveyor," and that "each Committee-man receive thirty-five shillings, old tenor, for each day they are gone, till they return again." Assigned to John Sanborn "forty shillings o. t. for his going to the Bank [Portsmouth, originally called "Strawberry Bank"] y^e^ 8th day of this instant Nov."; and made another assessment of "16s. o. t. upon each man." On the 14th of November, Jethro Pearson and Joseph Rollins were requested to "visit Mr. Samʼl Palmer, . . . to know whether the land we pitch upon be within the claim of the gentlemen claiming under Mason or not"; and "the Com., or the

*This money was the depreciated bills of credit which the General Court of Massachusetts had commenced issuing as early as 1720, and which at this time were estimated at forty-five shillings to the dollar.

major part of them" were directed "to agree with a surveyor, to go with them to lay out the town." Two days later, "Nov. y^e^ 16th," it was voted, John Sanborn being moderator *pro tem.*, that the "Com. lay out the town on the E. N. E. side of Pemisigwaset River, above Winepisock river, near the crotch of said rivers; or, otherways, where they shall think best; also that this Com. have power to call the next meeting when ready to make their return."

Location finally selected.

Thus, in a conclave of its ancestors at Exeter, the site of our town was first and finally settled. The last of that November must have been diligently improved by the enterprising committee, and a cold, cheerless Thanksgiving must they have passed in the wilds of "Crotchtown"; for so soon as "Dec. y^e^ 6th, 1748," we find that the proprietors, being legally warned, met and received the committee's "return," "which is as followeth": —

Report of committee.

"Pursuant to a vote passed Nov. 16, 1748, we whose names are underwritten, being chose a Com., etc., proceeded to lay out s'd town. Beginning near the crotch of s'd rivers, and so running up Pemisegwaset river, five miles and one half, and so, *forth*, between Winepisock river and Pemisegwaset river, as will more fully appear by the plan."

(Signed) { Samuel Fogg, Jethro Person, Joseph Rolins, Josiah Sanborn, } *Committee.*

At this meeting Josiah Sanborn was chosen clerk, and he, with Joseph Rolins, was voted as a committee "to go to the Bank to treat with the gentlemen about the confirmation of the land we have laid out." "Twenty-four shillings" were assessed upon each "right," to defray the charge; and it was further ordained that "he that doth not pay to the Treasurer the sums before raised, on or before the 12th day of this instant, Decem., shall forfeit his right, except he be not notified."

Meanwhile it had been ascertained that the land pitched upon *did* fall within the claim of the "Masonian proprietors"; and the next meeting, affecting materially the history of Sanbornton, was that of the "Proprietors of lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., at the dwelling house of Widow Sarah Prust [or Prest], in Portsmouth, Dec. 31, 1748," at which a "grant" was formally made by that body to the sixty men, named above on the petition, "together with twenty other persons hereafter to be named by the proprietors" (grantors). The land granted was bounded precisely as in the subsequent charter of incorporation (1770), except that the northwest line is said to have run

The Masonian proprietors (grantors).

"from the beech tree, South 55° West to Pemigewasset river," instead of 65°. This tract was "to be divided into 100 'shares' or 'rights,' and each 'share' laid out into two distinct lots, one of which to contain 100 acres, and the other all the [remaining] land belonging to each share." It was to be laid out and numbered, thus, within one year, and the "drawing for lots of land" was then to be accomplished in the usual manner, at Portsmouth. Besides the three shares for the "ministry" and "school" (see under each), seventeen shares were reserved for the "said Proprietors, the Grantors," and each owner of the eighty remaining shares must "build a house of 18 foot long and 14 foot wide — or equal to it — upon some part of his land, and clear three acres there, fit for tillage or mowing, within eight years" The seventeen reserved shares are "exonerated, acquitted, and fully exempted from any charge" in effecting the settlement of the town; "His Majesty's white pine trees for masting the royal navy" are protected by a special clause; defence in the possession of their premises is promised to the grantees, and provision is made that in case of an Indian war, the owners of the eighty shares shall be allowed the same time "for performing the said articles and things aforesaid to be done, . . . after such impediments shall be removed." This first "Masonian grant" is signed "George Jaffrey Jun., Proprietors' [Grantors'] Clerk."

Provisions of the Masonian grant.

At a subsequent meeting of these grantors at the same place, Oct. 25, 1749, the grantees having requested that the land be laid out into eighty instead of one hundred shares (probably concluding that the available land was not sufficient for the higher number), it was voted that "said tract of land be laid out into 82 shares and no more"; two of which were then "voted and granted to John Thomlinson, Esq., in the city of London, in Great Britain, freed and exempted from any charges of settling, as are 17 of the shares aforesaid." This was a virtual concession to the wishes of the grantees, only adding two shares for the special bequest named, and thus finally establishing the original divisions of the town.

Number of shares reduced.

The meetings of the sixty grantees seem to have been held at various times till the beginning of 1753, principally at Exeter; first at the house of Joseph Rollins, then at Josiah Sanborn's, John Fogg's, and Dea. Samuel Fogg's. Sums of money were voted to different men for various services rendered; the item of "going to the Bank" oftenest appearing, as when John Sanborn, Oct. 12, 1749, was directed to go thither, "to see whether there shall be 60 or 80 shares." The assessments voted

Subsequent meetings of the grantees.

were at first quite punctually paid, as appears from a "Report of Com. to examine the Treasurer's acc'ts," April 26, 1749: "Raised by vote, £152. Paid in, £149 5*s*. 6*d*. Not paid in, £2 14*s*. 6*d*. Paid out, £140 17*s*. Remaining in Treasury, £8 8*s*. 6*d*." Josiah Sanborn, proprietors' treasurer, and afterwards clerk, seems to have been a model accountant. No less than seven distinct tables are preserved of the names of "proprietors" (meaning, of course, *after* the grant was made, the grantees), and sums paid by each in pounds and shillings, at seven different times between 1748 and 1752. The receipts, also, for moneys paid out by him are in many cases engrossed, and are usually in this form: "Exeter, Decem. y^e^ 14, 1748, Received of Josiah Sanborn, Treasurer, 21 pounds, old tenor, for my service in going to lay out the town: per me, Sam'l Fogg"; or thus: "Exeter, Feb. the 6th, 174$\frac{8}{9}$. Then received of Josiah Sanborn etc., £8 10*s*., o. t., for my service in going to the Banke. John Sanborn." Sometimes the appendages "Then" and "Per me" are *both* found.

Business forms and receipts.

So early as "Nov. 14, 1749," a committee was chosen "to go and run out the line and survay a place to set a saw-mill, and likewise look out a place for the Senter Square"; while, "June 21, 1750," a payment of 30*s*. per day, o. t., having been voted to this committee, another committee was chosen, "at the same rate, . . . to look out and clear a road from Canterbury to the Senter Square, and lay out the Senter Square and the mill grant, and one hundred acer lot[s] to each rite." This last committee, consisting of "Sam'l Fogg, John Hopkinson, Seth Fogg, and Daniel Sanborn, with Jonathan Longfello as survayr," reported at Exeter, "Aug. 30, 1750," that they had "laid out 80 100-acre lots, in four ranges, as per previous direction, and that the Center Squair, which contains six acres, lieth in the 76th lot, which is for the first minister, and in the 77th, which is the personage lot; also, we allow 20 acars, out of the 65th lot, in a convenient place upon Samon brook, for a mill privilege."

Movement for the first survey.

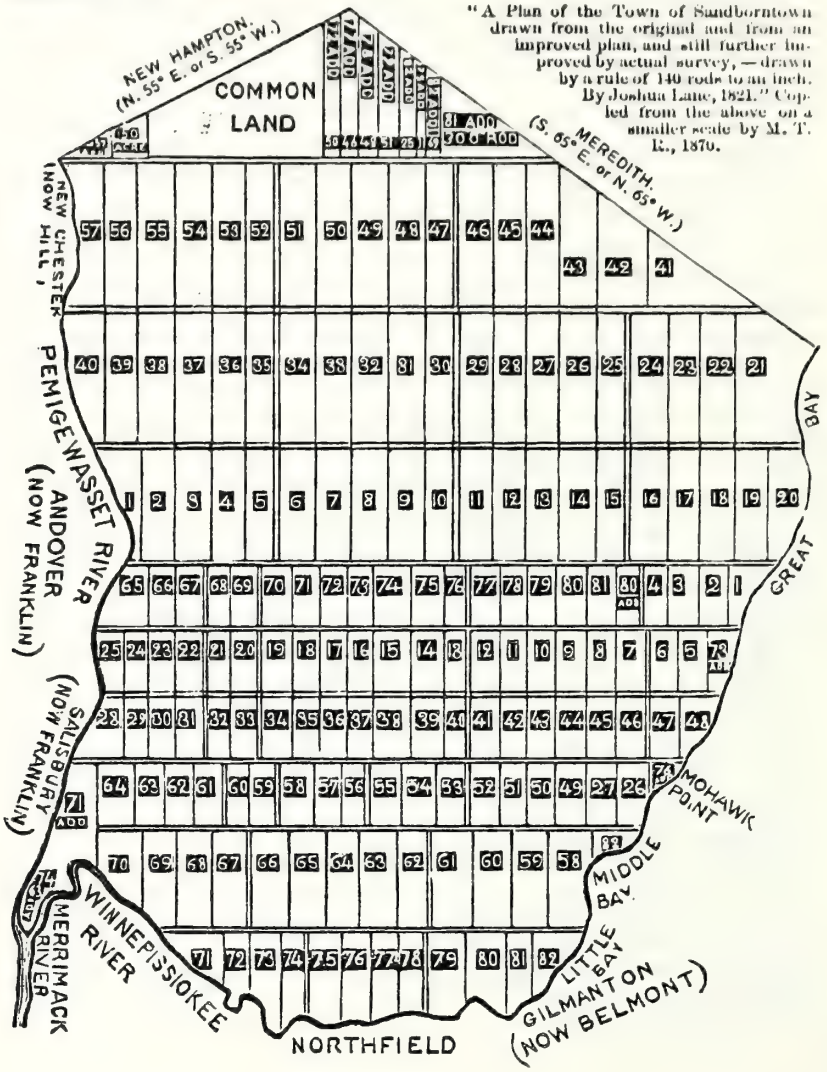
First survey reported.

"Nov. 26, 1752," "Sam'l Fogg, Jeremiah Sanborn, Sam'l Hardee, Abraham Sanborn, and Seth Fogg, with Daniel Sanborn survair," having been previously chosen a committee "to lay out the remainder of the town," made their report of "82 shers" laid out by them in the "Crotch of Merrimack," explaining quite minutely the inequality of the lots bordering upon the rivers and bays, and referring to their plan, as presented. It would appear that though the former committee evaded the claim of the Masonians for two extra lots, reporting eighty only, yet the claim was probably insisted upon, and eighty-

Report of committee for the second survey.

two lots are reported by this second committee. The proprietors justly regarded the central section of the township, running through from the Pemigewasset to the Great Bay, as the most desirable for settlement, and best for farming purposes; hence they laid out this section first, into four ranges, as before stated and as appears by plan. "Each lot is 160 rod in length, and 100 rod in breadth, excepting those that join the bay and river; ranges run, from the bay, S. 78° W., Lots N. 12° W.; highways 4 rods wide between the ranges, and two rods wide between the lots."

First division of lots more valuable.



"A Plan of the Town of Sandborntown drawn from the original and from an improved plan, and still further improved by actual survey, — drawn by a rule of 140 rods to an inch. By Joshua Lane, 1821." Copied from the above on a smaller scale by M. T. R., 1870.

The second survey made three ranges on the north of the first, and fifty-seven lots; each in the first range being 360 rods long and 115 rods wide, and each in the other two ranges nearly 1½ miles in length, except on the river, bay, and northeast corner. Two ranges of twenty-five additional lots, making the total eighty-two, were also laid out on the south of the First Division. These lots were, in the first range (joining First Division), 280 rods in length and 130 rods in breadth; in the second range, bordering on the river, of various dimensions. This last range, being the most southerly, has usually, in later years, been called the "first range" of the town, as a whole. (See Plan and "Extract from Proprietors' Records" of January, 1771, accompanying.)

Second division of lots; more extensive.

On the margin of the Plan (copied above) is the following "Extract from the Proprietors' Records, respecting 'Addition Lots'": —

"For the lot No. 74, 63 acres in the crotch of the river, bounded and numbered on Winnepissiokee river and runing W. parallel to the range to pemigewassett river. The remainder of the common to the N. of the 63 acres laid out to the Lot No. 71; * and the common to the E. of Edward Taylor's lot to lot No. 73; and the lot between home lot No. 4 and 81 to lot No. 80. The rest of the deficient lot made up in the common at the head of the town, — beginning at the E. end of the upper range line, and runing westerly on s'd range line 300 rods for lot No. 81; then 69 rods for lot No. 82; then 33 rods for lot No. 75; then 25 rods for lot No. 82 in first division of lots, which is the only addition made in first division; then 51 rods for lot No. 79; then 48 r. for lot No. 78; then 46 r. for lot No. 77; then 50 r. for lot No. 72; then for lot 57, 150 acres on the westerly end of said range line. All the additions numbered with the same numbers of the lots to which they belong. All on the upper range line run from the numbers parallel with the side lines to the Town line.

"Laid out by committee, Jan'y 29, 1771." (Said committee were John Dow, Samuel Folsom, and Daniel Sanborn.)

Another note upon the margin of the Plan (copied above) has been partially defaced, by burning or otherwise. It is for substance as follows; the part in *brackets* being supplied as seems reasonable, the rest being quoted as it reads: —

"The Ranges were o[riginally] laid out to run N. 78° E. or S. 78° W., an[d a space 4 rods wid]e north of each range line for high[ways; also the] side lines to run N. 12° W. or S. 12° E., with [2 rods space between] those lots, as marked in the plan, [which have double] lines, for high ways, one rod to the E. and [one] rod to the W. of the numbered trees."

The grantees having thus laid out and surveyed their town, the next step was to meet with the Masonian proprietors for drawing

* There should have been inserted at this point, "and the common to the eastward of Josiah Fogg's home lot we have laid to the Lot No. 76."

the lots, according to the terms of their charter. This was done at Portsmouth, Feb. 13, 1753, at the house of Ann Slayton, innholder.

Joint meeting of the grantees and Masonians for the drawing of the lots.

Then follows upon their records a table giving the order in which the eighty-two shares were drawn, and the numbers of the lots in each division; which, so far as themselves (the sixty grantees) are concerned, has already been embodied in the previous list. The small fraction of the table remaining is here given. The so-called "Law Lots" were probably designed by the Masonians to afford a fund which might aid them in their lawsuits. Their friend Thomlinson in London, a supposed descendant of the first John Mason, was not forgotten; and deducting these four shares (two for the "Law Lots" and two for Thomlinson), and the three for "school," "parsonage," and "first minister" (the two last not drawn), there remained but *fifteen* shares to be divided, as herein designated, among themselves. (See Appendix A.)

The Masonian lots, and the order of their drawing.	NAMES, ETC., DRAWN.	The Order of Drawing.	Lots in 1st Div. 1st Survey, 1750.	Lots in 2d Div. 2d Survey, 1752.
			Nos.	Nos.
Theodore Atkinson, Esq.	Masonian Proprietor	1st	27	42
"Law Lots, No. 2"		5th	53	81
Meserve, Blanchard, Green, and March	Masonian Proprietors	12th	34	4
School Lots		13th	52	20
John Thomlinson, Esq., of London (first share)		15th	69	61
Law Lots, No. 1		21st	11	51
Jotham Odiorne (Dece's'd)	Masonian Proprietor	25th	64	82
Thomlinson and Mason	Masonian Proprietors (?)	30th	43	14
Thomas Wallingford	Masonian Proprietor	32d	66	66
John Ringe	" "	35th	9	49
Thomas Packer, Esq.	" "	37th	59	75
George Jaffrey	" "	41st	57	77
John Wentworth, Jun.	" "	44th	3	23
Joshua Pierce, Esq.	" "	45th	36	2
Mark H. Wentworth, Esq.	" "	46th	18	31
John Moffat, Esq.	" "	48th	56	78
Daniel Pierce, Esq., and Mary Moore	Masonian Proprietors	49th	46	16
Sam'll Solly and C. March, Esqrs.	" "	52d	55	79
John Thomlinson, Esq., of London (second share) ["Joth.," by mistake on Record]		62d	79	22
Richard Wibard, Esq.	Masonian Proprietor	67th	38	55
Parsonage Lots	Previously selected		77	12
First Minister Lots	" "		76	11

We have given, thus, the *first* and *last* entries of the table found on the "Proprietors' Records"; the intervening spaces in the first column being filled by the names of the sixty grantees, as before entered.

The grantees characterized.

That the latter were a persevering company of men, with united feelings and faith in their enterprise, is evident from the fact that *all* who signed the first petition, more than four years previously, here appear as drawers of lots, except the *three* who had died in the mean time, and whose respective rights were reserved for their families. But we thus secure the more important evidence that the *town was laid out and the lots drawn prior* to the spring of 1753; also — from the "Proprietors' Records" — that it was called "Sanborn Town" previously to that time, — from the circumstance, doubtless, that no less than twelve by the name of Sanborn were found among its original "grantees" (including the oldest and most influential who *first* signed), hereafter to be known as the "proprietors."

Original name of the town.

It had been wisely stipulated in the Masonian grant, that in case of an Indian war, a longer time should be allowed for fulfilling the terms and conditions of settlement. The "Old French War" of 1756 seems to have been casting its shadow upon the New Hampshire colonies as early as the year 1753; for, from that time to 1762, no proprietors' meetings are noticed. It is well known that the effect of that war was to stop the settlement of all new towns upon the frontier. It fared with Sanborn Town as with all the rest. The chasm in the records cannot otherwise be accounted for.

Interruption by the "French and Indian war."

May 24, 1762, the work of improvement seems to have been taken up precisely where left, nine years before (see Roads). The next year (April 21, 1763), "Select men" for the town were first appointed by the proprietors (see List); and Dec. 15, the rights of Jonathan Chace and Josiah Smith, both deceased, were declared forfeited, as also that of Ma[r]ston Sanborn. These rights were now confirmed to William Chace, David Burley, and Josiah Sanborn of Epping, respectively. Feb. 6, 1764, it was voted "*not* to prosecute Capt. Miles for cutting logs in Sanborn Town"; and as a new encouragement to actual settlers, "£200 o. t." was promised "within 20 months, to each of 20 men, or less, who would obligate himself to clear three acres and build a house, and then to abide there by himself or some man under him, six years, and to clear six acres of land more, fitt for improvement, within that time." Dec. 2, 1765, the "forfieted rights of Thomas Chace and of Thomas Rolins" were assigned, the one "to his widow Love Chace, and the other to Daniel Sanborn Jun. of North Hampton."

The grantees (proprietors) resume efforts for settlement.

Little of general importance was done by the proprietors, 1766–68, except what is found under "Roads," "Mills," "First Settlers," etc. Their meetings, as "Aug. 18, 1766," and *ever after*, were held "at Josiah Robinson's Inn, in Exeter." One other right is declared delinquent, "Nov. 17, 1766," "among those that gave bonds to setel in Sanborn Town," belonging to Jonathan Shaw; and Feb. 29, 1768, agents were appointed "to prosecute the law suit already commenced against Jona. Shaw, or to agree with him at their discretion." March 30, 1768, the "original right of Jonathan Fogg deceased, having been advertised in the 'N. H. Gazette,' according to law and custom, for non payment of taxes," is declared "forfeited to the rest of the proprietors; and the 100-acre lot in 1st Div. [45] and half the 250-acre lot in 2d Div. [17] are voted to Abraham Perkins of Exeter, in consideration of his paying all taxes due. The rest of Jonathan Fogg's right is given to his daughter Mary." June 17, 1768, Josiah Sanborn and Capt. Joseph Hoit were empowered to petition the General Court for an Act enabling the proprietors to sell the land of *delinquent* proprietors for their taxes.

Forfeited "rights."

April 6, 1770, proprietors voted that they would "make those lots good that are cut short by Winepisocke and Pemigwaset rivers and the bays, as to quantity," and Daniel Sanborn was appointed surveyor, "1st, to measure and supplement these lots; also, 2d, to run the range lines between the first and second divisions, and at the head of the 2d Div." In the former of these labors, he had the assistance of John Dow and Samuel Folsom; in the latter, of Ebenezer Morrison and John Sanborn. Their reports were presented in January, 1771 (see note appended to Plan).

Equalizing the lots.

The upper range line "begins on Meredith line, two miles and 170 rods from the Lot No. 21, in 2d Division of lots, and runs S. 78° W. to Molten's Gore" (now New Hampton). The line at head of 1st Division of lots was run half-way across the town, when, "finding the compass did not agree with the range in said division, we rune no further."

Upper range lines.

As elsewhere shown, between the years 1767 and 1773 the proprietors pursued quite a liberal policy towards the settlers, rendering them substantial aid, especially in religious matters. This latter year, however, "Nov. 17," there begin to be signs of conflicting views; the proprietors voting "that they would build a meeting house in Sanbornton, and that they would set it upon the place which the inhabitants had chosen"; *but* the "plan and dimensions" (60 feet by 43½ feet) "proposed by the inhabitants," being probably thought too large, "were *not* accepted." By the next

Settlers encouraged.

Conflicting interests.

year it became more evident that the child was growing too strong to be "under tutors and governors." Several of the proprietors were now living in the new town; and a petition having been presented "June 22, 1774," from "a number of proprietors *and* inhabitants," "praying that the meetings and Proprietors' records may be removed from Exeter to Sanbornton," it was sternly voted "that thay *wold not*"; whereupon Capt. Joseph Hoight, Daniel Sanborn, Esq., and Jonathan Hoit entered "theaier desent against the proceedings of the meeting." Only one meeting more was ever held at Exeter, "Nov. 29, 1774." At this, nothing was moved "for the benifit" of the town, but only "of the said *proprietors*." Their work was done. It had been both efficient and benevolent. Let us thank God that it was done so well, and that *they*, under His guiding providence, were made "the nursing fathers" of our infant town!

Work of the proprietors completed.

After the storm of the Revolution had passed, Daniel Sanborn and William Harper, "two justices of the Peace for Strafford Co.," "on application of more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors and owners of land" in Sanbornton, called a meeting of the same at the meeting-house in said town, Nov. 4, 1788. The chief business of this meeting, after a formal choice of officers, was to "vote the removal of the Proprietors' Records from Exeter to Sanbornton"; to accomplish which, Esquire Harper, James Hersey, and Josiah Sanborn were chosen as committee. The old records were all elegantly copied from the originals, in August, 1843, by Dr. John Carr, though not then town clerk.

Removal of their records.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INCORPORATION.

"We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old: how thou didst drive out the heathen with thy hand, and plantedst *them*." — PSALMS xliv. 1, 2.

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlement and labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, proud navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfumes to pride:
No! Men! high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, — and knowing, dare maintain."

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

"THERE are perhaps no circumstances connected with the early settlement of Sanbornton which distinguish it from the other towns in the State, or which render its history interesting to the general reader; but to the numerous descendants of the worthy few who commenced its settlement, and those who succeeded them, some account of its early days may not be altogether uninteresting."

Introduction to the Annals of 1841.

Thus began the "Annals of the Town" in 1841; in resuming and amplifying which, we shall first speak of certain temporary summer "lodges" made upon the banks of the river and bays by those who had much earlier come within the limits of Sanbornton for purposes of fishing. One of these especially is known to have been just above Union Bridge, on the present farm of Andrew Philbrick; called pre-eminently *the first* settlement in town. The general statement of the gazetteers must also be received with considerable qualification; viz., that the "town was settled in 1765 and 1766 by John Sanborn, David Dustin, Andrew Rowen, and others."

Early fishing lodges.

It is certain from the "Proprietors' Records," as below, that the two

Danforths, Solomon Copp, Daniel Fifield, and Samuel Sheppard, and as we know from other sources, Andrew Rowen, and perhaps David Dustin (1766?), had moved to town during the season of 1764. Also that Daniel Sanborn and probably his cousin John were *in town* — the former as builder of the mill — *early* that year, but that they did not move their families till the late winter or early summer of 1766. For documentary evidence we find the clerk of the proprietors, by order of the committee, calling a meeting March 2, 1765,

First actual settlers.

"To consider of a petition of a number of inhabitants of said town, seting forth theair inebility to support *their families* by reason of the scarcity of provisions," for which they "pray the proprietors wold help them."

At the first meeting, March 18, it was voted *not* to give them any help; but at a second meeting, March 27, motives of humanity triumphed, this former vote was reconsidered, and it was then voted that —

Early petition for help.

"The above s'd petishoners, namely Moses Danford, Thomas Danford, Solomon Cops, Daniel Fifield, and Samuel Sheppd, shall receive of the proprietors £100 o. t. for theair help, the money to be equely divided among them."

It seems, therefore, *certain*, that soon after the encouraging vote of Feb. 6, 1764, and during the following season, in which Daniel Sanborn's first mill was built and destroyed, the *first actual settlers*, with *their families*, came to town. They must have passed the winter 1764–5 in their settlements, as their petition had reached Exeter prior to March 2, 1765, and they could not have moved hither in the dead of winter. The conclusion is, that the persons above mentioned, and probably one or two others of the first settlers who were in easier circumstances, made a commencement during the spring or summer of 1764.

Aid granted by the proprietors.

First winter passed in town.

An anecdote is related of Mr. Rowen, which marks him among the *very* first if not almost the *solitary* settler at the time: —

"That in the clearing of his land, he inadvertently struck his axe into a hollow tree further than he was aware of, and so far that he could not extract it by any ingenuity he could bring to his aid; upon which, he went all the way to Canterbury on foot, and borrowed another axe to cut his own out of the tree, and then carried the borrowed tool home again."

Anecdote of the lost axe.

We might well disparage his fertility in expedients, *if* other settlers were then here; but the spirit of the *times* of which we are writing is thus illustrated, and perhaps the independence of the *man*, which

may have prevented his uniting with his fellow-settlers in the above petition to the proprietors.*

Examples of fortitude.

"The few families who commenced the settlement of the town must have been familiar with hardships of which we can have but a faint idea. They were, however, of that class of people who could bear fatigue and toil without a murmur."

Probably to this first winter is to be referred the incident of the settler, who, the fall before, buried a quantity of potatoes deep in the ground, expecting to have them for his own use early the following spring; but on returning found them all "appropriated" by the hungry families who had wintered here, and had not a word to say! (See Chapter VIII.)

The buried potatoes.

On the 22d of April, 1766, Josiah Sanborn and Josiah Robinson were appointed a committee by the proprietors "to visit Sanborn Town, between May 20 and June 20, to see what the settlers who gave bonds have done in their settlements." Four shillings a day, "lawful money," were promised for their services, and permission to "hier assistance as they shall have occasion, for pilots," etc. It is doubtful whether this committee discharged their commission; for on Aug. 18, 1766, "at a leagul meeting of the Proprietors of Sanborn Town (so cauled)," Josiah Sanborn and Capt. Joseph Hoight, as committee, and Abraham Perkins "as substitute for either," were designated "to go and view the setelments and see if the setelers have fulfilled the conditions of their bonds." This committee made their report Sept. 22, when £4 "old tenner a day" were allowed them for service, and it was voted that two individuals (specified) should *not* be allowed as "setelers," but that Mr. "Darling, in the right of Josiah Sanborn of Epping, and James Gibson, in the right of Seth Fogg, should be received as settlers," thus marking the year of their arrival.

Watchfulness of the proprietors.

It was during the previous season, doubtless (1765), that the first "framed house" in town was erected by Sergt. John Sanborn, near the original Sanborn homestead, now disappearing (1880) under the ownership of Mr. Morgan, three quarters of a mile north of Tilton Village. To the *one finished room* of this house, Mr. Sanborn repaired with his family, February, 1766, and himself, his cousin Daniel, who moved up a few days before, and three other men with their families, *five* in all, were here domiciled the rest of the winter, the beds being turned up in the daytime and completely covering the floor at night; the cattle also being tied up in the back part of the house! It is certain, however, that

Earliest framed house.

* By some it is thought that Andrew Rowen was here temporarily, and alone, during an earlier season (perhaps in 1762 or 1763), when he "went for the axe"!

the *wife* of Daniel Sanborn did not arrive in town till the June following, when he had put up the first part of his house at the Square (now the Thomas M. Jaques place), with material brought on his own and other men's *backs*, by easy stages, from his mill at the bridge, at least a portion of the way, for several days in succession! A similar experience is assigned to Edward Kelley,—backing the boards of his house still higher up the hill, to the present "Kelley Ledge."

Lumber first *carried* to the Square.

To this or one of the two preceding years (1764, 1765) must be referred the experience of three young men — Satchel Clark, Jacob Smith, and John Thorn — who came from Epping, with provisions (for a few days), axes, and guns, to a point just west of the present Tin Corner, in Tilton. They were there engaged in felling trees, helping each other by turns, when, on one occasion, their camp took fire from the fire of their boiling pork, near by. They were first alarmed by the report of one of the guns at a distance; a second gun was heard after they started, and the third before they reached the burning camp, to which they *hastened*, but *not* in season to save their effects. They were obliged to go to Canterbury in order to replace the provisions they had lost. This camp is said to have stood on the site of the old burying-ground, west of the late Lorenzo Smith's.

Burning of the camp at Tin Corner.

In 1767 there came from Epping, James Cate, Sr., whose wife had been saving seeds from their best apples all the winter before, for the orchard they would plant at their new home! They settled on the late Edward Wyatt place, in Franklin. Some of the apple-trees from those seeds were still remaining a few years since.

A primitive orchard.

In company with the Cates came Nathaniel Burley and his family, from Newmarket and Canterbury, who settled two miles farther east (late Mrs. Davis's, Calef Hill). It is well authenticated, by tradition in this latter family, that there were "only three or four little clearings at the Square" on Burley's arrival in town: viz., Daniel Sanborn's, as before named; his brother Aaron's, a little south (present Kimball or Joshua Lane place); Josiah Sanborn's, in the hollow east of the Square, and Edward Kelley's on the hill above: while their nearest neighbors in other directions were John Sanborn "this side," and Ebenezer Morrison and Benjamin Darling "at the Bridge" (now Eleazer Davis's); Clark, Smith, and Thorn "at the Tin Corner"; the Danforths "on the Plains"; Solomon Copp and Andrew Rowen "near the Ferry"; and David Dustin "at the north." The latter part of this year were added to their *immediate* neighborhood John Folsom *upon*, and Samuel Smith to the

"Clearings" in 1767.

north of Calef Hill, and others in other parts of the town, as will soon appear; while the next year, Major Taylor came to the Square; and the second spring (1769), William Thompson, to the present Eben Burleigh place.* It is also a tradition from the Burley family that their crops were cut off, or greatly injured, these *two* first years in succession: in 1767 by frost, in 1768 by hail; but "the third year, 1769, they succeeded."

Additional settlers.

Failure of crops.

The way is now prepared for the most important *State* document which pertains to this period of Sanbornton's history; viz., the paper indorsed "Petition to be released from paying Province Tax," which, in 1875, was published in Vol. IX. p. 755, of Dr. Bouton's "Provincial Records." We give it in full, "verbatim et literatim," as follows, from the original State paper: —

"SANBORN TOWN, Jan. y^e^ 8, 1768.

Petition for release from Province tax.

"*To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province, of New Hampshire, in New England:*

"The Humble Petition of y^e^ Inhabitants of Sanborn Town. We, the Inhabitants of this Town, Promieing ourselves your Excellency's Protection, Both in our Public and Private Interests, Humbly beg y^e^ Liberty of Declaring to your Excellency y^e^ Present Condition of this infant Town, which is as followeth, viz.: We have *thirty-two* Familys in town, and a number more we expect will sone move in, and we doubt not But that in a few years we shall, if Prospered, be a flourishing Town, able to support our familys, and be a help to y^e^ Public. But at Present we are under the necessity of Going to other Towns for many things to support our Selves and our Cattle, which are but very few, y^e^ time Being so very short since we moved into Town, there Being no more than seven familys that have Been in Town, so Long as two years, and they were Poor People that moved in for y^e^ sake of Cetching a few fish to support their familys. Many of us have Been here But one year, and some not so Long; our Land is Very heavy to Clear, and after it is Clear^d^ and affords us a Considerable Crop of indin Corn, it is next to imposable to Plough the Land for Some years, by Reson of y^e^ Stumps and Roots; there hath Been But a Very few acres ever Plough^d^ in Town; not more than six or seven men that have Plough^d^ any, and, on y^e^ whole, it is not without a Great Deal of Difficulty that we Bring y^e^ year about, Being obliged to Spend on the Store we had Before we moved up, those that had any, and those that had not, to Run in Debt many of us or be beholden to friends, which can't, we humbly conceive, be thought Strange considering that this was all a wilderness so Very Lately.

Hardships pathetically deplored.

* The tradition in this Thompson family agrees with the foregoing, as Mrs. Josiah Sanborn, the daughter of William Thompson, remembered to have "gone that year by spotted trees from her father's clearing to Bear Folsom's, as the *next* east (opposite Mr. Calef's), and to Daniel Sanborn's, at the Square, as the next *in that direction*," though the Burleys, upon the first range south, must have been their nearer neighbors.

"Now, with Submission to your Excellency's Pleasure, our Humble Petition is, that your Excellency would Consider our Sircumstances, and Release us from Paying any tax for a Little time; your Excellency Granting of which, we humbly Conceive, will be an advantage, not only to your humble Petitioners, But also to y^e^ Publick, as it will Enable us to make the Greater Progress in Clearing our farms, and so of consequence to Pay y^e^ Greater tax, which at Present Could be But Very Small, having but Little to Pay for.

"We Remain your Loyal Humble Servants,

"James Cates.	Edward Kelly.
Thomas Sencler.	Daniel Samborn.
John Gale.	Benjamin Samborn.
John Samborn.	Ebenezer Morrison.
Josiah Samborn.	Thomas Gilmore.
Winthrop Hoit.	Benjamin Darling.
William Kineston.	Nathaniel Burley.
Satchel Clark.	John Folsom.
Cole Weeks.	Jonathan Lary.
Daniel Lary.	Solomon Cope [Copp]. (‡)
Aaron Samborn.	Samuel Shepherd. (‡)
David Dusten.	Moses Danforth. (‡)
Jonathan Smith.	Andrew Roen. (‡)
Josiah Kentfield.	John Gipson.
Jacob Smith.	Samuel Smith.
Jonathan Thomas.	Philip Hunt.
Thomas Lyford.	Daniel Fifield." (‡)

[Dr. Bouton adds this "Note": "The above names are mostly written by one hand, which may account for the spelling of Samborn uniformly with an *m*."]

These thirty-four men, therefore, represent all the "thirty-two families" who had settled here in 1768; the two Larys living together, and one other, probably Lyford or Gilmore, being only a workman in town, and residing, perhaps, in Northfield. The "seven familys" which *only* had been in town "so long as two years" were of the five men marked (‡) and of *two* others still in doubt. Only twenty-one of the thirty-four names appear on the "Test" of 1776.

As the preceding petition of our Sanbornton fathers, with a truly "loyal" rather than a democratic spirit, was made to "his Excellency," and *not*, as in many similar cases, to the "Provincial Assembly," it can never be ascertained whether or not the prayer of the petitioners was *granted;* for among the State documents at Concord, the so-called "Governors' and Councils' Records" are suspended at 1767, a break occurring from that year till 1772. Gov. John Wentworth came into office early in the former year; but proving a Tory, most of his official papers were afterwards *carried with him* to Halifax, and were there probably destroyed. All that is known personally of the above *thirty-four*

Fate of petition unknown.

earliest inhabitants of the town are embodied in the "Genealogies" of Vol. II.

Valuation in 1768.

From the State archives in Concord, it is learned that before the *end* of 1768, the "Amount of Ratable Estates" in Sanbornton "was £1,000; proportion (of tax) to the £1,000, £2 7*s*." "No. of polls, *thirty-seven*."

It has been said that among the other inducements held out by the proprietors to insure the settlement of the town, was "the promise of a lot of land to the first male child that should be born in town," and that John Sanborn, the son of Esq. Daniel, "received the promised reward." But there is no *documentary* evidence that the promise was even *made;* and no proof has yet come to light, from tradition or otherwise, that the lot on which John Sanborn finally settled, No. 16, First Division, came to his hands except by purchase from Joseph Jewett, its first owner.

Lot of land to the first-born child. Doubtful.

Reserving further incidents respecting the early settlement of the town for other places, we may appropriately close this chapter by giving the official documents which pertain to its incorporation.

The first movement in this direction was on the part of the proprietors (money being raised and committee chosen, as below, at their meeting, Jan. 8, 1770); nor is there evidence that the inhabitants petitioned, except through them. The following among the "Town Papers" at Concord (Bouton, Vol. IX. p. 757) is indorsed: —

"*Petition of Joseph Hoit and associates, for a Charter of Incorporation for ye town of 'Sanborn.' 1770, March 1. Granted.*

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Petition for incorporation.

"To his Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid, in Council.

"The Petition of Joseph Hoit of Stratham, and his Associates, humbly *sheweth:*

"That your Petitioners, being agents for and interested in the Township of 'Sanborn' (so called), in which there are upwards of *Forty* Familys settled, who are very desirous of being incorporated into a Town, for many good reasons, humbly request your Excellency and Honors to grant them that privilege by a Charter of Incorporation, as usual; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) [only by two, — the committee of Jan. 8]. "JOSEPH HOIT.
"JOSIAH SANBORN.

"PORTSMOUTH, 1 March, 1770."

[NOTE. — At this stage, as appears above, a little uncertainty existed, in some minds at least, as to the *name* which should finally be given to the town.]

In response to this we find the following Charter, indorsed: —

Sanbornton Incorporated.

[L. S.] "PROVINCE OF N. HAMPSHIRE.

Charter of the town.

"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth — To all People to whom these presents shall come; Greeting:

"Whereas our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of a Tract of Land within our province of New Hampshire aforesaid, known by the name of Sanborn Town, containing, by estimation, six miles square, have humbly Petitioned and requested us that they may be erected and Incorporated into a Township, and enfranchised with the same powers and privileges which other Towns within our said province by Law have and enjoy; and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said province, as well as of the said Inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order, and encouraging the culture of the Land that the same should be done: Know ye, that we, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of the good purposes and ends aforesaid, by and with the advice of our Trusty and well beloved John Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in Chief, and of our Council of the same, Have erected and ordained and by these presents, for us, our Heirs and successors, do will and ordain that the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Tract of Land and others who shall Improve and Inhabit thereon hereafter — the same being butted and bounded as follows; viz., Beginning at a hemlock Tree standing by the Great Bay of Winnipesiokee River, marked with the letter 'B' and several other letters, with the date of the year 1748, and spotted on four sides, then running North 65 degrees West to a beech tree, six miles, marked on four sides, then running South 65 degrees West to Pemigewasset River, then running as said River runs, bounding on the same to the crotch made by said Rivers, thence Easterly up Winnipesiokee River to the Bay aforesaid, then by the said Bay to the Tree, first bounds mentioned, where it begins — Be, and they are hereby declared to be, a Town Corporate, and are hereby Erected and Incorporated into a body Politick and Corporate, to have continuance forever, by the name of *Sanbornton*, with all the powers and authorities, Privileges, Immunities, Franchises which any other Towns in said province, by Law hold and enjoy, to the said Inhabitants or those who shall hereafter inhabit there, and to their Successors forever. Always reserving to us, our heirs and Successors all white pine Trees that are or shall be found being and growing on the said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy; reserving also to us, our heirs and successors the Power and Right of Dividing said Town, when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the Inhabitants thereof: Provided, nevertheless, and tis hereby Declared that this Charter and grant is not intended and shall not in any manner be construed to affect the private property of the soil within the limits aforesaid. And as the Several Towns within our said Province are by the Laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of the Voters present to choose all such officers and transact such affairs as in the said Laws are Declared: We do, by these presents, nominate and appoint Daniel Sandborn to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within seventy days from the date hereof,

Established boundaries.

Privileges guaranteed.

Royal reservations.

Provision for the first town meeting.

giving Legal notice of the Time and design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting in said Town shall be held for the choice of said officers, and the purposes aforesaid, on the last Tuesday in March, annually.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John Wentworth, Esq., our aforesaid Govr and Commander in Chief, the first day of March in the Tenth year of our Reign, Anno Domini 1770.

"J. WENTWORTH.

"By his Excellency's command, with advice of the Council.

"THEO. ATKINSON, *Sec'ry.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

"The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that 's fruitful and good; . . .
And when the northwest wind with violence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose;
But if any 's so hardy, and will it withstand,
He forfeits a finger, a foot, or a hand. . . .
If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We repair to the river, and there we catch fish.
Instead of pottage and puddings and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;
We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone."

"FOREFATHERS' SONG," 17th Century.

"THERE should not perhaps be much reliance placed upon traditional accounts generally, at the distance of time at which we are writing; but they may be taken with safety in delineating the character of a people, or to show the habits and customs of the times, especially when they are related by those who still live among us. The few anecdotes, therefore, which may be thrown into this work upon such authority will be intended only to chronicle events truly, without intending any praise or censure upon the persons of whom they are related. The descendants of such persons will of course feel neither pride nor mortification, but let them pass, as they are intended, for a picture of the times in which they occurred" (Annalist of 1841); adding, in immediate connection, that in 1768 there were only three horses in town and three great-coats, and that Daniel Sanborn and Chase Taylor owned, each of them, a pair of boots! "It is said that the first person who had shoes upon his horse gave great offence to a neighbor, who was about to go a journey, by refusing to lend his horseshoes to be used on the occasion."

The value of traditional accounts.

Scarcity of things now indispensable.

Still further to illustrate the hardships and deprivations, not to say dangers, of the earliest comers to town, and resuming somewhat of a

chronological order, the three first actual settlers seem to have been Moses Danforth, near the Little Bay on the Plains; Andrew Rowen, above Union Bridge; and Solomon Copp, below Mohawk Point. These three families procured their subsistence at first chiefly from the river and bays. They must have come to town early in the spring of 1761, and later in the same season Thomas Danforth joined his brother Moses; Daniel Fifield settled with his family back among the hills, between the present Deacon Lougee's and John Perkins's; Samuel Sheppard was added to the list, and Philip Hunt (without family) made a commencement in the hollow southeast of Fifield's. Mr. Hunt that season (to amplify a previous allusion) raised something of a crop of potatoes, and left them in a cave or deep hole under ground for the winter, while he returned to his family. Mr. Fifield and family being likely to starve towards spring, pillaged the cave and secured the potatoes; which act was heartily approved by their owner! (See Prov. vi. 30.) It is made certain by the "Proprietors' Records," as quoted in the last chapter, that *all* the above (except Hunt and possibly Rowen) passed that first trying winter in town.

Particular locations of the first settlers.

A Scripturally approved theft.

Solomon Copp used to bring his provisions (Indian meal chiefly), the first year or two after settlement, on his back all the way from Canterbury, and in a few instances even from Concord. On one occasion, being belated in starting for Concord, and finding himself and family brought to a very short allowance, he was at a loss what to do, when a small dog in his possession, by rather more than his customary "yelping," informed them that he had treed some game. It was found to be a bear cub, which was soon shot, brought in, dressed, and devoured with the utmost relish, though without potatoes or bread, thus giving Mr. Copp new strength and courage for the long journey before him! Other members of Mr. Copp's family used to share this labor with him (see Vol. II. p. 182); and once when his son Thomas, a few years later, was returning from Canterbury with his bushel of corn meal, overtaken by extreme darkness, when not even the stars could be seen above the high tree-tops, he was startled by a loud snorting in the path before him, accompanied with a sharp, snapping noise, as of teeth. He was too much frightened at first to speak; but afterwards, by dint of his stout hallooing, the *probable bear* was induced to move farther and farther from the path, till at last he ventured by in safety, — slowly and carefully at first, and then as fast as his weary legs and heavy load would allow him!

Provisions from a distance.

A timely supply of game.

Mrs. Tabitha Sanborn, the wife of Sergeant John (Vol. II. p. 629 [112]), is remembered to have said that while in their original dwelling,

the wolves would come and howl frightfully near their house, when nothing but pieces of bark and quilts were before their door! This would make the experience of Mr. Ebenezer Morrison's wife, in the same neighborhood, all the more trying; who,

Unwelcome intruders.

"On returning from meeting one Sabbath, missed the path which led from the house of Mr. Sanborn to her home (now Tilton village), and was out in the woods all night. Her husband supposed she had stopped at her sister's, and remained in quiet unconcern at home. Mrs. Morrison, finding she was lost, and night coming on, went calmly to work preparing the best lodgings she could, in order to make herself comfortable till morning. During the night there was a severe thunder-shower, for which she was unprovided, and of course got thoroughly drenched. In the morning, she followed down a small brook, intending to proceed to the river, and then down the river to her home. She soon, however, came to a path which she knew, and went home a nearer way than she had anticipated."

All night in the woods.

Sometimes the perils of fire, consuming their humble dwellings, were added to the other hardships of these early settlers. Mr. Benjamin Sanborn had settled in their original house on the Sanborn Road (back from road opposite the late Moses Clark's), when there were no neighbors nearer than his brother John's, over the woods, and Mr. Danforth's, on the Plain, southeast. He had gone to Concord (or Canterbury) to bring home meal upon his back; their little house took fire, and his wife, after seeing it consumed, took her children, then two in number, and "went over to John Sanborn's."

Perils occasioned by fire.

Mr. John Colby (grandfather of the present Mr. Chase Colby) had located above the Esq. Weeks place, School District No. 11, building him a log-cabin with a "cat chimney." Mr. Jotham Rollins was also boarding with them, while clearing his own lot above. One night, in the dead of winter, the cabin took fire and burned to the ground, obliging Mrs. Colby, scantily clothed, to wade through the drifted snow and by spotted trees all the way to the Cole Weeks (late Cogswell) place, a distance of about one mile!

No cases of extreme suffering from lack of provisions have come down to us, except that of Mrs. Stephen Smith, on the mountain, who was once driven from home by hunger, while her husband was absent for a supply and delayed. She came over the spur of the mountain in a southeasterly direction some one and a half miles to the late Wadleigh place, carrying twins in her arms, and "driving 'Jake' before her"! She was there (in the evening) met by her husband, and they passed the night at Mr. Wadleigh's.

Driven from home by hunger.

Very touching are the expressions of sympathy which the needy settlers mutually expressed for each other from time to time. There were signals to catch the eye; and when the neighbors became sufficiently numerous or close together, watchwords were agreed upon, to be shouted in case of danger. The Wm. Smith family, east of the Prescott place, on the mountain (New State), used to have a pole erected on which to hang a signal, to indicate to their nearest neighbors, the Osgoods, a mile or more distant, that they were needing help. The Mrs. Benjamin Sanborn already alluded to was once befriended by her neighbor, Mrs. Danforth, who, hearing in Mr. Sanborn's absence that his wife was short of bread for her children, baked some Indian cakes by the fire, and carried them up to her!

Touching expressions of sympathy.

Signals of distress.

The families of James Cate and Nathaniel Burley (as before related) had moved to town nearly together, in the early spring of 1767. A gifted great-granddaughter of the former, Miss Eliza J Cate, has feelingly described from her father's lips the loneliness and the relations of the two families on their first winter's sojourn in town: how that

Quotation from Miss E. J. Cate.

"No roads or even paths or even *openings* led to either house. All winter, therefore, — and the winters were long in that new region, — Mrs. Burley saw the inside of her poor little house of logs; saw the snow falling almost like a sheet; saw her husband go out and come in with a sinking heart; saw him sometimes disappear on his snow-shoes at the edge of the clearing, where the dreary woods set in. This was when he went away for necessities, or to see the face of a fellow, which itself might be reckoned as a necessity; and when he came back, *that* was a pleasure. 'When spring came' (I use my father's words now), 'grandfather took down his snow-shoes, and told grandmother that he believed he must go over and see how the Burleys were getting along; and when Mrs. Burley saw him coming out of the woods and drawing towards the house on the snow, she cried out, poor woman, she was so glad! She hurried out through the deep snow to meet him, tumbling, and crying as if her heart was broke!' And perhaps it was partly broken. Perhaps no young woman goes through a season of such dreariness and privation without her heart's receiving some strains or hurts it never quite gets over. It may be as serene, as happy, perhaps happier afterwards for such experience; but not so elastic and strong a heart."

Effect of the winter's loneliness.

Some of the later settlers, like Elisha Smith at the Bay and the Philbrick brothers, were accustomed to come to town for the purpose of clearing their land and "commencing" a home before moving their families. Daniel Tilton, who first located on the present Charles Cawley place, was one of these He walked up from Exeter at least four or five different times, bringing a bag of breadstuff and pork on his back, which, with fish

"Clearing" expeditions of the later settlers.

caught from Salmon Brook, would suffice him for a time; when, provisions failing, he would return. Mr. Tilton used also to put pitch-pine knots into the mouth of his oven and work at shoemaking by their light; which circumstance reminds us of the fact that tanning and shoemaking, besides farming, were the joint occupations of several of the early settlers: instance, three of the Sanborn brothers, — John, Josiah, and William; also Capt. Aaron Sanborn, and at least two of the Lanes, — Deacon Samuel and "Master" Joshua: the latter also, during his first years in town, being, with great versatility, a noted surveyor and teacher of singing schools.

Several occupations combined.

The religious element was largely cultivated in the minds and hearts of these early settlers, as will duly appear under the chapter on "Ecclesistical History." It was not uncommon in the opening years of the present century to see fifty horses at the meeting-house on the Sabbath, with saddles and pillions used for the accommodation of the ladies, for riding to and from meeting on horseback behind their husbands! Or, to cite a single instance out of many: from one of the distant corners of the old township, Capt. James Prescott used to walk six and one half miles every Sabbath to the old town meeting-house at the Square. His father and mother would ride on one horse, his older brother and sister on another, the smaller children riding with either, as more convenient, while he depended on his own feet! No carriages then!

Families attending meeting on horseback.

The first chaise was driven to town in 1800 by Israel Adams, and this was the only one in 1803. Prior to 1818 no more than seven others are believed to have been owned here; and these, as vividly remembered by the late Benaiah S. Crockett, were Peter Hersey's, Andrew Lovejoy's, Nathan Taylor's, Moses March's, Thomas Kimball's Nathaniel Piper's, and Stuart Hoyt's. As to the priority of four-wheeled vehicles, a difference of statement has appeared. It lies between the wagon made at Hampstead by David Fogg, in 1806, afterwards sold to Page Philbrook, and by him driven to town, and that introduced by Clark Gordon, the clothier on Salmon Brook. The former was more probably the first, the latter more striking and better remembered. Its body was capacious, holding ten bushels. It was painted gaudily, in large checks, and set on the axle-tree with big springs only under the seat. It was popular, and was "let" continually for two or three years, paying its original cost, $70, several times over! This must have been prior to 1814, soon after which wagons began to multiply in town from the shop of Joseph W. Clement, at the Tin Corner. Their cost at first was about $30,

The first chaises in town.

The two first and subsequent wagons.

being set on wooden axle-trees, with a hole for the tongue, and linch-pins instead of nuts. Iron axle-trees next came into use; then leather thoroughbraces; and finally elliptical springs.

Of the houses, furniture, and surroundings of the earlier residents in Sanbornton, together with their domestic customs and employments, the same might be said as of scores of other towns in New Hampshire and New England. We cannot do better, therefore, than enrich these pages by a few graphic pen pictures from Chap. LXVII. of Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn's excellent "History of New Hampshire": —

Quotations from Prof. Sanborn's "History of New Hampshire."

"The primitive log-house, dark, dirty, and dismal, rarely outlived its first occupant. With the progress of society in a new town, it would look like premeditated poverty for the son to be content with the first shelter that his father reared in the wilderness. The first framed houses were usually small, low, and cold. The half-house, about twenty feet square, satisfied the unambitious. The double house, forty by twenty feet in dimensions, indicated progress and wealth. It was designed for shelter, not for comfort or elegance. The windows were small, without blinds or shutters. The fireplace was sufficiently spacious to receive logs of three or four feet in diameter, with an oven in the back [or on the side], and a flue nearly large enough to allow the ascent of a balloon. A person might literally sit in the chimney-corner and study astronomy. All the cooking was done by this fire. Around it, also, gathered the family at evening, often numbering six to twelve children, and the cricket in the hearth kept company to their prattle. Thus, with the hardships came the comforts of life in the days 'lang syne.'

Houses and furniture of the earlier inhabitants.

"The furniture was simple and useful, all made of the wood of the native forest trees. Pine, birch, cherry, walnut, and the curled maple were most frequently chosen by the cabinet-maker. Vessels of iron, copper, and tin were used in cooking. The dressers, extending from floor to ceiling in the kitchen, contained the mugs, basins, and plates of pewter, which shone on the farmer's board at the time of meals.

The housewife's duties.

"The post of the housewife was no sinecure. She had charge both of the dairy and kitchen, besides spinning and weaving, sewing and knitting, washing and mending for the 'men folks.' The best room, often called the 'square room,' contained a bed, a bureau or desk or a chest of drawers, a clock, and possibly a brass fire set. Its walls were as naked of ornaments as the cave of Machpelah. We are describing a period which antedates the advent of pictures, pianos, carpets, lace curtains, and Venetian blinds. It was an age of simple manners, industrious habits, and untarnished morals. Contentment, enjoyment, and longevity were prominent characteristics of that age."

As in part confirming the above, the following sketch of the early domestic life, chimneys, houses, etc., of Sanbornton in particular, as taken from the lips of the venerable John B. Perkins, will be appropriate: —

Mr. Perkins's sketch.

"They used to raise potatoes, corn, rye, and a little wheat, living principally on Indian and rye, with wheat bread occasionally 'for company.' While clearing the land a good deal of rye was raised. Bean porridge, milk porridge, and milk, in warm weather, were common articles of food; especially for the children, who never thought of coming to the table with their elders, but sat in the corners with their porridge or milk. The fireplaces were eight feet long, and the boys had their blocks in each corner, from which they could look up and watch the *stars* or see if the 'lug-pole' was all safe. This lug-pole was a green stick across the chimney, high above the ordinary flame, from which the 'trammels' were hung: these latter being long, straight pieces of iron, punched with holes at convenient distances to let the 'small piece' up or down, — at 'hook' on lower end of which the pot or kettle was hung; hence the familiar expression 'pothooks and trammels.' The 'crane' was a modern invention. The red-oak mantel-piece would occasionally take fire, the fireplaces and chimneys (up to the first ceiling) being built of stone; but above that the 'cat chimney' was usually found to be safe, though made of sticks piled up cob-house fashion, with interstices filled, and surface within and without plastered over, with clay mortar mixed with straw.

Domestic life in Sanbornton.

Chimneys and two-story houses.

"Among the first two-story houses erected in town were those of Parson Woodman, Sergeant John Sanborn, and Daniel Sanborn, Esq.; and around the first of these the magnificent elms were set out by Philip Hunt, under Mr. Woodman's direction."

Adding yet a few facts, incidents, and memories, which are *peculiar* to our town: It is certain that wooden plates for table use were here earliest in vogue, preceding the pewter in many families. Specimens are still to be seen among the descendants of some of our oldest families, in some cases elaborately "turned." Dea David Philbrook, it is said, never would use any other than a wooden plate till the end of his life. The long rows of pewter dishes, all nicely scoured, upon the "dressers," were to some an extravagant innovation; while *earthen* dishes could never for an hour be tolerated, because they dulled the knives! The music of certain sounds, now seldom or never heard, still lingers in the memory of a few: the time-beating flails, the hum of the busy spinning-wheels, the clatter of the looms, and the noise of that machine, almost of forgotten name, which was used in "swingling" the flax! All articles of clothing before the present century, both for men's and women's wear, were of home manufacture. When the Kimballs first came to Sanbornton Square, in 1803, calico was an unknown commodity, and one of the children of that family excited great curiosity among the "natives" by wearing a chintz dress to meeting!

Wooden plates earliest in vogue.

The almost forgotten sounds.

Chintz *vs.* homespun.

A table-cloth used at the sixty-third anniversary of the marriage of Capt. John B. Perkins and his wife, Comfort Sanborn (May 9, 1872),

was the same as that used at their marriage proper, in 1809. The flax was grown on her father's, Dr. B. Sanborn's, land (now Brown place), at the Square, spun very delicately in Dr. Sanborn's house, and manufactured into a fine quality of so-called "diaper cloth," by Elijah True, a weaver, who lived where now Jona. S. Taylor, First Baptist Parish. The cloth is at least ninety years old, and in a state of excellent preservation.

An ancient Sanbornton table-cloth.

The first apple-tree in town was planted by the Danforths, on the Plains, and was said in 1870 to have been "quite recently standing." To Mrs. Daniel Sanborn might have been accorded the honor of introducing the first lilacs and burdocks!

The first apple-tree and lilacs.

What the "Forefathers' Song," at the head of this chapter, says of the grasses of a new township reminds us of the tradition that the first English grass ever seen in Sanbornton was the common red clover, which was brought by the Copp girls from Canterbury, and set out, watered, and watched by them with great interest till it bloomed! And apropos of pumpkins, it is related that Aunt Moses Thompson, on the occasion of an annual Thanksgiving, found she had neither sugar nor molasses in the house, and no chance of obtaining either; so she boiled away several pumpkins, and thus extracted the "sweetening" with which to make her mince pies, since the latter must not fail, at Thanksgiving, in any emergency!

Earliest English grass.

Pumpkins for sweetening.

The first framed barn was erected by Josiah Sanborn, in the valley of Thomas's Brook, east of the Square. The first cows in town fared hard in winter from the lack of good hay, and went farrow for three years or more. To a Mr. Pease, who came to Steele's Hill from Newmarket after 1768, and made only a short stay in town, is yet ascribed the introduction of the first improved stock into the town of Sanbornton!

First improved stock in town.

Even after grist mills were built in Sanbornton, and the settlers had ceased to bring their meal from distant towns on their backs, yet the Smith brothers, one or both, on the mountain, continued to pulverize their corn on a large flat or hollowed rock, as the Indians had done before them (witness a stone used for that purpose, as supposed, near the Esq. Clark place, in Franklin); while in the east part of the town it was still easier for certain families to boat their grists across the Great Bay to Meredith Bridge, and even across the second bay to Lake Village. Mr. Elisha Smith, in particular, had an old-fashioned boat made of two large pine logs, each hollowed out on one side and mortised together. This boat would carry sixteen persons;

Primitive mode of grinding corn.

An original boat upon the Bay.

and Mr. Smith was accustomed to cross the Bay with each of his boys who was large enough to carry a peck of grain (himself one and a half bushels) over the neck of land in Laconia, from Danforth Rock by the present County Farm to the Lake Village miller's boat, on the shore of Round Bay!

Going to mill by water.

To illustrate the conscientiousness of one of the early settlers, Stephen Gale, Sen., when measuring the corn he was selling on one of the scarce years, would impulsively put in two additional quarts after the bargained bushel. He explained it by saying he was tempted by the devil to take two quarts *out* of each bushel; but he was rather determined to "resist," and "cheat" the Evil One by adding two quarts instead!

"Cheating" the Evil One.

The dry wit of another prominent man among the earliest citizens of town, Esq. William Harper, was shown one day when his neighbor, Parson Woodman, sent his boy to him with the message, "Sir wants to borrow your rule." The Squire sent his Bible, which was promptly returned with a graceful acknowledgment of the joke. "But," said the Squire, "that's the rule I always go by!"

Sports and pleasantry.

Wrestling was a favorite amusement on all great days, like raisings, military reviews, and even at the ordination of ministers! There was a match on the day of Mr. Bodwell's ordination, and two men came from Hill or Bridgewater on purpose to enter the lists.

Fast days were generally regarded, and kept as sacredly as the Sabbath; but Mr. Ebenezer Sanborn proved a slight exception to the rule, for being detected sawing his boards on that day, at the old Sanborn mill, Gulf Brook (as that mill was owned by the neighbors and used by turns, and his turn came upon the day of the annual fast), he was complained of to Mr. Woodman, and brought before the church. However, by one of his very shrewd and caustic remarks, he completely squelched the proceedings!

Observance of Fast day.

The administration of justice on one occasion during those first years of the town's settlement is thus described: An axe had been stolen, and the thief was taken up, lynch-law fashion, and carried before John Sanborn, as the principal citizen in that part of the town, for trial. He was sentenced to have a dozen lashes with a beech withe; but no one was found willing to execute the sentence. The judge asked him whom he would choose to lay on the stick. He chose the judge (Mr. Sanborn) himself, who accordingly directed that the culprit should be tied up at the northwest corner of his own (Mr. Sanborn's) house. Quite a number had assembled from all directions, and Mr. Sanborn was

Administration of justice: a peculiar case.

inclined to make it an occasion fully as much of sport as of justice, designing chiefly to frighten the man, and yet satisfy those who arraigned him. He accordingly stood and inflicted the punishment very lightly at first, the victim scarcely feeling it at all, till he came to the last blow, which was dealt with considerable severity.

Another unique personage of those primitive times in Sanbornton, who shall here be nameless, is said to have called upon a wealthy man in Newburyport, offering to sell him a valuable tract of land, of about one hundred acres, very cheaply, giving the definite bounds — so many rods east, south, etc. — from established points; but when the purchaser came to identify and take possession of his land some years after, he found it mostly occupied, according to the designated bounds, by the waters of the Bay!

A sharp bargain.

This same individual was the only one in Sanbornton of whom we have any definite tradition as having thought himself to have suffered from the delusion of witchcraft. The witch, as he claimed, was Mrs. Mehitable Danforth, on the Plains. He, Mr. ——, was on a certain occasion bringing half a barrel of rum to town with an ox team. Mrs. Danforth, as he alleged, wished him to stop and tap the rum at her house; and upon his declining to do so, bewitched one of his oxen. Mr. —— beat the ox severely. Poor Mrs. Danforth became very lame, and was compelled to keep her bed several days. Mr. —— was pursued by the Evil Spirit, and used to show prints of the cloven foot on several rocks, which were made, as he said, in the chase across the pasture near Mr. John Perkins's, and are still there to be seen! The only strange thing now appearing is that such ludicrous stories were ever "credited by so many of the inhabitants of the town," as affirmed by the annalist of 1841. The truth of the matter was doubtless this: that while the said Mr. —— was crossing the Danforth Brook with his undesirable load, brought all the way from Concord, one of his cattle faltered; and feeling thus vexed or "plagued," he charged his difficulty upon "the witch Hitty," which he should more reasonably have done upon the weariness of the oxen and his own muddled brain. This same Mr. ——, at another time, accounted for the curious marks on the rocks — one of a man's boot, and another of the cloven foot — in the following manner: His Satanic Majesty appeared to him one night, desiring to hold an argument; and when baffled in the discussion, retreated in great haste, leaving his footprints upon the solid rock!

Witchcraft in Sanbornton.

Perhaps, in justice to the worthy people of this town, who are once said to have *believed* these stories, the remarks of our earlier annalist should be added: —

Just observations of the former annalist.

"It will not appear strange that this delusion should have prevailed here, when we consider the extent to which it was once carried in the sister colony. There it was not confined to any one class in society; but persons of rank and respectability, men of talents, learning, and piety, believed in the actual existence of witchcraft. Doubts upon the subject were looked upon as superstition; and the delusion prevailed to such a degree, that these stories of mystery and wonder, supported by the rehearsal of some midnight adventure, or nocturnal fright, were the theme of every village circle, until, heightened by imagination, they became facts, and a ghost appeared in every shadow and a witch in every sound. Nor was the prevalence of these opinions confined to this country. Repeated trials for witchcraft were had in England; and even the learned Baxter pronounced the unbeliever in it an 'obdurate Sadducee.' When we look back upon those times of infatuated madness, and contemplate the amazing extent to which the mischief might have been carried, had not reason interposed and put a check upon the prevailing malady, it should inspire us with gratitude and thankfulness that we are free from such scenes, and that such delusions have ceased to exist among us."

CHAPTER IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"Be this the chosen site; the virgin sod,
Moistened from age to age by dewy eve,
Shall disappear, and grateful earth receive
The corner-stone from hands that build to God." — WORDSWORTH.

So early as Dec. 31, 1748, in the original grant of the Masonian proprietors, we find first provision made for the religious privileges of coming generations in the town. Two of the "shares" are designated as follows: "One for the first minister of the gospel who shall be settled on the said land and continue there for life, or till a regular dismissal, then to go to his heirs and assigns"; the other share to be "for and toward the *support* of the gospel ministry there, forever," and the one-hundred-acre lots of each of these two shares "shall be laid out as near the place where the meeting-house shall be built as may conveniently be done, and not to be drawn as y^e^ other lots." Six acres of land were also left "within said boundaries" (probably of the two shares just mentioned) "for building a meeting-house upon, making a Training Field or Burying Place, and for any other public use the inhabitants see cause to make of it." The meeting-house must be built "fit for the public worship of God" within ten years from bestowing the grant, and the preaching of the gospel must be maintained "continually after twelve years from that time."

Religious provisions in the Masonian grant.

But the first recorded action on the part of the grantee proprietors "toward the supporte of a Gospel Minister in Sanborn Town" is found "July 13, 1767," when it was voted that "they would raise a dollar on each right, liable to pay taxes, for to hire a minister this present year," and Josiah Sanborn, Capt. Joseph Hoit, and Ebenezer Sanborn were chosen a committee for that purpose. Whether a preacher was actually hired during the summer of 1767 is uncertain; but June 17, 1768, "fifty dolers" were voted "to be laid out in preaching this summer," and the two first of the former committee were chosen to carry it into effect. A similar vote was passed for each of the three following years. On the 29th of July, 1771, the proprietors began to afford more substantial aid, it

First action of the grantees.

being voted that $10 be raised on each original "right," liable to be taxed, to assist and help the inhabitants of the town in supporting a gospel minister, if they settle one among them. Three dollars of each ten were to be paid the first year, within six months after the minister is first settled, $3.00 more within twelve months after the first payment, $2.00 the third year, $1.00 the fourth year, and $1.00 the fifth year, in case the inhabitants settle one within two years from the passing of this vote, or otherwise to be of none effect. This was wisely arranged to stimulate the people to immediate effort, and aid them for a course of years according to their disposition and ability to help themselves. The same favorable regard of the proprietors for the settlers was shown the next year, May 27, 1772, in their passing a vote to raise $1.00 on each right "to help the inhabitants to build a meeting-house for the public worship of God in s'd town."

Assistance wisely offered to the settlers.

Similar encouragement for a meeting-house.

Meanwhile the settlers had resolutely started, and as was natural, in the direction of a house for worship *first;* one of the principal votes at their second annual town meeting, 1771, being —

"To appoint and clear a place for a meeting-house this year; to set s'd house on y^e^ center range line, near y^e^ main rode [thus early deserting the inaccessible spot designated by the first surveys]; to build it by y^e^ sale of y^e^ pews, and according to y^e^ plan drawn of y^e^ same; to put up y^e^ frame and cover it within two year from May next, and chuse a Committee to vandue of [off] y^e^ pews and stuff for building s'd house."

Resolute vote of the settlers, preceding.

The same year no tardy response was given to the liberal offer of the proprietors; for in just ten days after *their* vote, Aug. 8 (1771), a special meeting of the town was called by the selectmen, at the house of Daniel Sanborn, for the sole purpose of considering proposals for settling a minister, — when, after mature deliberation, and in view of the proprietors' offer (see above), it was voted —

Their prompt response to the proprietors' proffered aid.

"To give Mr. Joseph Woodman a call to settle in y^e^ gospel ministry in this town." His perquisites were to be as follows: First, "two hundred dollars as a yearly sallery, — $180 in money and $20 in labor at money price, — the first two years, and after that $120 in money and $80 in labor yearly"; the selectmen to agree with Mr. Woodman each year "how y^e^ labor above voted shall be paid." Second, "Twenty cord of good fire-wood, cut into cord-wood length, to be hauled, yearly, to Mr. Woodman's door." Third, Mr. Woodman was to "receive, if he settle in y^e^ gospel ministry here, the vallue of 100 dollars in labor and stuff, for to build him a house, to be paid, so much as will set him up a house-frame, next spring, and the remainder in boards, shingle, and clapboards, in y^e^ fall of the year following." At a sub-

Call of Mr. Woodman.

Stipulated perquisites and privileges.

sequent meeting, Oct. 7, it was voted that "Mr. Woodman, if he settles in the gospel ministry in this town, shall have liberty to preach old sermons when his health will not admit of his making new ones"; also, that he "shall have liberty to be absent three Sabbaths in a year, yearly, to visit his friends."

Ordination proposed.

"Wednesday, the 13th of November next," was appointed "for y^e^ day of Mr. Woodman's ordination, should he accept the call," and it was voted to "send to y^e^ Churches of Canterbury, Concord, Pembroke, Epping, the first in Rowley, y^e^ second, third, and fourth in Newbury, to assist in y^e^ ordination."

An old pamphlet discovered.

Since the "Church Centennial," Nov. 13, 1871, a venerable thirty-six-page pamphlet, well preserved in flexible leather covers, has been exhumed from the attic of one of our citizens; being, first, "A Sermon Preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Joseph Woodman to the Pastoral Care of the Church and Congregation in Sanbornton, in New Hampshire, Nov. 13, 1771. By Moses Hale, M. A., Pastor of the Second Church in Newbury. Salem, printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, near the Exchange, MDCCLXXII." We give an extended abstract of this sermon, as useful in itself, and as affording us a sample of ordination sermons and services more than a century ago. The sermon, after its imposing title-page, as above, occupies twenty-four pages. The text was 1 Corinthians i. 21: —

Ordination sermon by Mr. Hale.

"For after that in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe. [Opening sentence.] There are two points, which, of all others, undoubtedly, are most interesting and of greatest importance to mankind. The true spiritual knowledge of the Supreme Good, And the right knowledge and apprehension of the way or means, by which we may come to the full enjoyment of the Supreme Good, which must fix the soul in real and compleat felicity. Now, this portion of holy Scripture will give us light into both these weighty concernments. [Heads and plan of sermon, as follow.] I. It seems evidently implied and supposed (in the text) that God is the Supreme Good for the Souls of men. Man's happiness cannot be in himself. . . . It cannot lie in the enjoyment of temporal good things"; for "they are all perishable, and our bodies are perishing with them. . . . That which can give happiness to the soul must be suited to its spiritual nature. . . . And this can be none but God, the glorious Author of our being and fountain of all blessedness. II. The great benefit proposed and aimed at in the text, in favor of mankind, is *Salvation*. . . . A benefit infinitely needed by us; . . . as transgressors: — as corrupt. [Confirmation of experience.] III. Here is plainly asserted the insufficiency of human wisdom (in its present state) to discover the true object of our happiness; and the way to the enjoyment of Him; that is, for our salvation. ['The world by wisdom knew not God,' historically proved: claims of the philosophers examined.] IV. The means appointed and made use of by the infinitely wise, holy and merciful God, for the salvation of fallen, depraved, sinful men, — The foolishness of preaching. — Words used ironically by the

The supreme good, and the means of enjoying it.

apostle. [A summary of the doctrines to be preached.] The truth as it is in Jesus. V. Who will enjoy the inestimable blessings of this great salvation? They that believe. [A description of gospel or saving faith.] VI. This whole affair of our salvation, by Jesus Christ, takes its rise and flows from the free, sovereign pleasure of God. — It pleased God."

After these divisions, a few things "are hinted only," for "Improvement"; and then follow "several particular addresses, agreeable to custom on such occasions: 1st, to his "reverend and dear Brethren"; 2d, "To you, dear Sir, who will presently be invested with the office of a minister of the gospel of Christ"; 3d, "To the Church and people in this place," addressed as "Dear Brethren and Friends," under which appears this worthy advice, ever since well followed by the Christian people of Sanbornton, of all denominations: premising, "God hath given you a good soil, and smiled on your new beginnings, and given you a comfortable prospect, with regard to your temporal interest; but His granting you the ministry of the gospel is a greater blessing: this respects your eternal interest." It is then added, "Manifest your high esteem of the precious gospel, and your tender regard for the eternal happiness of your precious souls by your constant, careful and prayerful attendance on the preaching of it. . . . Preserve unity, peace and love amongst yourselves. Do all you can, in a proper way, to encourage the heart and strengthen the hands of your minister; particularly, pray earnestly for him, and take special care to profit under his ministry, and the rather, because it will be your own benefit and comfort."

Advice since faithfully followed.

A "Charge," given by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Concord, in New Hampshire, follows the sermon, upon the "Right Way of *Preaching* and *Living* for a Minister." Finally, "the Right Hand of Fellowship" was given by the Rev. Mr. Stearns of Epping, in which this language substantiates the fact, never for years before made certain, and only presumed upon at the "Centennial," *that the church was organized* on the day of Mr. Woodman's ordination. "The transactions of the *present day* are abundant matter of joy and praise. . . . We have seen a *church* planted *to-day*, in gospel order and with a gospel pastor, here in Sanbornton, but very lately a waste and howling wilderness." And again, "Brethren of this new gathered church, we have seen you forming yourselves in to gospel order *this day*, as a Church of Christ. . . . We pray the Lord, remember you, the love of your espousals, the kindness of your youth, who are going after Him, in the wilderness, a land that lately was not sown."

Charge by Mr. Walker.

Right hand of fellowship by Mr. Stearns.

Date of the church's organization proved.

The above sermon and addresses are peculiarly rich in Scripture quotations, well applied, and printed uniformly in italics. The type throughout is remarkably clear, with the long s's (ſ) invariably used, except at the ends of words.

The fly-leaf of the book bears this written inscription: "Abigel Hobbs. Hir Sarmon Book; given Hir by Anna Samborn, february the 18th, 1773. This keep in remembrance of hir William Samborn." And again, at the foot of the same page, "Abigel Hobbs; Hir book; given Hir by William Sanborn, of North Hampton." The interesting sequel of the above is that the young Wil-

liam and Abigail alluded to *did* keep each other "in remembrance" (as *his* sister had desired); were soon afterwards married; moved in future years to Sanbornton, and here lived and died, both as the parents and grandparents of two worthy deacons and many other excellent members of the church, whose earliest history appears in the book itself! (See Genealogies, Vol. II.)

Romantic sequel.

The sole objects of special meetings, Dec. 13 and 30, 1773, was to take further measures for building and "compleating" the meeting-house. This enterprise seems to have flagged for more than two years, Mr. Woodman quietly preaching where ordained, at Daniel Sanborn's; hence the following emphatic votes: —

"To build the m. h. on an entire new plan, viz., 60 feet in length by 43½ feet in wedth, and to build 36 pews below, as by s'd plan"; to choose a committee "to vandue off y^e^ pews and stuff, and to build said house as far as s'd pews will go, with y^e^ money that y^e^ proprietors of the town have and shall vote for s'd house." Also, that "the meeting-house shall be raised, boarded, shingled, and y^e^ lower flowers laid and the lower part of y^e^ house glassed by the 1st of November, 1774; that the house shall be finished, so far as the pew money shall go towards it, by Nov. 1, 1775"; and finally, "that all the stuff for the frame shall be brought to the meeting-house green by the last of April next, and the boards, shingles, and other covering by the last of September next."

New plan for building a meeting-house.

It is quite doubtful whether much assistance was afforded by the proprietors on this new plan (see page 60). The former meeting-house committee appear to have proposed these dimensions to the proprietors, who rejected them in their meeting of Nov. 17. By the first of the above votes the town confirmed the recommendation of their committee, in opposition to the proprietors!

Meanwhile, "dark and perilous times" were approaching, so that our fathers "found it simply impossible to accomplish all they had marked out in the time specified." Tradition says they were working upon the meeting-house when the news of Bunker Hill first reached them, and that among these workmen were some who left for the scene of conflict! The annalist of 1841 says, "Mr. Woodman preached the first sermon in the meeting-house, May 21, 1775"; but it must have been in a rough, unfinished state, for in 1777 $50 "of y^e^ money in y^e^ selectmen's hands" is voted "to be laid out on y^e^ meeting-house this year," and it was never used for town purposes till the first of January following; while in March, 1780, "18,000 clapboard nails and 200 squares of glass for y^e^ meeting-house" was the order; two years later, voted "to get thirteen thousand of clapboard nails and one hundred feet of glass; also 2,000 shingle tens and 1,000 double tens"; and June 23, 1783, the constable having

Work interrupted by the war.

Various votes respecting the house.

warned a meeting "relative to settling some disputes that have arisen concerning some of y^e^ pews in the meeting-house," it was "voted to leve an ally of two feet and four inches wide between y^e^ fore seat and y^e^ pews, and that there shall be a seat for *children* in s'd ally adjoining to s'd fore seat"! Finally, Sept. 4 (same year), "voted to finish y^e^ Gallery in y^e^ meeting-house"; chose Capt. Aaron Sanborn, Lieut. William Chase, and Ens. Elijah True "to vendue of [off] y^e^ *pews* in said gallery, and stuff for said pews, and y^e^ work to finish y^e^ same"; also "voted to build seven pews at each end of said gallery and six pews on y^e^ fore side, to be equally divided as to length, and to be 5¼ feet wide within boards": with John Johnson, Benjamin Sanborn, and Ens. Nath'l Grant "to examine the work when done." Not till 1785 and 1786 was the definite action taken which resulted in the "finishing of y^e^ pulpit by y^e^ money raised for y^e^ pews," with Ensigns Elijah True and Nath'l Grant and Lieut. William Chase committee for the same; and not till March 31, 1789, did the town vote to lath and plaster the meeting-house, with the selectmen as committee.

Completed in 1789.

Returning to the sixth annual meeting, 1775, from which to trace the town's care of the parsonage land and of their first minister: Then voted that "the selectmen sell 100 acres of the Parsonage Land, at y^e^ North end of the great Lott, to some able man that will settle on it soon"; and in 1777 they were authorized to use the money thus received "for purchasing 100 acres or less as another parsonage." At the seventh March meeting (1776) the selectmen were ordered "to give notice of three times, two days at a time, for y^e^ people in this town to come and work out Mr. Woodman's eighty dollar rate," and further, "to consider the same, state the price of labor in paying it," etc.; being the object of the meeting Jan. 1, 1778, it was then voted "to pay said rate for y^e^ year past, as usual, in falling and cutting up, by the first of April next," which probably refers to the clearing of his land, — perhaps also to the procuring of his fire-wood. But finally, at the March meeting that year, it was "voted to pay Mr. Woodman's 80 dollar rate in labor, at three shillings per day, and find ourselves, so long as he remains our minister." Mr. Woodman signed his acceptance to that vote on the town records. The town did not see fit to exempt "y^e^ Rev. Joseph Woodman's upper farm" or "great lot" from taxation, their vote being that it "shall be rated." But in 1781, when the country was reduced almost to poverty by the depreciation of the paper currency, and many other causes, his zeal for the common cause induced him to make proposals to the town virtually to give in, for that year and during the war, one half of his money salary, as appears from the following transaction: —

Parsonage land and care of first minister.

"March 27, 1781, Deac Nathaniel Tilton and James Cate were chosen a Com. to wait on y^e^ Rev. Joseph Woodman, and invite him to y^e^ meeting house, to make his proposals for settlement as to his sallery, which are as followeth, being thus accepted by the Town: 1st, what is due to me for y^e^ fourth and fifth years of my ministry which was before y^e^ depreciation of y^e^ money, I shall expect to be made good. 2d, what I have received since y^e^ depreciation of y^e^ money, I ask no consideration for y^e^ depreciation of it, but am willing to give it to y^e^ town. 3d, with respect to y^e^ last year, I am willing to give in 60 dollars, which is y^e^ one half, if y^e^ town will make good y^e^ other half, and continue to do so during y^e^ war; or to pay my equal proportion, whichever y^e^ town may choose. And to prevent future difficulty, it shall be left with y^e^ Select men, yearly, to agree with me what sum shall be sufficient to make good y^e^ 60 dollars, at y^e^ time when it shall be paid."

Minister's salary and the currency depreciation.

In 1786 it was agreed with Mr. Woodman, according to town vote, that his wood rate should be "added to y^e^ $120 rate," and that the selectmen should "vendue of[f] y^e^ wood to y^e^ lowest bidder, two cord at a bid." Four new pews were ordered for the meeting-house in 1787, two at the west end of the men's seats, lower floor, and two at east end of the women's seats; each about six feet square. April 5, 1790, "Voted, James Sanborn to keep key of the meeting-house, and to sweep s'd house at one dollar per year."

An act of intolerance must be noted for "April 25, 1791," a special town meeting being called at that date, on petition, "to see if town will let the Baptist Society have liberty to set a meeting-house on the range near y^e^ main road, between y^e^ Rev. Joseph Woodman's upper farm and Mr. Edward Kelley's land. . . . Past in y^e^ negative." This was the beginning of a controversy that lasted more than ten years; in reference to which some remarks headed "Religious Societies," among the manuscripts of the earlier annalist, may here be introduced: —

Act of intolerance.

"By the conditions of the original grant, it has been found that Sanbornton as a town was under obligation to build a meeting-house in ten years, and support a minister of the gospel after twelve years from the time of making said grant. It does not appear that the grantees intended to confine or limit this requirement to any one particular sect or denomination of Christians, but that they were actuated by a laudable zeal to introduce into the new settlement the benefits of religious instruction. It is not improbable, however, that the grantors had in view the establishment of the sect which was composed, at that time, of the most numerous as well as the most influential portion of the community. In fact, there could not have been any other intention among them, as there was scarcely any diversity of sentiment on subjects of religion among the Puritan Fathers who first settled in New England. The first settlers, likewise, who commenced in this town were of one mind and one heart" [thus far only the manuscript], —

Long controversy begun.

Views sincerely held by grantors and first settlers.

Were very decided in their religious views (as the writer might have proceeded to say); and this, with the spirit of the times, may account for their seeming intolerance in dealing with other denominations, as in the preceding and future transactions. That they believed they were right appears from the following: "March 10, 1795, voted to sell the Personage, *if it can be done legally*, and chose Nathan Taylor, Esq., Jonathan Chase, and Josiah Emery, Esq., as an investigating Committee," who, at the next meeting, April 7, recommended "further inquiry"; whereupon William Harper, Esq., "was chosen agent to lay a copy of the records before our attorney and take his advice in writing respecting the personage." Agent reported, May 26, that according to Mr. Bradbury's opinion, "The income of the Personage belongs to Mr. Woodman."*

Legal decision respecting the parsonage land.

Further proceedings were postponed; and accordingly, April 4, 1796, reconsidered the vote of the previous year "to sell the Personage," and chose a committee "to *see that no wood is cut* upon it," consisting of Joseph Huse, Nathan Taylor, Esq., Mr. Ward, Lieut. Jere. Calef, and Mr. Jonathan Chase. Yet the town liberally voted, at the same time, "to clear the Baptist Society from any tax for repairing the town meeting-house," though raising money "to underpin and shingle said house, and to paint the Rough [roof] also," William Durgin, Capt. Benjamin Colby, and Capt. Tilton being a committee for these repairs. At same meeting, voted to give Mr. Woodman "liberty of cutting 20 cord of wood, yearly, on the Personage," — denying the like privilege to all others!

Baptist Society cleared from meeting-house tax.

At the annual meeting of 1797, when the article for raising money to support the ministry "by an equality throughout the Town" finally came up and was passed, the following dissent was made known at same date, March 15: —

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* Capt. Jesse Sanborn's Testimony. — The following were the expressions, substantially, of one of the most intelligent citizens of Sanbornton upon this subject (Capt. Jesse Sanborn): "It was undoubtedly the design of the proprietors of Sanbornton that the 'parsonage land,' so-called, should go for the support of a Congregational minister; and hence a large majority of the citizens, for many years, were sincere in their convictions that the avails of said land should not be applied for the benefit of the clergymen of any other denomination; not that they were necessarily uncharitable towards others, but they simply wished to have the original purpose of the proprietors carried out. This they regarded as a sacred duty, and they would have felt it to be farthest from the designs of the proprietors — an entire perversion of the same — that money arising from the sale of the parsonage lands should ever go out of town for the support of other denominations."

Dissent to the "equality" vote.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby make known our Dissent to the Vote respecting raising money by an equality thro' the Town, for the support of the ministry, and request that it may be entered on the Records of the Meeting." (Signed) "George C. Ward, John Colby, Jun., James Roberson, Jun., Nathaniel Burley, Jun., Taylor Clark, George Whitcher, Ebenezer Colby, Moses Dalton, Benjamin Smith."

"June 26, 1797, Town voted to clapboard and paint the meeting-house this year, and underpin the back side," Capt. Colby, Capt. Tilton, and Lieut. Grant, committee for this work, being authorized "to leave on a part of the clapboards if they think best"; from which it is evident that the house had been clapboarded once before. The article in warrant "to see if the town will build a steeple and porch the present season" passed in the negative, and those appendages were never built. "May 7, 1799, Voted to sell the singing pews on the lower floore, in the Town meeting-house, and build a singing pew in the Gallery, using the front seats in the Gallery for that purpose" (as in most houses of the next half-century), with Jeremiah Tilton, Lieut. Grant, and Bradstreet Moody committee for the business.

Meeting-house further improved.

"March 18, 1802. Voted to tax the Baptist Soc. in a minister rate, on the same footing as Rev. Mr. Woodman's society," against which William Weeks, Simeon Haines, and Nathaniel Burley, Jun., entered their dissent (same vote passed in 1803, without protest). Town still refused to have the parsonage land divided between the Baptists and Rev. Mr. Woodman's society, and took measures to prevent cutting wood and other damages on the same. Yet voted, in 1803, "that Coffin Sanborn and others may be incorporated as a 'Baptist Society' in this town, and that our Representative forward s'd vote to the General Court," still choosing an agent, John A. Harper, "to take care of the Parsonage, and prosecute persons committing trespass thereon."

Baptist Society may be incorporated.

Nov. 7, 1803, town held a special meeting to "see if a sum of money should be raised to hire a man to supply the Rev. Mr. Woodman's place in the Desk for a certain time" (with the express provision that no person who has been exempted from paying a tax in Mr. Woodman's society should be called upon); voted "to raise $100" for that purpose, with Dea. Samuel Lane, Israel Adams, and Col. Wm. Taylor to appropriate said money, — Jona. Cass and Noah Smith entering their dissent in open meeting. March, 1805, voted that the town collectors collect the minister tax in the Baptist Society, "if they shall pass a vote to accept them as collectors."

Supplying Mr. Woodman's place.

At a special meeting called for the purpose, Dec. 2, 1805, chose

Dr. Samuel Gerrish, Dea. Samuel Lane, and Bradstreet Moody a committee to wait on Rev. Mr. Woodman to receive proposals for a settlement of the contract between him and the town. Committee proceeded in their business, and returned with the following from Mr. Woodman: —

First communication from Mr. Woodman.

"*Friends and Brethren:* An all-wise, holy and sovereign God, in whose hands our times are, was pleased more than two years since to visit me with the epidemic sickness which that season prevailed among us. This was succeeded by billious and rheumatic complaints from which I am not fully recovered, but still remain in an infirm and debilitated state, so that I am not able, at present, to attend to all the duties of the ministerial office at all seasons. Under this token of God's righteous displeasure, we have great cause to humble ourselves before God for our ingratitude, unfruitfulness and manifold sins and provocations, and to seek his pardoning mercy and his sanctifying, healing, quickening and comforting grace through Jesus Christ. And especially does this, together with the sore bereavement with which God was pleased just before to visit myself and family, afford *me*, in particular, abundant cause for deep humiliation and repentance, and humble inquiry wherefore God thus contendeth with me. And while they give me a claim to your candor, your sympathy and compassion, I earnestly request the prayers of all who have an interest at the throne of grace that God would sanctify those heavy and long-continued afflictions, support me under them and grant an happy issue of them in His own time. Under present circumstances you have thought it expedient to call a Town Meeting to consult what measures are suitable to be taken, and particularly to treat with me for an accommodation in respect to my contract with the Town. This, my friends, is a subject delicate in its nature, and in its consequences may be highly important to the peace and happiness of the Town, and to the interests of religion among us. It will, therefore, be highly important in attending to this subject that on both sides we labor to divest ourselves of all selfishness, bitterness, prejudice and prepossession, and to put on a spirit of love, meekness, and mutual condescension and forbearance: to judge and act with candor, moderation and discretion: to let reason and equity, and not selfishness, passion or selfwill guide us: to look, not every man at his own things; but every man, also, at the things of others. For my own part, I have thought much on the subject. It has lain with weight upon my mind; and sensible of my own imperfection and liableness to be blinded and misled by self-interest and personal considerations, I have endeavored to obtain all the light and information in my power, from those who are impartial and disinterested; and have the satisfaction to find my own opinion fully approved by their judgment. In order that you may have a just and correct view of the subject upon which you are about to act, I will take the liberty to make some observations on the nature of the contract subsisting between myself and the Town. This contract engages me a stipulated sum annually so long as my ministerial relation to the Town shall continue. Hereby provision is made for my support, in case I should be taken off from my public labors by sickness or by age. This I conceive to have been the original design of the contract. In this light I have always considered it. I sincerely and earnestly desire to continue in

His views of the ministerial contract.

love and union with the Church and Society to which I have for so many years ministered. It is my earnest desire and fervent prayer that love, union and peace may be cultivated and prevail in the Church and Society and the stated administration of the word and ordinances may be continued among you, although I should be deprived of the satisfaction and pleasure of further ministering to you. For the attainment of so desirable an object, I feel disposed to make every sacrifice, which I consider to be consistent with my duty to myself and family, and to propose terms of settlement which appear to me such as every impartial, disinterested mind will judge both reasonable and generous. 1st, In case of the settlement of a colleague I will relinquish two thirds of my salary; or, 2d, I am willing to refer it to three disinterested men of established characters for ability and integrity to be mutually chosen from the neighboring towns, and I pledge my word to abide their decision, the Town passing a vote to do the same, and to pay the cost of the reference; or, 3d, to receive any proposals which the Town may see fit to make. May the Fountain of wisdom and God of love direct your measures and dispose you to follow the things which make for peace, and things whereby one may edify another.

(Signed) "JOSEPH WOODMAN."

Neither of the two first proposals made by Mr. Woodman were accepted by the town; but a committee of five was chosen to make proposals to him in turn, consisting of Josiah Emery, Esq., Moses Thompson, Dea. Samuel Lane, Nathan Taylor, Esq., and Lieut. Nathaniel Grant. At an adjourned meeting, Dec. 9, this committee reported, after the contract between the town and Mr. Woodman had been produced and read in the meeting. One of their proposals was that "Mr. Woodman give up his salary for six months from Nov. 13 previous, the Town passing a vote to supply the desk during that time." To this Mr. Woodman acceded, substituting four months instead of six; which was accordingly accepted by the town, and the selectmen were directed to furnish the supply. It was during this period, and a few times previously, that Rev. Daniel Staniford was employed, with much acceptance.

New proposals for settlement.

But the town was not disposed to indulge in that "generous" treatment towards its old pastor which his appeal had invited; still refusing, March 11, 1806, to leave his contract to a reference, and voting the next day to "sell the Parsonage land, and put the money thus arising at interest, to be divided annually between the Cong. Society and the Baptist Association, according to polls and ratable estates in each for the use of the Gospel Ministry": the selectmen to sell the land at public auction and secure the payments by mortgage, or otherwise, as they see fit. At a special town meeting, however, April 22, Dea. Samuel Lane, Dr. Samuel Gerrish, and Maj. Jere. Tilton were chosen as a committee again to treat with Mr. Woodman respecting the settlement of the contract between him

Parsonage land at last to be sold.

and the town. They returned from "waiting on him" with the following communication: —

"To the Inhabitants of Sanbornton; more especially to the Cong. Church and Society:

"*Men and Brethren*, — In the wise, righteous, and sovereign providence of God, my health has been greatly impaired, since the severe sickness with which he has been pleased to visit me, and for nine months past I have been unable to supply the desk. There appears but little prospect of my being able to discharge the duties of the ministry among you for the future. Under these circumstances measures have been taken for the settlement of the contract subsisting between me and the Town, but without success. And, although the proposals which I made appeared to me to be reasonable and equitable, and I believe do and will appear so to all impartial, disinterested persons, yet they were not accepted. Your present situation is alarming, affecting, and, to me, very distressing, — destitute of the stated administration of God's word and ordinances — the meeting-house unopened — the desk unoccupied on the holy Sabbath. Apprehensive of the evils which will be the probable consequences of continuing in such a state, and desirous to do all in my power to prevent them, and to promote the peace and prosperity of the church and society to which I have so long ministered, I have been induced to give up that which I have ever considered as entitling me to support in case of sickness, or of age. I therefore propose to give up the contract with the Town, on the following condition, viz., that my poll and estate be exempted from taxes during my life.

Second communication from Mr. Woodman.

Final proposition.

"Friends and Brethren, — Having ministered unto you more than thirty years, it is reasonable to suppose that I feel an affection for you, and a desire for your best, even your spiritual and eternal interests. My being taken off from my public labors among you, I regard as a token of God's righteous displeasure. It becomes me humbly to adore his holy hand in the various and sore afflictions and trials with which he has been pleased to visit me, and submit. It becomes us, on the present occasion, to reflect upon what is past, and to inquire how we have discharged the duties of our respective relations. And here I find abundant cause for deep humiliation before God: for, although my conscience bears me witness that I have endeavored to preach unto you the true doctrines of the Gospel, and now leave my testimony to the truth of the general system of doctrines which I have preached from my first coming to this place; yet I have great reason to lament my many sinful deficiencies and shortcomings in the discharge of my duty, and the little success which has attended my ministry, and to implore forgiveness through that precious blood which was shed for the priesthood and the people. And is it not suitable for you, my brethren, to consider how you have improved the privileges which you have enjoyed? How you have heard, received, and profited by a preached Gospel? And will you not find much cause for humiliation and repentance, under a sense of your unfruitfulness in God's vineyard? Let me earnestly recommend to you, to make every suitable and prudent exertion to have constant preaching among you, and, as soon as may be, to settle a Gospel Minister. While destitute, you will be exposed to great temptations, and to many evils. Guard against instability and fickleness, fondness for novelty and vain curiosity, in the things of religion, and with respect to religious teachers. Be

cautious of receiving strangers who come without regular credentials, and especially those who labor to promote animosities and divisions among you, and to introduce new doctrines contrary to the form of sound words taught us in the word of God, and the doctrines which you have received and learned, and which have been generally received by the regular Orthodox churches in this land. Cultivate a spirit of love and union among yourselves. Guard against the artifices of those who seek to disaffect and divide you. You will find frequent occasion for the exercise of humility, mutual consideration, and forbearance. Every one cannot expect to be suited in every thing. We must labor to please others, so far as is consistent, as well as ourselves, and thus follow the things which make for peace, and things whereby one may edify another. Cultivate in your minds an high esteem for the Gospel of Christ, and its sacred institutions, and grudge not the expense necessary to support the public administration of them. Ever consider those who would represent them as unnecessary and useless, as enemies not only to your own personal interests, but also as enemies to the peace and happiness of society.

Pastoral advice and recommendations.

"Let me also recommend to you the due observation and sanctification of the holy Sabbath. When destitute of public worship, you will be under peculiar temptations to misspend and profane the Sabbath, either in idleness or in visiting from house to house: such a practice will be productive of great evils to yourselves, and have a pernicious influence upon the rising generation. Let heads of families make conscience of sanctifying the Sabbath, and use their authority and influence that all under their care sanctify it also.

"And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and the word of his grace. May he preserve you from the evils to which you are exposed, — pour out his Spirit, — and unite your hearts in Christian truth, love, and holiness, — build up his cause and interest among us, — smile upon and succeed your exertions to obtain an able and faithful minister of the New Testament, who may be a rich blessing to you and your children. Finally, brethren, be perfect, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of peace shall be with you.

(Signed) "JOSEPH WOODMAN.

"SANBORNTON, Apr. 22, 1806."

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, in his centennial address, well says of this "noble epistle": "If the reading of it did not touch the hearts and moisten the eyes of the strong men in that special town meeting, then we have judged wrong as to their character." That it made a happy impression is shown from the facts that "being read in open meeting," its terms were unanimously accepted; and being afterwards printed as an elegant "broadside" for that time by George Hough, of Concord, it was distributed through the town as *one* of the moral influences which tended to make the Sanbornton of subsequent years.

Happy influence of the letter.

The town also voted at that meeting to "raise $200 for supplying the desk in the Congregational Society the present year"; soon after which the services of Mr. Abraham Bodwell must have been secured, since his three months' "time of probation" must have commenced in

June: and we accordingly find the town, in meeting of Sept 15, 1806, voting, —

"To give Mr. Bodwell a call to settle in the Gospel ministry in this Town," with a committee of five to "treat with him on the terms of settlement." These were reported, Sept. 30, as follow: "That the Town of Sanbornton pay Abraham Bodwell $450, annually, for preaching and attending to all the duties incumbent on a settled minister of the Gospel in s'd town, until two thirds of that part of the town generally denominated Congregationalists shall wish to discontinue the salary"; when either party, "the Town" or "said Bodwell," shall be released from this contract only "in one year after a regular notification in writing" from the other.

Town's contract with Mr. Bodwell.

The town, having accepted this contract, reappointed the same committee to wait on Mr. Bodwell, and make arrangements for his ordination, Nov. 13. (For fuller accounts, see "Congregational Church Centennial," pp. 48, 49.) An eye-witness, Mr. John Hunkins, has told us that at that town ordination the galleries of the old meeting-house had to be "shored up"; that the crowd could not nearly all be accommodated within doors, their appearance being "like that of bees hanging from a hive on a hot summer day"; that himself, then a lad of thirteen, could only get *to* the door for the press, and afterwards repaired to a house occupied by Benjamin Colby, now Mr. Wilson's, to witness a "show" which was then going on!

His ordination.

The "Toleration Act" of 1819 had for years been peacefully anticipated in old Sanbornton, no one being obliged (after the "controversy" alluded to on page 70) to pay taxes for the support of a denomination to which he did not belong, and the avails of the "Parsonage Fund" being equitably divided. This fund arose from the "selling of the Parsonage Land," which was effected in 1806, in the following manner: The selectmen, by vote of the town, appointed a "Public Vendue," at Dr. Benaiah Sanborn's, May 27, with certain "articles" or rules for regulating the sale, among which were these: that —

The "Toleration Act."

Rules for selling the parsonage land.

"The bids should be so much per acre, and no bid less than 20 cts. per acre; that any person refusing to comply with his bid, and subscribe his name thereto, in half an hour, should pay to the auctioneer $2, and the land be set up again; that the purchaser should receive a lease for the term of 999 years, he paying the cash, or mortgaging the land to the town, giving his note for the purchase sum, with sufficient surety, on legal interest, which interest should be paid on Nov. 15 of each year; and finally, that no sum of the Principal less than $50 should be paid at one time, unless the last payment should be a less sum."

On these conditions, Lot No. 1 of the one-hundred-acre lot (No. 77, First Division), 25+ acres, was struck off to William Harper for $13

per acre; Lot No. 2 of same, 28½ acres, to Capt. Ben. Colby, for $8.40 per acre; Lot No. 3 of same, 28+ acres, to Joua. Cove, for $13.80 per acre; and Lot. No. 4 of same, size not stated, being the balance of the lot, to Capt. Asa Currier, for $16.60 per acre. The Great Lot (No. 12, Second Division) was parcelled into five divisions, of which No. 1, "adjoining Ens. Eastman's land," was struck off to Capt. Ben. Colby, 49+ acres, at $20.48 per acre; No. 2 to John Taylor, Esq., 49+ acres, at $13.40 per acre; No. 3 to William Sanborn, Jr., 21+ acres, at $7.40 per acre; and at the adjourned sale, July 1, Nos. 4 and 5, size not given, being balance of the lot, to Israel Adams, for $5.40 and $4.20 per acre. Some few of these lots afterwards reverted to the town, and were resold (as July 17, 1811, "about 43 acres, lying at the south end of the great parsonage lot, to Andrew Lovejoy, at $6.20 per acre, by whom released to John Lane, 3d"); the security of others was from time to time inquired into by the town, but the whole has, from the first, continued to be safely and profitably invested as the permanent "Parsonage Fund" for the support of the gospel ministry, no portion of whose avails, as is universally conceded, can ever rightfully be applied outside of the original limits of the town. In 1807, it was voted, on petition, —

The sale effected.

The "Parsonage Fund."

"That persons not belonging to either Cong. or Baptist Societies have the privilege of making it known to the Select men in writing in which of the Societies their names shall be used in dividing the Parsonage interest money."

In 1825 the actual division of the whole sum ($179.98, at that time) was as follows: "1st Baptist Soc., $75.96; Cong., $58.49; 2d Baptist, $25.14; Union, $20.39"; and in 1827 the parsonage interest money began to be disposed of precisely as at present, it being voted that —

Dividing the parsonage interest.

"The Select men, when taking the Inventory, shall enquire of each individual paying a poll tax, which of the incorporated religious Societies in this town, shall draw his proportion of said interest money, and to note it down in their Inventory books, in a separate column; . . . and should any individual neglect or refuse to designate, his proportion to go into the common stock from which the division is made, and from which the several Societies may draw a number of shares of the money equal to the number of persons who shall designate in their favor."

Affairs ecclesiastical had been happily adjusting themselves between the two principal societies. Town collectors were to collect the Baptist Society's tax in 1807, "provided said Soc. shall pay over to the Town a sum in proportion to the sums to be collected"; but in 1811 it was "voted that the Congregational and Baptist Society each pay their own expense, and that the Town have no concern in that

matter." Between 1805 and 1823 there are several entries upon the town records of "voluntary changes" from one society to the other, or of secession from either. The town still retained its voice in the care of the meeting-house; voting, in 1811, "to sell the spaces on the floor, excepting the two front seats, for private pews," four in number, which were afterwards "struck off" by the selectmen, the two front to Jeremiah Sanborn, Esq., for $52.50 and $50.50, the two others to Joshua Lane, for $40, and to Richard Hazelton, for $41.50, — appropriating this money to the repairs and painting of the house, but politely adding, in their vote of March 14, 1816, "that the Cong. Society may raise money to finish painting the Town meeting-house"! Meanwhile, the tie which bound the town to Mr. Bodwell as its minister, though weakening, was still recognized. The auditors' report for 1826 shows us that $328.75 (only) was that year paid him by the selectmen. But finally, on "June 20, 1829," we have this entry: "Rev. Abraham Bodwell relinquishes the contract between himself and the Town, which was entered upon Sept., 1806"; and thus the wise and beneficent "Act, passed June 8, 1692," during the reign of good William and Mary, by which the towns of New England were to settle their Congregational ministers, in the town of Sanbornton forever ceased to operate, — the entire separation of church and state, in our town affairs, was at last effected!

Town still in charge of meeting-house.

Mr. Bodwell's contract relinquished.

The "Act of 1692" finally suspended.

CHAPTER X.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. — CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

"Oh, where are kings and empires now,
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, thy church is praying yet,
A thousand years the same." — COXE.

"But Christe's lore, and his apostles twelve
He taught, but first he followed it himselve." — CHAUCER.

THIS chapter, as supplemental to the last, shall be devoted to brief historical "sketches" of the several churches or religious organizations (eleven in number) which have existed or still exist within the limits of the original town. We shall aim at variety in these sketches, — not framing them all on precisely the same model, but seeking to illustrate as fully as may be the different aspects of the town's religious history. Of those church organizations now existing which were not originally formed in town, or, being in the outskirts, have drawn their material in part from the neighboring towns, the record will be briefer. There are at least six of this latter class, while two others are no longer in existence; leaving but three, those first upon the list, — viz., the Congregational and the First and Second Baptist Churches, — still surviving as exclusively Sanbornton institutions.

Classification and summary.

In connection with each of these churches which are Congregational as to their government, there is also a "society" often incorporated to manage the affairs of the parish, financially and otherwise; while those churches which are under an Episcopal form of government are supposed to have each their board of stewards, or vestry and churchwardens, for a similar purpose; and the Methodists have also a "Board of Trustees" — a corporate body — which has sole control of their church property. Those organizations which are still existing will be first described, nearly in the order of their establishment on Sanbornton soil, leaving the two no longer existing in town to be mentioned last.

I. — The Congregational Church.

The date of the organization of this church, and the connection of its first two pastors with the town, are shown in the last chapter. The seven individuals whose names are found subscribed to the First Church covenant, in November, 1771, and who were therefore the earliest professors of religion in the town, were James Cate, Nathaniel Tilton, Daniel Sanborn, Benjamin Darling, Josiah Sanborn, Aaron Sanborn, and Abijah Sanborn. The first confession of faith bears date "Jan'y y^e^ 2d, 1772," at which time Mr. Darling and Mr. Tilton were chosen as the two first deacons. At the commencement of Mr. Bodwell's ministry the church consisted of eighteen males and twenty-eight females; but in connection with his labors there were several revivals of greater or less extent, and during his ministry three hundred and seven were added to the church, seventy-five were dismissed, one hundred and nineteen died, and five were excluded. The number of baptisms during the same period was four hundred and eighty-four, a small portion of which were adult. The most remarkable of these seasons of awakening was in 1816; a year, as elsewhere shown, of great trial from the cold and scarcity. Says Dr. J. C. Bodwell, in his centennial address: —

Original members.

The great awakening of 1816.

"Without any revival measures, or any special means, through the faithful preaching of the word by the ordained pastor, and in answer to his earnest prayers, the Spirit was poured upon them from on high, and the whole town was shaken. Quietly and powerfully the work went on until more than a hundred were hopefully converted to Christ, many of whom were fathers and mothers, among the most respectable and influential members of the congregation."

From July to the end of the year 1816 the "records of the church are of exceeding interest," no fewer than seventy-seven uniting with the same on profession of their faith. Mr. Bodwell continued pastor of the church nearly forty-six years, being dismissed, June 24, 1852, by the same council that installed his successor, Rev. James Boutwell. The latter, after an able ministry of nearly thirteen years, was removed by death; and it is worthy of note that up to that time, for a period of ninety-three and one half years, the church, with only three incumbents, had never been without a pastor for a single day, and had "never called a council or reference for advice or aid in the exercise of discipline or the adjustment of difficulties." During Mr. Boutwell's ministry, sixty additions were made to the church by profession and letter; and during the first fourteen years of the subsequent and last pastorate there were ninety-nine similar accessions.

Long pastorates.

A historical "sketch" of the church was prepared by Mr. Boutwell, and printed, with the articles of faith and a catalogue of the members, in 1858. Mr. Bodwell, on the 13th of November, 1856, preached a fiftieth-anniversary sermon of his settlement, which was full of interest and afterwards published; and on the same date of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the church, in 1871, the centennial celebration occurred, extending over two days, Nov. 12 and 13. The sermon on the 12th (Sabbath) was preached by Rev. F. T. Perkins, from 1 John iv. 8, and a memorial communion service was enjoyed. On the following day a historical discourse was delivered by Prof. J. C. Bodwell, D. D., with other exercises, in the Town Hall, a full report of all which was afterwards compiled and published by order of the church. The Sabbath school was first organized in May, 1819, with John S. Lane as "conductor"; and about the same time, branch schools on Sabbath evenings were started in Franklin, on Calef Hill, and in the Rollins Schoolhouse, near Union Bridge, by different members of the church, which were kept up with profit for many years. The benevolent contributions of this church during the last fifteen years, 1866–1880, have averaged $234.55 annually. The church is aided by an efficient "society," organized June 20, 1829 (signed by one hundred and fifty-one individuals up to 1881), whose committee hold themselves personally responsible, in the society's name, for the full and prompt payment of the pastor's salary year by year. Another and older incorporated body, "The Congregational Fund Association," has existed since June 20, 1811. Its invested funds now amount to more than $2,000, and it annually affords substantial aid for the support of the gospel ministry of this church.

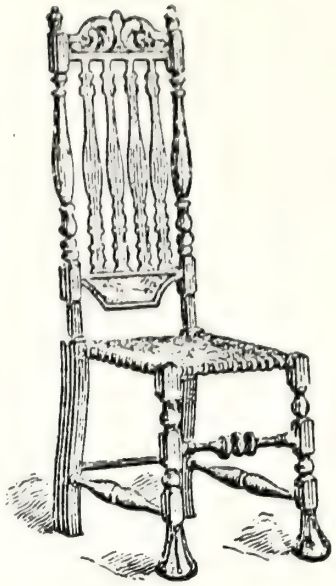
Centennial celebrations.

Auxiliary societies.

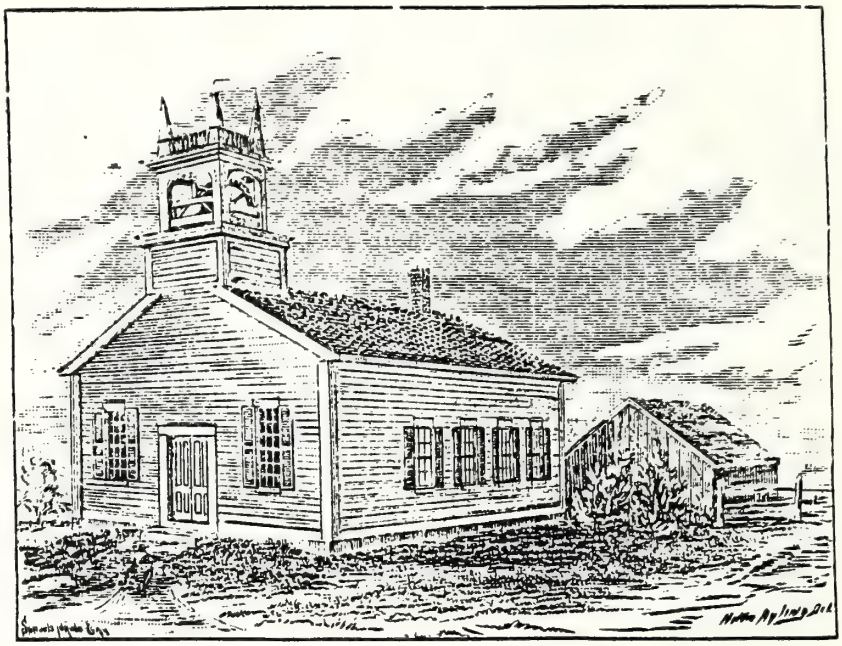
We add another brief extract from the centennial address of Dr. Bodwell, which holds up in pleasing colors the church-going habits of a former generation: —

"The meeting-house was filled on the Sabbath with a congregation of sober, earnest, and intelligent men and women, coming from all parts of the town, and none were more constant than those who drove five miles up and down these invigorating hills. How full those great square pews used to be, morning and afternoon, summer and winter! Many of us remember what a merry sight it was to us children, at a more recent period, when, on bright cold winter days, the congregation poured out from that old meeting-house, in which there had been no fire save what our mothers and grandmothers brought in their little foot stoves, and packed themselves by families in their ample sleighs, single and double, and went down the hill to the music of their many bells, in long procession, at a rate of speed which made it plain that the horses were as glad as the children, who had sat shivering on the cold, hard seats, that meeting was done."

Church-going habits.



CHAIR FROM THE ORIGINAL FIRST BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.



FIRST BAPTIST HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

PASTORS.

The names of the four pastors of this church are as follows: —

1. Rev. JOSEPH WOODMAN 1771–1806
2. Rev. ABRAHAM BODWELL 1806–1852
3. Rev. JAMES BOUTWELL 1852–1865
4. Rev. MOSES THURSTON RUNNELS 1865
(Installed June 11, 1868.)

II. — THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

"Among the early settlers of the town there were some persons who were acquainted with preachers and brethren of the Baptist denomination, and thought favorably of their sentiments and practice"; and a few of these, we conclude, were among the number who, "as early as 1784–85, were baptized and added to the Baptist Church in Meredith," then under the pastoral care of Elder Nicholas Folsom.

Earliest members connected with Meredith.

Not deterred by the town's intolerant vote of April 25, 1791, and probably without asking further permission, the people of this persuasion proceeded, in the latter part of the same year, to erect their first meeting-house, at a greater distance from the town's meeting-house, on the brow of the hill northwest of the latter, and near the then residence of Dea. William Chase, now Charles B. Perley's. Lieut. Benjamin Morgan, Dea. William Chase, and Peter Hersey are said to have been "pillars and prominent actors in starting this society and building its first meeting-house"; and there were three earnest supporters of the enterprise in one neighborhood, in the south part of the town, above Tin Corner, viz., Dea. Taylor Clark, Winthrop Durgin, and Jonathan Chase. The house was not completed till the next year, and was for the first time occupied by the "Meredith Association," September, 1792. The printed "sketch" of 1833 says, "About this time" (of the erection of the house) "the brethren who had been baptized and united with the Baptist Church in Meredith were set off and constituted into a separate church, and received the name of the First Baptist Church in Sanbornton." This was on "Aug. 12," probably of 1792, or just before the above-noted meeting of the "Association"; though one other account puts the date of the church's formation one year later. The church then consisted of about forty members. The "society" must have been organized about the same time, as Father Crockett afterwards speaks of the "agreement between the Church and Society" and himself, entered upon in 1794. (See Vol. II. pp. 190, 191.)

First movers for a meeting-house.

Church and society organized.

As early as 1790, preceding the organization of the church, "it pleased God to open the windows of heaven, and pour down a rich blessing." This was the first of a series of "reformation" or revival seasons which this people enjoyed; so that from time to time, though subjected to internal trials and discouragements, especially during the pastorate of Mr. Crockett, "the church continued to increase in numbers and strength." During the first two years of Mr. Crockett's ministry, twenty-four persons were added to the church by baptism. Between 1795 and 1829, three hundred and sixteen additional members were received; making at the last date a sum total of three hundred and eighty, of whom meanwhile one hundred and forty had been excluded, dismissed, or removed by death. Between 1829 and the present (1881), two hundred and ninety have been baptized and received into the fellowship of the church. In 1833, the meeting-house was removed one mile to the northwest of its original site, and rebuilt on its present location near Crockett's Corner, where for forty-eight years (1881) from its steeple has rung forth the deepest and best toned church bell that Sanbornton has ever been able to boast of.

Great prosperity under Father Crockett.

We append a copy of Rev. Mr. Crockett's "Farewell Address" to his people, less than two years before his death: —

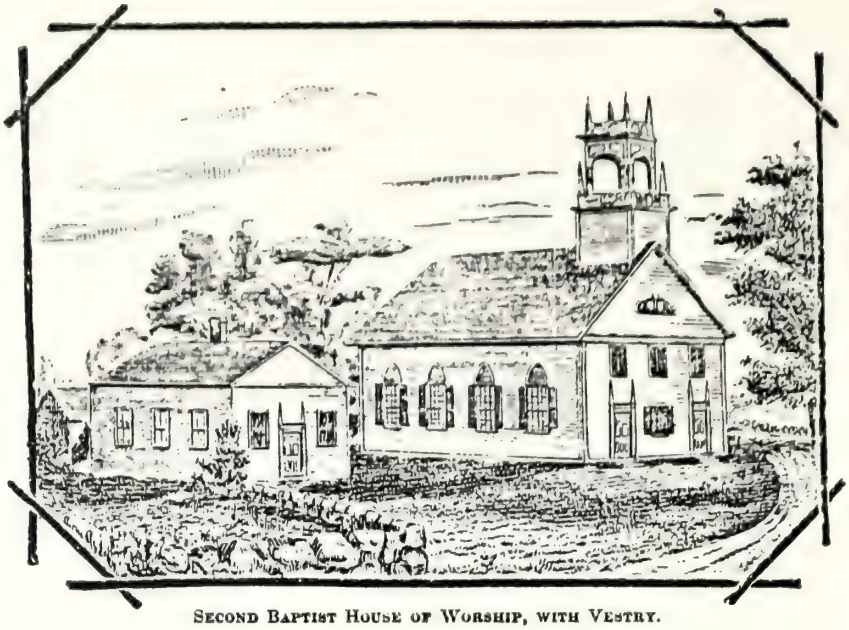
"*Dear Brethren,* — The satisfaction I have enjoyed while laboring with you can never be expressed. The attention you have paid to my improvements, the regard you have manifested for my welfare, is more than I have merited. Wherein you have ministered to my necessities by your substance or your prayers, I feel grateful, but can make no remittances. Witness against me this day if I have shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God as I have understood it; if I have not been with you in weakness, and fear, and much trembling, in afflictions, in necessity, in tumult, in labors, in watchings and fastings, in youth and in old age. Thirty-nine years of my life have been devoted to your service. I have obeyed your calls; I have sympathized with you in most of your distresses. I am now mindful of my departure; the time of my removal from this to another world is at hand; my labors, my sufferings, with all my imperfections, will soon be forgotten, and I, as to this earthly tabernacle, shall be as though I had not been. Now, I commend you to God and to the Word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

(Signed) "JOHN CROCKETT."

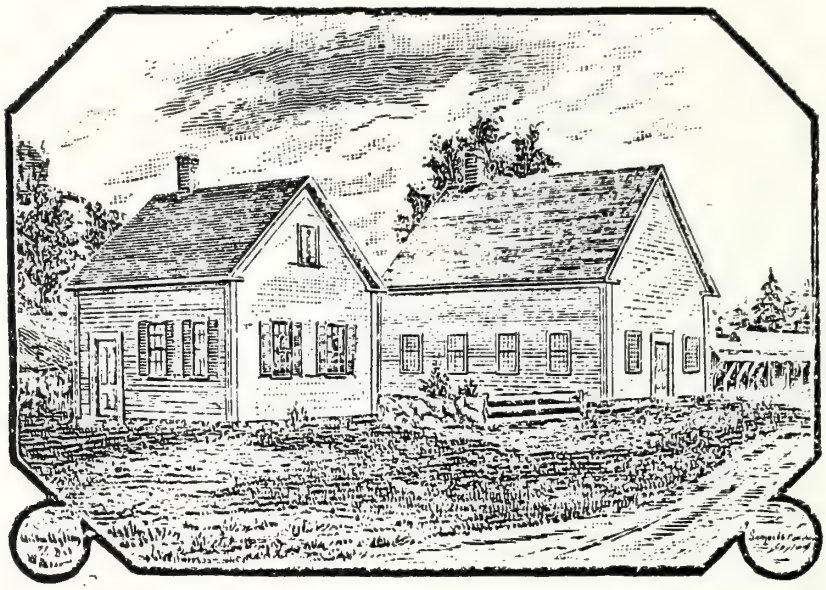
His "Farewell Address."

A complete list of the pastors or ministers of this church is subjoined, chiefly from the excellent manuscript "History of the Church," prepared by Deacon Benjamin M. Wadleigh in 1871: —

Church history by Deacon Wadleigh.



SECOND BAPTIST HOUSE OF WORSHIP, WITH VESTRY.



THIRD BAPTIST HOUSE OF WORSHIP, AND SCHOOL-HOUSE, DIST. NO. 13. (See p. 92.)

Pastors.

1. Rev. Nicholas Folsom, of Meredith. Preached half the time, 1792, and first part of the year 1793.
2. Rev. John Crockett. Ordained Sept. 3, 1794, having preached from April, 1793; — till 1833.
3. Rev. Noah Hooper. 1833–1837. (71.) *
4. Rev. Amasa Buck. Professor at New Hampton Institute. Supply, 1837, 1838. (70.)
5. Rev. Stephen Coombs. 1838–1841. (17.)
6. Rev. Pascal C. Himes. 1842, 1843. (18.)
7. Rev. Leland Huntley. 1843–1847. (9.)
8. Rev. S. S. Leighton. 1848, 1849.
9. Rev. Hiram D. Hodge. 1850–1854. (8.)
10. Rev. Jeremiah D. Tilton. 1854–1866. (37.)
11. Rev. A. McGlauflin. 1866, 1867. (6.)
12. Rev. C. A. Cooke. 1869. (8.)
13. Rev. G. D. Ballantine. 1870–1872. (8.)
14. Rev. F. W. A. Rankin. 1872–1879. (13.)
15. Rev. Augustus A. Bickford. 1879- . (5.)

III. — The Second Baptist Church.

The first meeting-house at the Bay was built about the year 1808, by a Freewill Baptist organization, under the leadership of Elder Moses Cheney, who, besides being a previous resident in that part of the town from childhood, was the principal and highly esteemed preacher there, most of the time, till 1816. (See Vol. II. p. 124 [21].) No records of this earlier church organization have come to light. The meeting-house was originally set exactly on the northeast corner of Elisha Smith's lot (No. 18, Second Division), he giving land on condition that the house should occupy that spot. Consequently, when it was afterwards moved back and remodelled, in 1836, it was not moved its full length into two feet, that the above condition might still be observed. The roof of the old house was blown off in 1816, and replaced.

Earliest organization and meeting-house.

The date of the present church organization was "Sept. 9, 1822." .

Formation of present church.

"The brethren in the northeasterly part of Sanbornton did think it would be to their advantage to be organized into a Baptist church in gospel order, and did send letters to Elder Crockett's church, Elder Folsom's church, and Elder Richardson's church" [first Sanbornton, Meredith, and Gilmanton], "to meet with them on that day. . . . Rev. John Crockett was moderator, and Rev. Parker Fogg, of Meredith, was clerk and preacher of the sermon."

* The numbers in parentheses after each name indicate the number baptized and received into the church by each.

Such is the simple record of their first meeting; and the "Declaration of Faith and Practice" then adopted consists of seventeen articles, stating only such doctrines as are common to Evangelical and Calvinistic churches, and nothing by which they might be distinctively known even as a Baptist church. October of the same year, John Doe was chosen first church clerk; and Moses Gilman deacon, March 27, 1824. Aug. 30, 1823, voted to have communions, statedly, the last Sabbaths of April, June, August, and October. A plate for communion service was presented to the church by the Third Baptist Church, of Boston, Oct. 15, 1823. The exact number who first constituted the church cannot be ascertained from the records: but several soon after joined by letter, and "Sister Pottle" is the first who is stated to have been added by baptism, "June 26, 1826"; Sally Edgerly, the second, Sept. 26, same year.

First admissions.

Rev. William Taylor had previously labored with this church very acceptably; and Aug. 27, 1826, himself and wife, having been dismissed from the Baptist Church in Concord, were received to this. He was their longest settled minister, — for the space of nine or ten years in all, — and was blessed with a powerful revival soon after his settlement. "Nov. 29, 1828," he "requested the privilege of leaving for the term of one year, to go on a mission for the Baptist Board of this State. Agreed to." He seems to have been dismissed prior to Jan. 31, 1835, as the church then chose a committee "to write to Elder Taylor, and invite him, in case he should return to the New England States, [again] to become our pastor." We learn from other sources that he first went to Michigan as a home missionary, and finally removed his family directly from Sanbornton to Schoolcraft, Mich. His great ambition was to rear an institution at Kalamazoo, Mich., like that at New Hampton in this State. For this end he sacrificed his time and property, and laid the foundation of one of the most flourishing Baptist institutions in the country. His first wife died in Schoolcraft. He there married second, and there died. We have further evidence that he was highly prized and gratefully remembered by this church, from the fact that when the present meeting-house was to be dedicated, soon after "Aug. 27, 1836," it was voted, under this date, "to invite Rev. Mr. Taylor to be with us at the dedication." Other matters of interest from the church records are these: —

The Rev. William Taylor.

"April 24, 1830. For the purpose of more advantageously promoting the interest of Sabbath Schools, voted that we form ourselves into a Sabbath School Society, auxiliary to the N. H. S. S. Union, proposing to choose each year, at Church meeting, near May 1, one

Sabbath-school society.

person to superintend the school, one Librarian, and a Committee of three to appoint teachers for the ensuing year; also to take annually, about that time, a collection to increase our Library."

Officers first chosen were Brother William Taylor, superintendent; Brother John D. Sanborn, librarian; and Brothers William Taylor, Solomon Copp, and John Folsom, committee. The church voted to adopt a "temperance article," in its confession of faith, Jan. 28, 1838. June, 1844, certain members desired to be excluded from the church on account of their avowed belief in Second Advent doctrines. In 1875 the total membership was one hundred and eighteen, the resident members numbering ninety-one. Total annual amount then raised, $570.65, mostly for home purposes. We add, finally, the following complete list of the pastors of this church, with brief personal notes, as drawn chiefly from the church records: —

Temperance article.

PASTORS.

1. Rev. MOSES CHENEY. Pastor of original church, as above.
2. Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR. First pastor of present church, as above.
3. Rev. DANIEL MATTISON. Acting pastor in 1835; in all, one or two years. Dismissed to Baptist Church in Meredith, Aug. 21, 1836, and there ordained.
4. Rev. BENJAMIN CONGDEN. Came from Pomfret, Conn. Received, with his wife, to this church, June 26, 1836. Ordained May 31, 1837.
5. Rev. FRANCIS E. CLEAVES. Accepted, unanimously, by church, Oct. 18, 1843; afterwards stipulated for $200 salary and use of the parsonage. Received from church in Wareham, Mass., Jan. 12, 1845; but dismissed, with his wife Sarah, to Woodville, Mass., Oct. 31, 1846.
6. Rev. LEVI WALKER. Acting pastor 1846, 1847.
7. Rev. OLIVER BARRON. Received from the Campton Church, July 30, 1847. Dismissed to North Sanbornton and Meredith Church, July 6, 1850.
8. Rev. WILLIAM NORRIS. Pastor from March, 1851, till June 1, 1852, when he died in office. (See Vol. II. p. 874 [31].)
9. Rev. JOHN Q. A. WARE. Received, with Emily H., his wife, Sept. 3, 1853. Dismissed to Addison, Vt., October, 1857.
10. Rev. H. W. DAY. Preached one year or more, 1857, 1858, enjoying an extensive revival of religion, but name not recognized as pastor on the church records.
11. Rev. CHARLES NEWHALL. Received, with Sarah H., his wife, from Stratham, Nov. 6, 1859. Dismissed to Exeter (Elm Street Church), May, 1861.
12. Rev. S. S. WHITE. Call given March, 1862, having supplied from October, 1861. Came from Effingham, and dismissed to Northwood, April 7, 1864.
13. Rev. A. W. BOARDMAN. From July, 1865, till March, 1866.
14. Rev. GIDEON SMITH. From August, 1866, till March, 1869.
15. Rev. V. E. BUNKER. From April, 1870, till April, 1872.
16. Rev. H. W. DALTON. From May, 1874, till May, 1878.

17. Rev. William Nelson Murdock. From November, 1880. Ordained June, 1881. He is the son of Rev. John N. Murdock, D. D., of Boston, Mass., late secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

IV. — The Freewill Baptist Church at Union Bridge.

The original organization of this body was effected March 7, 1827, in a simple manner, under the name of the "Free United Brethren"; agreeing, first, to "take the New Testament for our rule of faith and practice" in matters of religion; also, to "meet once a month, unless something special prevents, to relate the state of our minds to each other." It consisted, at first, of fifteen members, — eleven males and four females. Its regular meeting was on the first Saturday of each month. This "easy yoke" was proposed in the admission of members: "If any wished to join the church, there was liberty; if any wished to depart, there should be liberty also." Of this church, Henry M. Pearsons, of Gilmanton, was elected first deacon, and Joseph Brown first clerk. Joseph Lougee and A. Chesley Philbrook were chosen deacons, December, 1836, the former being still in active service (1881). The church was received into the Quarterly Meeting in 1828. June 24, 1847, voted to "dissolve the old church and organize anew" (thirty-four for and eleven against); also, that "we will be known by the name of the 'First Freewill Baptist Church in Sanbornton,'" which name seems finally to have been changed, Feb. 9, 1854, to that of the "Union Bridge F. W. Baptist Church."

Simplicity of its organization.

Subsequent changes.

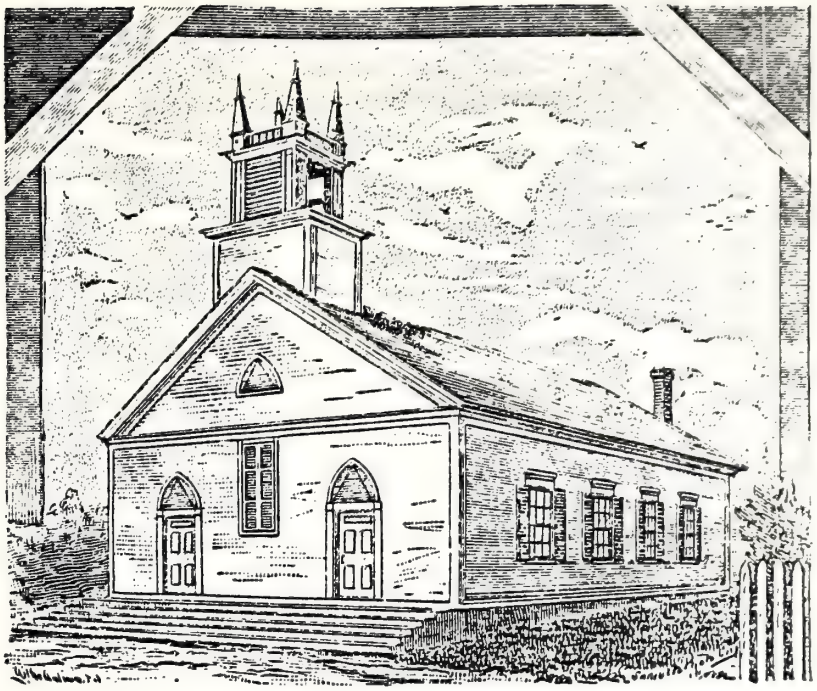
Meanwhile, in a meeting at the inn of Josiah C. Philbrook, Feb. 27, 1830, it was resolved that "we" (eight men "and others" of Sanbornton, and six men "and others" of Gilmanton), —

"Being situated near Union Bridge, feeling friendly to the cause of religion, and desiring to unite our exertions for the good of the cause and for the furtherance of the gospel, do associate and form ourselves into a religious society that may hereafter be known" as the "United Free Baptist Society."

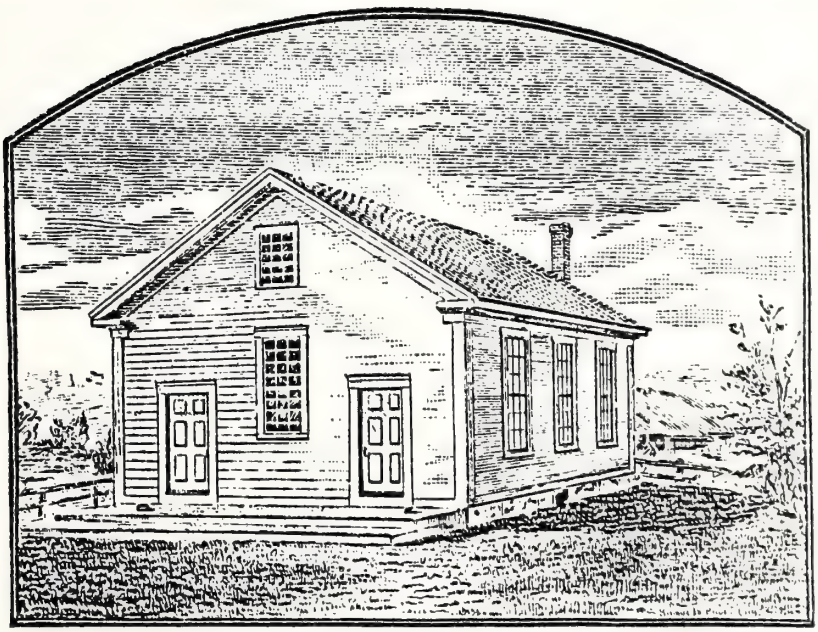
Society formed.

Besides voting their share of the Parsonage Fund money to Elder David Moody that year, and to others afterwards, this society, in April, 1834, made the first effectual move towards building a house of worship ("48 feet by 40, and 13-foot posts"), which was completed in June of that year, at a cost of $835.73. This house originally stood on same site as at present, but "side to the road and fronting East." In 1861, by vote of society, it was "turned end to the road, thoroughly overhauled inside, and remodelled after the more modern style, at an expense of nearly $900" more. Finally, "in 1876, the Society again repaired their

Their house of worship.



FREEWILL BAPTIST HOUSE OF WORSHIP. (East Tilton.)



METHODIST HOUSE OF WORSHIP. (East Tilton.)

house by reshingling, building the chimneys outside at the back, and frescoing inside."

Preachers have been employed as follows, and nearly in the order and times here given, several of them proving men of peculiar power and unction, and all, it is believed, of usefulness in their day and generation: —

Preachers and Pastors.

1. Elder Joseph Brown "conducted the first meetings" till 1830.
2. Elder David Moody, two years, 1830–1832.
3. Elder Mayhew Clark (chiefly), till 1836.
4. Elder Samuel O. Fernald, one year, 1837.
5. Elder Silas Bean, one year, 1838.
6. Rev. Lemuel Mason, five years, "to a day," 1839, 1844. Absent one year; again, second engagement, three years, 1845 till April 13, 1848.
7. Rev. Uriah Chase, the intervening year, 1844, 1845.
8. Rev. Seth W. Perkins, one year, 1848, 1849.
9. Rev. John Norris, three years, 1849–1852.
10. Rev. Alvah Sargent, seven years, six months. "Voted to invite, March 17, 1853." Dismissed Aug. 3, 1860.
11. Rev. R. D. Preston, Nov. 7, 1860, till April 12, 1861.
12. Rev. Alpheus D. Smith, Nov. 11, 1861, till March 27, 1864.
13. Rev. G. W. Richardson, one year, 1864, 1865 ("May 7").
14. Rev. George M. Park, October, 1865, till Jan. 1, 1867. (Ordained April 5, 1866.)
15. Rev. Edwin P. Smith, Jan. 1, 1867, till April, 1869. (Ordained Sept. 26, 1867.)
16. Rev. B. Hartshorn, April to July, 1869.
17. Rev. Gilman Sanborn, Sept. 1, 1869, till June 1, 1870.
18. Rev. Otis F. Russell, from last date till May, 1871.
19. Rev. E. Preston Moulton, from last date till May 4, 1872.
20. Rev. Mr. Walker, nearly one year, stated supply, residing at Laconia.
21. Rev. John G. Munsey, May, 1873, till Feb. 20, 1878.
22. Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, June 1, 1878, two years; rem. to Portsmouth.
23. Rev. William H. Yeoman, father of the last, 1880– He m., 1st, Lydia A., only dau. of Asenath M. and Henry Brown, who was the mother of [22]. (See Vol. II. p. 234 [51].)

V. — East Tilton Methodist Church.

The present house of worship of this denomination, near Union Bridge, was built about the year 1835 (?); last repaired, through the exertions of Rev. D. W. Davis, 1879. At first considerable prejudice existed against the Methodists as a sect, on the part of members of the "standing order" residing in that part of the town. It is remarked that one worthy Congregationalist, in declining years, would never look at the building while in process of construction, even when passing it on the highway. Yet that same individual lived long enough, after this, greatly to prize and

Early prejudice overcome.

enjoy the prayers of a Methodist clergyman, who called to see him upon his sick-bed

The name of James B. H. Norris appears on the records of Northfield station as one of their preachers, who, in 1834, was residing at Union Bridge But the steward's records of the Union Bridge or "East Sanbornton" station do not commence till September, 1838; then said to be on the "Gilford Circuit," with L. H. Gordon preacher in charge. "East Sanbornton" is first mentioned in the Northfield Church records as connected with that branch in 1845; and accordingly it appears from its own steward's records (just named) to have been that year transferred from the "Gilford" to the "Northfield" Circuit.

Steward's records.

As presenting a view of the Sabbath-school interests of that early day, we give the following Sabbath-school report in full, dated "June 22, 1839": "School, 1; Superintendent, 1; Teacher, 1; Scholars, 35. Bible Class, 1; Teacher, 1; Members, 10; Volumes in Library, 180." In 1860 the record is that the "Members of the East Sanbornton Quarterly Conference" "voted to raise $280 for the support of preaching," and a committee of three were appointed "to circulate subscription."

Sabbath-school report, 1839.

The following is, of course, the largest list of ministers which has appertained to any one church organization in the town of Sanbornton. It is chiefly (or to the number of twenty-eight) made up from the stewards' records, as to names and times of service. Two or three breaks evidently occur. A few on the list are designated as "local preachers," residing in the place, yet assigned for the time being to fill the posts of "preachers in charge."

PREACHERS AND PASTORS.

1.	Rev. L. H. GORDON	1838.
2.	Rev. M. A. HOWE	1839 (Oct. 14).
3.	Rev. HUBBARD EASTMAN	1840.
4.	Rev. CHARLES B. M. WOODWARD	1841.
5.	Rev. AMON S. TINEY	1842.
6.	Rev. ELBRIDGE G. PERHAM	1843.
7.	Rev. OTIS G. SMITH	1844, and till June 15, 1845.
8.	Rev. D. W. BARBER	1845, 1846.
9.	Rev. W. D. CASS	1847.
10.	Rev. AMOS KIDDER	1848.
11.	Rev. LEWIS HOWARD	1849, 1850.
12.	Rev. LORENZO D. BLODGETT	1850, 1851.
13.	Rev. ROBERT S. STUBBS	1852.
14.	Rev. CHARLES U. DUNNING	1853, 1854.
15.	Rev. JAMES B. FAULKS	1859.
16.	Rev. REUBEN DEARBORN	1860.
17.	Rev. HENRY CHANDLER	1861.

18. Rev. Richard Haricourt . . . . . 1863.
19. Rev. N. G. Cheney . . . . . 1864, 1865.
20. Rev. N. J. Squires . . . . . 1866.
21. Rev. M. V. B. Knox . . . . . 1867.
22. Rev. J. M. Durrell . . . . . 1868, 1869.
23. Rev. F. W. Smith . . . . . 1869, 1870.
24. Rev. N. P. Philbrook . . . . . 1871, 1872.
25. Rev. J. W. Bean . . . . . 1873, 1874.
26. Rev. Joseph Fawcett . . . . . 1875–1877.
27. Rev. D. W. Davis . . . . . 1878, 1879.
28. Rev. Moses Sherman . . . . . 1880.
(Resigned on account of sickness, and soon after died.)
29. Rev. Albert Twitchell . . . August, 1880, till April, 1881.
30. Rev. Freeman C. Libbey 1881–

VI. — The Congregational Church of Northfield and Tilton.

We are indebted for this notice to the "sketch" furnished for the new Church Manual, in 1878, by Rev. C. Curtice. This church was organized in the former town, July 18, 1822, and enjoyed the faithful labors of Rev. Liba Conant, first pastor, for about fourteen years. He commenced with them, as a young man, in 1822; was ordained May 29, 1823; occupied the old Northfield town meeting-house (finished 1794), and closed his labors in September, 1836. Rev. Hazael Lucas, second pastor, was stated supply for one year, till September, 1837. Rev. Enoch Corser, third pastor, — formerly of Loudon, — was then the acting pastor till the close of April, 1843. His labors were abundant and very successful. During the early part of his ministry, in 1837, the present Congregational meeting-house, on the Sanbornton side of the river, —

Originally formed in Northfield.

"Was built and dedicated, the society being free from debt. In 1841 an arrangement was made by which the Congregational people in the south part of Sanbornton united with those of Northfield, under the name of the 'Congregational Church of Northfield and Sanbornton Bridge,' — a judicious movement, as events have shown. Rev. Corban Curtice, fourth pastor, commenced preaching here May 1, 1843, and remained through April, 1870, just twenty-seven years. Rev. Theodore C. Pratt, fifth pastor, commenced his labors here May 1, 1870, and closed them in June, 1875. Rev. Frederic T. Perkins, sixth pastor, commenced his ministry here September, 1875. A Sabbath school was organized in Northfield in 1821, which has continued to the present time, and has been the source of great good to the church and community."

Union with Sanbornton.

The meeting-house was elevated, remodelled, and a vestry and pastor's rooms placed underneath, during the latter part of Mr. Curtice's ministry. The present year (1881) it is also undergoing extensive repairs, with marked improvements and adornments. The rules

of this church are clearly defined, and its discipline efficient. The number of its original members was sixteen; present membership, one hundred and eighty-two, — thirty-one absent. The semicentennial anniversary of its organization was celebrated in 1872, and Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Framingham, Mass., an original member and officer, delivered an able historical address, which was published, with other proceedings.

Semicentennial.

The following vote was passed at a meeting of the church, Oct. 31, 1878: —

"That the thanks of the church be given to the Rev. Corban Curtice for his patient labors in preparing the historical sketch and catalogue of the church. . . . And also, an assurance that he is gratefully remembered for his many faithful services during his ministry of twenty-seven years, in which he was helped of God to train a generation of children and youth to sing; lead many souls to Christ; comfort many hearts; build up the church in the faith; help on the reforms of the day; and promote the general welfare of the community." (See Vol. II. pp. 205 [3] and 880 [17].)

Vote of thanks to Rev. C. Curtice.

Tabular List of Pastors.

1.	Rev. Liba Conant	1822–1836.
2.	Rev. Hazael Lucas	1836, 1837.
3.	Rev. Enoch Corser	1837–1843.
4.	Rev. Corban Curtice	1843–1870.
5.	Rev. Theodore C. Pratt	1870–1875.
6.	Rev. Frederic T. Perkins	1875–

VII. — The Third or North Sanbornton and Meredith Baptist Church.

"There were Christian brethren and sisters residing in North Sanbornton and Meredith who first moved to organize a society for the purpose of enjoying religious privileges." They held meetings, and were occasionally supplied by theological students from the Baptist School, then located at the "Old Institution," in New Hampton. In 1828 the society was encouraged by Rev. William Taylor, of the Second Church, and commenced to build the meeting-house on Pine Hill, so called, in Meredith, which was completed in the summer of 1829. This location — "Pine Hill" — has supplied the designation by which the church and society have been familiarly known, even to the present. For four or five years, till 1831, Rev. Daniel McMartin preached a greater part of the time, as nearly as we can learn from the oldest members now living.

Earliest gathering at Pine Hill.

The church was not organized till June 20, 1833, when, by request of the First Baptist Church, a council of four churches was convened for that purpose; a statement was given

Council for forming church, 1833.

by brethren "in the vicinity of Meredith Hill why they wished to be embodied into a church," and their articles of faith proving satisfactory, the council voted to recognize them as a church, to be known as the "Meredith and Sanbornton Baptist Church," the right hand of fellowship being extended to the members by Rev. L. E. Carroll, of Meredith, and the sermon preached by Rev. J. E. Strong, of Gilford. Under the leadership of Samuel Mattison as pastor, in 1834, this little band was increased threefold, — from nine to twenty-seven members, eighteen being baptized by Prof. Smith, of New Hampton, and added to the church. Rev. Herman Haven was pastor in 1835; Rev. J. Huntington in 1838, when the church was called "to pass through some scenes of trial," but also "enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," and fourteen were added by baptism.

House removed to North Sanbornton.

In 1839 there was no settled pastor, but the meeting-house was this year removed from Pine Hill (Meredith) to North Sanbornton, and completed on its present location, near Piper's Mills, in 1840, during which year Rev. Moses Cheney supplied the pulpit. No further record. Again supplied by Messrs. Mattison and Haven, 1841, 1842. Rev. Stephen Coombs was the faithful and beloved pastor from 1843 to 1850, the church being "united in sentiment and strongly attached to the faith once delivered to the saints." "Faint, yet pursuing," was still their watch-word; and under the ministry of Rev. Oliver Barron, 1850–53, the resident membership was nearly doubled, thirty-one being added by baptism. Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn was pastor from 1853 to 1861, and another precious season of revival was enjoyed.

Revival scenes.

From 1861 to 1864 there was no settled pastor, but the meeting-house again underwent repairs. The Rev. Valentine E. Bunker commenced his labors in May, 1865, and resumed them Nov. 1, 1875, after an interim of more than five years, from April, 1870, during which Mr. Dearborn again occasionally supplied. Two seasons of special interest were witnessed by Mr. Bunker, the first in 1865, the second in the spring of 1877, in connection with the evangelistic labors of Rev. S. F. Lougee, as the result of which the pastor was permitted to baptize seventeen, on profession of their faith, in the following May. He died Sept. 9, 1881. (See Vol. II. p. 57 [1].)

Rededication.

After being tastefully remodelled, their house of worship was rededicated Sept. 10, 1876: sermon by Rev. F. W. A. Rankin, of the First Church; dedicatory prayer by the pastor, and historical address by the Rev. D. Gage. (The above sketch is chiefly drawn from the manuscript "history" of this church, for the Meredith Association, prepared by the present clerk, Mr. James B. Wadleigh.)

The following is a *résumé* of the pastors since 1839 : —

1. Rev. Moses Chenly . . . . . 1840.
2. Rev. Samuel Mattison . . . . . 1841.
3. Rev. Herman Haven . . . . . 1842.
4. Rev. Stephen Coombs . . . . . 1843-1850.
5. Rev. Oliver Barron . . . . . 1850-1853.
6. Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn . . . . 1853-1861.
7. Rev. Valentine E. Bunker, May, 1865, till April, 1870; and again November, 1875, till his death.

VIII. — The Methodist Episcopal Church, Northfield and Tilton Station.

First Methodist preachers in Northfield.

Lewis Bates and Caleb Dustin, having been appointed to the "Bridgewater Circuit" in 1804, were the earliest clergymen of the Methodist denomination who ever preached in Northfield; the first sermon being from the text, "I was a stranger, and ye took me in," delivered by Mr. Bates at the house of Dea Jona. Clough, a Baptist, on Bay Hill. In 1806, the "New England Conference" holding its first session in the State of New Hampshire, at Canaan, Northfield first appears in its Minutes as a station, with the distinguished name of Martin Ruter for their first preacher. Afterwards, the preaching was one half the time in the old Northfield meeting-house, and one half in the school-house on Bay Hill. The brick meeting-house was finished, "not without some difficulty," in the early part of 1828, and dedicated Sept. 8. There had been occasional preaching upon the Sanbornton side of the river previously; but stated services —

Class-meeting commenced at the Bridge.

"Were commenced in the form of class-meetings at the Bridge in 1826, and regularly established in 1827. The class increased from ten to thirty; and an old lady, Mrs. Lang, who had been a Baptist, having no privileges with that church [on account of distance], while in the last stages of consumption, wished to join the class, assigning as a reason, 'I shall feel better to die if I know my name is recorded there.' A worthy example." (From Rev. S. Quimby's manuscript "Church History.")

Rev. George Storrs, in 1829, was the first preacher who resided at the Bridge; but in 1835 a subscription was raised, and a house bought there for a parsonage, — the same as that now occupied, — though not wholly paid for till part of the lot was sold. In 1838 a new circuit left this station with one preacher. In 1843 Brother Dearborn (in his second year) had a camp-meeting at the Bridge or a little below. Under the pastorate of Rev. Silas Quimby, in 1854, a change in the location of the meeting-house began to be agitated, especially as

favoring the interests of the seminary, whose buildings were also to be enlarged. Measures were started for disposing of the old house, and a subscription commenced for the new, which the next year was located, and the building commenced, "great dissatisfaction arising with some because it was located on the Sanbornton side." Finally, under the record of Rev. John Currier's ministry, we find: —

New meeting-house in Sanbornton.

"Our new meeting-house was finished and dedicated on the 4th of February, 1857. Dedication sermon by Bishop Baker, which was creditable to the bishop, and profitable to the people. Cost of house, $10,000."

The financial crisis of that year, added to the burdens of a new seminary building as well as house of worship, "had an unfavorable influence upon their benevolent collections." But this people have ever been "rich in good works"; and during the ministry of O. H. Jasper, in 1863, besides the pastor's salary, $650 ($750 in 1864), and a payment towards the church debt of $350, the donation for "missions" was $200; and other objects at home and abroad were aided, making a sum total of contributions, $1,387. This branch of the church has been blessed with frequent revivals, and some of them, in its earlier history, of great power. The meeting-house was thoroughly repaired and its tower renewed in 1880. Total membership, 1881, two hundred and three.

Benevolence and revivals.

The following is a complete list of the pastors since the house stood in Sanbornton or Tilton, — a catalogue of fifty-seven preachers, headed by Rev. Martin Ruter, having preceded these upon the church records: —

Pastors.

1.	Rev. Silas Quimby	1854, 1855.
2.	Rev. John Currier	1856, 1857.
3.	Rev. Newell Culver	1858.
4.	Rev. Lorenzo D. Barrows, D. D.	1859, 1860.
	(And again, 1866 till July.)	
5.	Rev. Jonathan Hall	1861, 1862.
6.	Rev. Orlando H. Jasper	1863, 1864.
7.	Revs. Sullivan and Calvin Holman	1865.
8.	Rev. Nicholas T. Whitaker (assistant)	1866 till July.
9.	Rev. Dudley P. Leavitt	1866, 1867.
10.	Rev. Silas G. Kellogg	1868, 1869.
11.	Rev. Charles W. Millen	1870, 1871.
12.	Rev. William H. Jones	1872, 1873.
13.	Rev. Lewis P. Cushman	1874.
14.	Rev. John W. Adams	1875, 1876.
15.	Rev. Silas E. Quimby	1877, 1878.
16.	Rev. Nelson M. Bailey	1879, 1880.
17.	Rev. Nathan P. Philbrook	1881–

IX. — The Trinity (Episcopal) Church of Tilton.

This body was originally constituted in the fall of 1860, and commenced holding services at the brick meeting-house in Northfield, under the charge of Dr. James H. Eames, of Concord, with the assistance of other rectors. The Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, D. D., is, however, regarded as the founder of the church. He came to Northfield in February, 1861, and for nearly fifteen years, till his death, Oct. 31, 1875, was most effective and unwearied in promoting the interests of his parish.

Founded in Northfield.

In 1872, after due preparation, the foundation of their new house of worship was laid in Tilton. It was tastefully and substantially built of brick; and on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1873, services were held in it for the first time. This house was consecrated May 25, 1875, by Right Rev. William W. Niles, bishop of the New Hampshire Diocese. Its whole cost, including $2,000 for the lot, $1,600 for the organ and other furniture, was not far from $15,000. The beautiful chancel window was the gift of Mrs. Eames, of Concord; and on its left is a large painting by the late Walter Ingalls, presented by himself, representing the injunction of Christ to St. Peter, "Feed my sheep."

Attractive house of worship in Tilton.

The second rector of Trinity Church, for one year from the spring of 1876, was Rev. Frank S. Harraden. The third, for one and a half years, Rev. Henry H. Haynes. The fourth and present incumbent (though temporarily absent, 1881, in Europe) is Rev. Lucius Waterman.

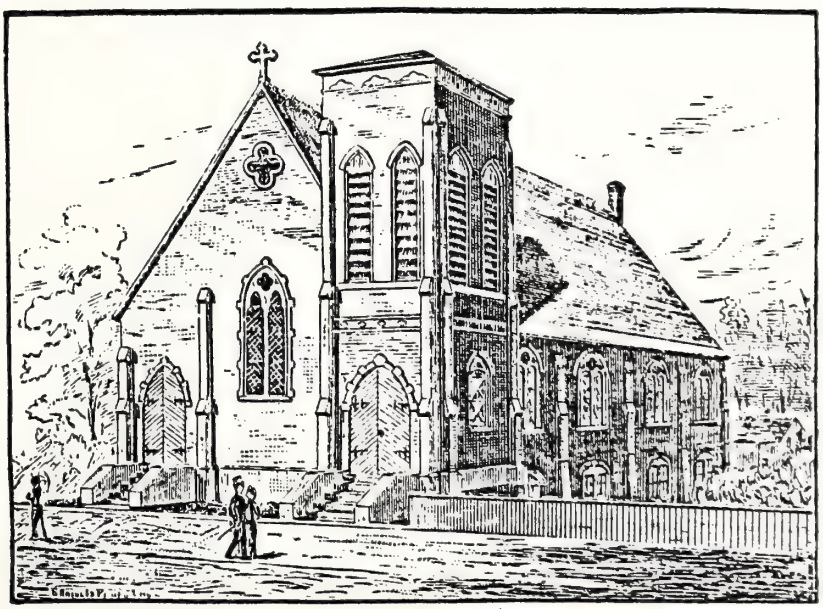
The following obituary notice of Dr. Herrick was published near the time of his death: —

"He was one of the most prominent and influential of the Episcopal clergymen in the New Hampshire Diocese. He was a native of Vermont, and fifty-four years of age. Although not a college graduate, he had, by extensive and persevering study in earlier and later life, become, in classical and theological learning, one of the best scholars in New England. When a young man he entered the ministry, becoming a member of the Vermont Methodist Conference. While settled as a pastor at Bellows Falls, he made the acquaintance of the late Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire. This led to intimate friendship, and finally Mr. Herrick severed his connection with the Methodists and was consecrated a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. For some years he was rector of St. James's Church, at Woodstock, Vt.; and though, on accepting his call to Sanbornton Bridge in 1861, he found a small and weak society, yet he left it, when death called him, strong in numbers, influence, and wealth. Dr. Herrick's library was said, in the light of ancient classical works, to be the finest possessed by any minister in New Hampshire. As a pastor the deceased was universally beloved, while as a citizen he had the highest respect and confidence of the community. His death is a great loss to his denomination and to the State."

Obituary of Rev. Dr. Herrick.



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE OF WORSHIP, TILTON. (See p. 91.)



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (TILTON.)

TABLE (*résumé*) OF RECTORS.

1.	Rev. MARCELLUS A. HERRICK, D. D. . . .	1861–1875.
2.	Rev. FRANK S. HARRADEN	1876, 1877.
3.	Rev. HENRY H. HAYNES	1877–1879.
4.	Rev. LUCIUS WATERMAN	1879 1881.
5.	Rev. FRED C. COWPER (assistant) . . .	1881–

X. — THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Abstract, in part, of *Merrimack Journal* sketches, 1872.) As early as 1810, Elijah Shaw, Jr., a gifted and zealous youth, came from Kensington to Andover and vicinity on an exhorting tour, being then scarcely seventeen years of age. Again, in 1814, soon after his ordination, he visited this same region, preaching in barns and dooryards, as no ordinary house would hold the throngs who flocked to hear this young revivalist. In July, while preaching at the residence of John Simonds, Esq., in Andover, near the river, he first met some of the Sanbornton people, who invited him into this town. He here first preached at the house of Reuben Rundlet, and was invited by Dea. Taylor Clark, of the First Baptist Church, to hold a second meeting at his house. "This opened the way for a series of meetings and a great religious excitement in the town," — a source of solicitude to at least two of the settled pastors. At East Sanbornton, about the same time, young Mr. Shaw held a meeting at the house of Dea. David Philbrook, whose daughter he soon after baptized at Union Bridge.

Pioneer labors of Elijah Shaw.

As the result of these pioneer labors, a church, or perhaps a branch church of that in Andover, seems to have been formed in this town, Oct. 25, 1814. They had no stated place of meeting, but worshipped in different school-houses and private dwellings. Their covenant was brief and comprehensive. "We, whose names are underwritten, having submitted ourselves to God, agree to submit ourselves to one another, considering ourselves a church of God, called to be saints, agreeing to take the New Testament, and that only, for our rule, for names, belief, and practice." With only a clerk and one deacon at first, two deacons and two ruling elders, under the guidance of Rev. Benjamin Calley, were set aside by the laying on of hands, in August, 1819. The ministers who either accompanied or succeeded Elijah Shaw were William True, Peter Young, Benjamin Calley (ordained in his home school-house, Feb. 1, 1816), Obadiah E. Morrill, Nehemiah D Sleeper, Asa C. Morrison (recommended as an exhorter in 1821), William D. Cass (afterwards a prominent Methodist clergy-

Early church covenant.

Other preachers.

man), David Swett, and Simeon Swett. The eighty-one members of this church were scattered, not only through Sanbornton, but several of the adjoining towns.' It continued its work with some efficiency till it fell to decay, a vote to disband being passed June 25, 1827.

The Chapel movement.

After one or two ineffectual attempts to reunite the scattered fragments on a permanent basis, the Chapel movement was inaugurated, and in 1832 six members of the so-called "Franklin and Sanbornton Christian Church" united to build a neat and commodious house of worship on the plain near Salmon Brook, above the lower Piper's Mills. These earnest, public-spirited brethren were Dea. Nathan S. Morrison, James Osgood, Jonathan W. Prescott, David Shaw, Moses F. Cass, and Bradbury C. Morrison. Their work was effective: their meeting-house served the cause of Christ for almost forty years, and when, thirteen years after its erection, an academy building was added, on the same lot, the "Chapel neighborhood" became a moral nucleus of value and note for all the surrounding region. This Chapel work was at first essentially aided by Rev. Benjamin Calley, and Rev. A. C. Morrison seems to have labored with the new organization till he finally went West.

The church in Franklin was separated for a distinct organization at the Village in 1838, and the Chapel people took the new name of the "Sanbornton and Franklin Christian Church." Thenceforward, till 1859, the successive ministers were Elders (Revs.) Richard Davis, for eight years; Mr. Kidder, about one year; Wm. H. Nason, three years; Abner Hall, two years; Samuel Nutt, four years; and Seth Hinckley, three years. Afterwards the church, though voting to retain its organization, never had a settled pastor. They however continued their monthly conferences at the Chapel, their Sunday school, and occasional meetings for communion, till August, 1870, when a portion of the members joined the Franklin Church, a portion the Hill Church, and others became identified with the older religious bodies of this town.

Church finally disbanded.

Thus terminated the life of this church, after a checkered but useful career of fifty-six years from its incipient organization in 1814. The records were well and faithfully kept for thirty-eight years by Dea. Nathan S. Morrison and his son, the late Albert G. Morrison, showing that the church during these years did a great and good work, and that under its fostering care were commenced some Christian lives that are now shining brightly in other communions and other parts of the land. The Chapel itself, in 1871, was sold at auction for $200, torn down and rebuilt as a manufacturing establishment in Franklin Village.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE ABOVE MINISTERS.

1.	Elder ELIJAH SHAW, Jr.	1810, 1811.
2.	Elder WILLIAM TRUE,	1810–1832.
3.	Elder PETER YOUNG,	
4.	Rev. BENJAMIN CALLEY,	
5.	Rev. OBADIAH E. MORRILL,	
6.	Rev. NEHEMIAH D. SLEEPER,	
7.	Rev. WILLIAM D. CASS,	
8.	Rev. DAVID SWETT,	
9.	Rev. SIMEON SWETT,	
10.	Rev. ASA C. MORRISON	1832–1838.
11.	Rev. RICHARD DAVIS	1839–1846.
12.	Rev. Mr. KIDDER	1847.
13.	Rev. WILLIAM H. NASON	1848–1850.
14.	Rev. ABNER HALL	1851, 1852.
15.	Rev. SAMUEL NUTT	1853–1856.
16.	Rev. SETH HINCKLEY	1857–1859.

XI. — THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE.

The official "History" of the Northfield and Tilton branch of the Methodist Church, in speaking of the "difficulties" which attended the completion of their "brick meeting-house" in Northfield in 1828, remarks that "there was an opposition house built in Sanbornton, west of Tin Corner." This house stood on a little eminence near the Tin Corner Cemetery (west side), and was probably built in 1827, as it is claimed that no more than one house for religious worship had then been built (completed) at Salisbury Village (Franklin), and none at Sanbornton Bridge.

Occupied by various clergymen.

There is no evidence of a church organization as ever formed in connection with this house, and it was opened to preachers of different denominations, various clergymen holding meetings there on the Sabbath, chiefly of the Freewill Baptist and Christian orders. Rev. Mr. Bodwell was accustomed to preach in this house on his vacations; Rev. Mr. Crockett a few times, and more frequently Rev. Benjamin Calley. This Union Meeting-house remained only about twelve years; and if the element of "opposition" was really prominent in its erection, — as hinted above, — it must be added as a significant fact that the building was finally moved to the Bridge and there erected for a dwelling-house, on the hill on the Northfield side of the river.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

"Brisk wielder of the birch and rule,
The master of the district school
Held at the fire his favored place;
Its warm glow lit a laughing face.

"I, the urchin unto whom,
In that smoked and dingy room,
Thou didst teach the mysteries
Of those weary A B C's,—
Where, to fill the every pause
Of thy wise and learned saws,
Through the cracked and crazy wall
Came the cradle-rock and squall."— WHITTIER.

THE interests of education, hardly less than of religion, were provided for in the earliest Sanbornton "grant"; its language being, "and one share for the support of a school there forever." The two lots, however, unlike those for the minister and parsonage, were "drawn" with the others, and proved to be valuable, especially that of the Second Division upon the Bay shore.

Provisions of grant.

At the fourth annual town meeting a vote was passed forbidding "the falling of trees on the school lott." But the next year, March 29, 1774, public action was for the first time taken to sustain a school in town, and it was voted, first, "to hire a school part of this year"; second, "to raise £30 for that purpose"; third, "to let each quarter have their part,"— from which we infer that there were then four places, or districts, in town where school was kept.

The following dates and figures will indicate the varying progress of the cause of education in town during its first half-century: 1775, the next year, voted only £20 "for the school"; 1776, £30 "for to hire a school" (first sum restored); 1777, £40 "in addition to what was raised last year"; 1778, "£100 for school"; 1779, £300. But it must be remembered

Sums voted for schooling, 1774-97.

that this was in the inflated currency of the time, — the "old continental." 1781, voted to raise £15, old way, so called, "for to hire schooling this year; 1783, $60 for schooling; 1788, $200; 1790, £60, and "to clear twenty acres of land on the First Division school lot," with committee "to oversee and vendue the getting said land into grain and grass." In 1797 the annual vote for school money had come up to $800, including the interest money, and in 1820 to $1,300.

There is evidence that the First Division school lot was occupied by Abijah Sanborn in 1781, as part of it, where he was then living (now the late John Hill place, Sanborn Road), was that year exchanged with him for other land. Most of this lot, probably, soon passed into private hands. After various conflicting votes upon the use to be made of the school lots, — at one time refusing to private individuals their improvement for a term of years; at others, voting to sell a privilege, and lay out the money in further clearing; or authorizing the selectmen to purchase hayseed for the same, — it was at last decided, in 1793, to lease the school lots for nine hundred and ninety-nine years; that the Bay lot, found to contain three hundred and fifty acres, be divided into seven fifty-acre lots; that these and the remaining part of the one-hundred-acre lot be advertised in Exeter and Concord papers and in the neighboring towns, to be vendued to the highest bidder, thus effecting the lease: that the purchasers give the town good mortgage deeds of the land purchased and of other real property to the amount of half the purchase, and that they pay not less than $100 (£30) at a time, and the interest annually. This public vendue was finally held at the house of Joshua Bangs, innholder, Aug. 14, 1793. Accordingly, interest money began to be counted upon in school appropriations the next year, 1794, when it seems that the fund had already amounted to "£17 2*s*. less than $3,000," the town refusing to raise the former sum to make up the latter.

Leasing the school lots.

In 1796 the town "voted that the Districts stand as they are," and left the building and regulating of school-houses to the districts themselves, though assigning the status of individuals, as when in 1797 liberty was withheld from Col. Morgan "to join the Center District, and pay his last year's money there." About this time, also, voted to "prosecute those persons owing school money, if the interest is not paid by Nov. 15th." In 1798 a committee of investigation reported themselves well satisfied with the securities, with but one exception, and recommended that the school treasurer make no change of securities except in November, when the interest becomes due, unless a man has conveyed away his real estate, and the treasurer thinks there is danger!

Districts and securities.

Town purchases the school-houses.

A committee of five was chosen March 20, 1798, to purchase the school-houses in each district ("that they may become the Town property"), to build or repair said houses, to divide or alter districts, etc., $1,000 being raised for the committee to work with. In this committee's report, signed Dec. 3, though then but partially accepted, we are the fortunate possessors of the number, names, and locations of the several school districts at that time. The "outlines" will prove especially valuable as indicating who lived at the extremities of each district, on different roads then radiating from its school-house.

REPORT OF APPORTIONING COMMITTEE.

"We, the subscribers, being chosen as a committee to arrange the school districts and prize the school-houses, do agree as follows [abstract]: —

"1. The LOWER END DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 40 [$40]; to stand near Abraham Darling's; and the outlines, Satchel Clark, George Whitcher, Samuel Hunt, John Prescott.

"2. CATES DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 90; to stand at the corner of Andrew Sanborn's land near Cate's orchard; outlines, John Clark, Jeremiah Sanborn, 3d, Ebenezer Clark, William Hayes.

"3. TOMSON DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 110; to stand at the corner near Lieut. Calfe's house; outlines, Joseph H. Sanborn, Moses Cass, Nathaniel Burley, Jr., James Hersey, Jona. Tomson.

"4. NEW STATE DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 50; to stand near the saw mill; outlines, Nathan Sanborn, Nathaniel Parson[s] (?).

"5. SALMON BROOK DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 50; to stand near John Chapman's; outlines, Lyford Dow, John Morrison, Jun.

"6. CENTER DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 200; to stand near the town meeting-house; outlines, Capt. Colby, Josiah Sanborn, 4th, Nathan Smith, Stephen Morgin, Peter Sanborn, Maj. Nathan Taylor, Daniel Gale.

"7. LANE-AND-TILTON DISTRICT. — House to stand at Tilton's Corner; outlines, Dea. Chase, Abel Rowell, William Eaton, Noah Smith, John Roberson, Jona. Calley, Nicholas Giles, Dudley Swain; and their money, D. 11.

"8. STONE BRIDGE DISTRICT. — House to stand near the brook beyond Jona. Taylor, 3d; outlines, Thomas Shute, Ebenezer Eastman, William Taylor, Aaron Ellsworth, Samuel Dudley, Harper Quimby; and the money for their house, D. 50.

"9. HUSE-AND-STEELE DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 70; to stand at Steele's Corner; outlines, John Huse, Jun., John Taylor, Nathaniel Hoit, Josiah Sanborn, 3d.

"10. ELISHA SMITH DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 100; to stand near their meeting-house; outlines, Richard Dow, Ebenezer Chase, Isaac Knapp, Benjamin Smith, Jona. Edgerly.

"11. GRANT DISTRICT. — House prized at D. 70; to stand near Morgin Meadow; outlines, Robert Hunkin, Elisha Chapman, John Folsome, Josiah Shaw.

"12. GIBSON DISTRICT. — House to stand at Sanborn's Corner, near Gib-

son; outlines, James Parker, Jacob Thomas, Stephen Goodhue, Jonathan Morrison, Jun., Philip Hunt.

"13. SANBORN-IN-THE-WOODS DISTRICT. — House to stand near Page Philbrook's; outlines, David Lane, James Sanborn, Mr. Nay, Jonathan Cate, Thomas Critchet.

"14. BYFIELD DISTRICT. — Outlines, James Fullington, Folsome & Sanborn, Bradbury Morrison, Jona. Judkins.

"15. DEARBORN DISTRICT. — Outlines, William Huse, Josiah George.

(Signed) "WILLIAM TAYLOR.
DAVID PHILBROOK.
JACOB TILTON.
NATHANIEL GRANT."

[Four of committee. The name of MOSES TOMSON, original chairman, wanting.]

Inferences from report.

The order of the above districts is that of the "report"; the numbering our own. It appears that nine school-houses probably were, or had been, in existence at various stages of construction; that at the Centre the most valuable site, corner of the present cemetery, afterwards that of the "Gun-house." Only three, Nos. 3, 6, and 10, were valued at or above "D. [dollars] 100"! We infer that houses in Nos. 7 and 8 had been commenced; lumber, perhaps, drawn in the one, and house erected but not finished in the other. Total valuation of the above, $841. It is also inferred that in the four last districts, houses were not yet commenced, though in contemplation. The locations of these houses, and changes where they have not been rebuilt on the same sites, are shown upon the town map in this volume.

Carrying the seats.

A pupil of 1792, the late Peter Burley, has also told us that the schools of that early time were partly in private houses, especially in winter; the public school-houses, many of them, not being finished. The sportive operation of "carrying the seats" back and forth between dwellings and school-houses was well remembered! The districts of town had thus increased in twenty-five years (1774–99) from four to fifteen.

Pen picture of Master Perkins.

Let us now indulge in a few reminiscences of the teachers and schools in these primitive districts. Foremost among the former (in every sense) stands the name of Master Abraham Perkins. He taught all the schools in town for several years, from its first settlement, going from one neighborhood to another in succession, and thus found constant employment. He always wore the three-cornered cocked hat, made of wool or felt, as did the minister. Capt. Eben. Sanborn bought his last for a military hat. His coat was single-breasted and home-made, with broad tail. His breeches were of velvet, with silver or plated buckles at the knees.

He carried a large ivory-headed cane, and he customarily saluted his pupils on entering the school-room, — and on one occasion a "burdock image" as well, which they had made in honor of some military hero! Quite frequently, too, as he approached, the scholars used to parade at the door of the school-house, — the girls on one side, the boys on the other, arranged by ages. Off came the three-cornered hat! and the boys' caps; when they countermarched into the school-room behind him. The scholars who went his way home would follow him in the same manner. His wages as a teacher were $4.00 or $5.00 per month and board. The last of his days he taught a good deal on Calef Hill, boarding chiefly at Matthew Thompson's and Lieut. Calef's, the school-house he occupied being still shown among the outbuildings of Jeremiah B. Calef. Our earlier annalist informs us that —

"His first school was kept in a private house (Josiah Sanborn's) near the old meeting-house, in 1775;* afterwards in barns, and for some years in the meeting-house, before it was seated. Some of his scholars wrote upon birch-bark! and in one of his first schools a young girl carried her knitting-work into the school-room. Being a new beginner, she supposed of course she must ask the master for directions as to her work. She accordingly went to him several times, and he directed her every time to *narrow!* This process soon brought the matter to a *point*, and when the unsuspecting girl asked for further instruction, the master advised her to apply to her mother."

First schools in town.

Narrowing the stocking at school.

Thus, "although of a stern make, and accounted severe in discipline, there was," as Dr. Bodwell remarks, "a dash of humor in Master Perkins"; further confirmed by a pleasantry, which used to be attributed to him, in reference to a boy in one of his schools who had remarkably large feet, — "He's going to have the greatest *understanding* of any man in Sanbornton!" (See Sketch in Vol. II. p. 549.)

In 1792 Master Knapp, "the stripling," had commenced his career as a teacher in town, also Master Eben. Clark, with Master Perkins still at the Square; the three being just then the only teachers. After the "challenge" trial at reading in Northfield, elsewhere described, another "parade" or trial of skill in reading and spelling was held at Crockett's Corner, near the site of the present First Baptist Meeting-house, on a summer's afternoon. Pupils from the three schools then in session were assembled. Master Perkins, as being the oldest, was "generalissimo," in his three-cornered hat! The occasion was greatly enjoyed by the young people, one of whom, being then present at the age of seven, described it to the writer when at the age of ninety-three (1878).

Reading and spelling matches.

* Another account says "in James Gibson's barn" (Rollins place), Union Bridge.

Other teachers.

Among the other teachers were Stephen Goodhue from Deerfield, for several years (see Fam., Vol. II. p. 314); Master Mason, who taught at Tin Corner previously to 1800–2, — very severe, whipping excessively; and Master Thorn (see Fam.). The school at the Centre first aspired to the dignity of a "grammar school," under William Rolfe (then of Concord, afterwards a Congregational minister at Groton), a winter or two before and one year after his graduation at Dartmouth College in 1799. Four Sanbornton boys — Washington Sanborn, Thomas Taylor, and Benjamin and William Colby — went to Gilmanton Academy during the first of Rolfe's teaching; but the next term remained here, convinced of his superiority as a teacher, though "pretty harsh." His intimate college friend, Daniel Webster (D. C. 1801), during the winter of 1799–1800, came over to visit his school. The future statesman was remembered by Capt. John B. Perkins to have been clad in a "blue homespun suit. . . . The scholars laughed, in spite of their good manners, at his tall, ungainly stature, awkward movements, and complexion dark as an Indian's, with great black eyes looking out from heavy eyebrows." The latter part of the same winter (Feb. 20) the "Centre" (gun-house) school-house was burned by leaving ashes in a wooden vessel, but was immediately rebuilt. Ezekiel Webster, probably while in college (D. C. 1804), taught a winter school in the same place, and was very highly esteemed for his geniality and other excellences as a teacher. One Billings, too, from Dartmouth, — probably Jesse L., of the class of 1803, — officiated during a single winter, near this time; school well remembered by a severe snowballing melée, which resulted in the broken ribs of James Severance, a "school court" or "trial" during the whole afternoon, and the final present of a lamb to the injured boy to propitiate his aggrieved father, though no malice beyond harsh play was ever proved upon the offending boys! In other parts of the town, Master Fullington wielded the ferule, which he once severely applied to young Peter Burley for an alleged breach of good manners, charged upon him by a fellow-pupil; viz., neglecting to bow to a certain lady whom the two boys met in the road! Peter had met the same lady only a few minutes before, when alone, and had done his obeisance at that time, deeming it amply sufficient!

The grammar school.

A distinguished visitor.

Snowballing melée.

"Making manners."

The first female teacher in town was hired by John Taylor, Esq., in the summer of 1799, which was regarded as an innovation of very doubtful propriety! She was a Miss ——, from Canterbury, and taught half the time at Mr. Steele's and the other half at Jona. Taylor's; the school-house — No. 9 of

First female teacher.

previous list — being then unfit for use. Bradbury Morrison attended one day, with other larger boys, as a matter of curiosity. It was alleged that this teacher was a young lady of such superfluous modesty that she taught her scholars to call their instruments of locomotion "feet-handles" instead of legs. A little later, Jonathan Warner appears upon the stage, who, having been a play-actor in Boston and disappointed in love, came to Sanbornton as a teacher for about two years, 1809, 1810, in the new school-house below John Sanborn's, near the Bridge. He had great taste for flowers, and a spacious garden, where now stands Charles E. Tilton's mansion. He was also occasionally addicted to social drams in the evening, which made him extremely cross and violent the next day, as shown in his whipping the boys — but never the girls. Yet he was a very superior teacher, giving an impulse to education in that part of the town which started several young people upon their careers as teachers: instance, Jesse and Theodate Sanborn; William, John, and Bradstreet M. Hayes, and all their sisters; Stephen Moody, James Morrison, and others. His services were highly appreciated by Mr. Bodwell, and they tried to get him at the Square. After most severely flogging a lad of only six or seven years, now a prominent citizen of Tilton, for "whistling in school" (an offence which he did not and could not commit), the said Warner never taught another school in town, but subsequently became a hermit, shutting himself up in a hut in the backwoods of Vermont!

Jonathan Warner.

But no list of Sanbornton's earlier teachers would be complete without special mention of Master Benjamin Colby, who, next to Master Perkins, must have taught school the greatest number of years in this town, as here most of his teaching was done for a whole generation, or thirty-four years in succession! His influence upon the Sanbornton youth could hardly have been less than that of Master Perkins; for if not teaching so many schools, he must have had under his care a greater number of pupils, since his schools were larger. He is often spoken of now by his old pupils, mostly in the decline of life, and always with one united testimony of gratitude and respect to his ability, enthusiasm, and faithfulness. Next to him Master Joshua Lane should be named for a similar service and with similar commendation; sixteen years the senior of Mr. Colby, but commencing his career as a school-teacher in town very little if any earlier.

Masters Colby and Lane.

In former times scholars went from district to district for school privileges, it being remembered that Nancy Conner, afterwards Mrs. Bodwell, used to attend school on the Calef Hill, walking from her father's house at the Square. The

From district to district.

first school in that part of the town, which is now Tilton, was taught in the house of Mr. Satchel Clark, west of the Tin Corner, whose eldest son John used to be required to "blow and strike" for his father — being a blacksmith — until the master rapped on the door as a sign that it was "time to read and spell," after which he would resume his place at the forge.

School-boy at the forge.

As early as 1789, the town voted that the "Lower end District . . . have liberty to divide"; their school-house, one of the first built, being located as shown under "1" of previous report, and afterwards moved a little (one hundred rods) east of the Tin Corner. Not till twenty years afterwards was the division effected, when the "Boundary or Dividing Line of District No. 1" appears on the town records as "voted at a meeting in said District," —

"To follow the 'Packer Brook' (so called) from Elijah Durgin's down to the Northeasterly end of Stephen Merrill's land, and thence to Lowell Lang's land, and between his and Mr. Merrill's to the road; and is to include Mr. Ebenezer Darling, and property, in the Easterly side of the Division."

Lower End District.

This latter district, being warned by the selectmen, on petition, met at Jeremiah Sanborn's, April 29, 1809, and voted to raise $130 — instead of the desired $176.78 — for "building or finishing" their new school-house, which dates from the same year, and stood till burned, 1820. In 1811 the total number of districts was sixteen. Many other changes were continually occurring, by petition or otherwise, in the school districts; prominent among which was the dividing of the old Centre District, in 1820, by a committee of outsiders, — Wm. Weeks, Daniel C. Atkinson, and Jeremiah Tilton, — all above the south line of Joseph Woodman's land to be called "Centre," all below, "No. 2." The "Hardscrabble" or "Hunkins" District had been set off in 1816, for which school-house they were getting the timber on election day, in June, encountering a snow-squall and finding the "weather too cold for the punch"! District No. 5 divided, on recommendation of committee, in 1821, that part lying north of Jeremiah Swain's land to form the new "Lane District," since reabsorbed in the "Brook District," and Nat Perley and Thomas Taylor being set off from "No. 5" to the "Centre," at "Kelley Ledge." The history of many of the school districts in town presents this curious phenomenon in the location of their houses: first being centralized, on account of the early scattered population; next being divided, with increasing numbers; lastly reversing the latter process, and again being centralized upon the same ground, on account of the renewed scarcity of scholars; — instance, the old "Centre" or "Square" District, first

Division of districts.

united at the "gun-house," next separated at "Kelley Ledge," and under the present "Town House Hill," now reunited midway between, and nearer the original site, at the Academy building! Another significant division occurred Nov. 1, 1824, of "District No. 10," southwest corner of the town (by which it is evident that the districts had been renumbered since 1798, "No. 10" then being at the Bay): new district to be numbered "22," bounded by Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee Rivers, extending east to east line of Samuel Fellows's and James Clark's, north to south line of Widow Nancy M. Clough's and Tristram Sanborn's. Eighty-five pupils between four and twenty-one belonged to the old district, and their share of the school money for that year (1824) was $59.71, of which the new district was expected to have twenty-two scholars and $18.93, where now is found all that part of the village of Franklin Falls which is north of the Winnipiseogee!

New district at Franklin Falls.

March 15, 1826. "Petition" was granted, setting off families of the Abrams, Shaw, and Morrill names, in the northwest part of the town, and "constituting them a new school district for greater privileges"; and in 1837 Bradbury Morrison and others were set off from the Bay District, forming a new one, — the present No. 6, under Steele's Hill. There were many other changes, families being often set from one district to another, and new districts being formed, like that of the "Plumer" neighborhood, in 1818; which year, also, a committee of five were chosen "to examine into the state of disaffected school districts and report grievances, to be paid by the districts employing them."

Finally, at a special meeting, July 2, 1844, a committee, consisting of Noah Eastman, Ira Woodman, and Joseph L. Conner, having been previously appointed to re-divide "the territory of Sanbornton into school districts," reported for substance the following as to numbers, names, and locations: —

Committee for redistricting the town, 1844.

District No. 1. — Tin Corner. Southwest corner of town; Franklin having been set off.

District No. 2. — Sanbornton Bridge. East of No. 1 at the Academy.

District No. 3. — James F. and Hiram Sanborn. North of No. 1. Still attached to Franklin.

District No. 4. — Shaker Bridge and Sanbornton Bridge. East of No. 2. School-house, as now (above Tilton Village, near the railroad bridge).

District No. 5. — Calef and Thompson. North of No. 3; east to west line of Lot No. 54, First Division.

District No. 6. — Chapel. North of No. 5; south [east] to Webster farm, Lot No. 70, First Division.

District No. 7. — Sanborn and Moulton. North of No. 4 to northwest corner of Lot No. 54, First Division.

District No. 8. — Centre. North of No. 7; east of No. 5 to south line of Joseph Woodman's land.

District No. 9. — Shaw and Morrill. Northwest of No. 6 to north line of John Abram's land.

District No. 10. — Prescott and Wiggin. North of No. 9 to New Hampton line; east, to centre of Lot No. 54, Second Division.

District No. 11. — D. M. Piper and Jerry Weeks. East of No. 10 to east line of Lot No. 51, Second Division.

District No. 12. — Dustin and Wadleigh. East of No. 11; north of No. 6 to east line of Joseph L. Calley's.

District No. 13. — J. S. Lane and Jesse Sanborn. East of No. 12.

District No. 14. — Ingalls and Woodman. North of No. 8.

District No. 15. — D. Taylor and E. Brown. North of No. 14; south of No. 13.

District No. 16. — Keniston and Bamford. East of No. 4.

District No. 17. — Hunkins and Perkins. East of Nos. 8 and 14.

District No. 18. — Rollins and Cram. North and east of No. 16.

District No. 19. — Meadow; Wallis and Chase. East of No. 17 to Bay.

District No. 20. — Bay; Woodman and Smith. North of No. 19.

District No. 21. — B. Morrison and J. S. Clark. West of No. 20; north of Nos. 17 and 19.

District No. 22. — John Leavitt and Obadiah Eastman. North and west of No. 21.

District No. 23. — Stone Bridge; Taylor and Emery. West of No. 21; east of No. 15.

District No. 24. — Plumer and Piper. North of No. 23.

District No. 25. — George and Dearborn. West of No. 24.

District No. 26. — Charles Emerson. His land only, north extremity of town.

All the above were accepted, except Nos. 2, 4, and 7, recommitted "to make two districts"; and Nos. 9 and 11 slightly amended. No. 26 afterwards "sends to New Hampton."

This arrangement of districts remained essentially the same till after the final division of the town, the principal changes being the union of Nos. "21" and "22," in 1849, the giving of the title "No. 22" to "Stone Bridge," and of "No. 23" to the "A. K. Hersey and S. (?) Morrison" District, formed the year before as "No. 27," east of No. 1 (Wm. Hayes's, Joseph Emery's, Jeremiah Lane's, etc., on Gulf Road), dismembered 1860; as also the separating of "No. 4" from the last, a chronic difficulty appearing in town meetings, annual and special, for several years.

Subsequent changes.

Not to dwell upon other district "quarrels" arising from "unions," "divisions," "locations" of school-houses, etc., and referring to the map for the sites of the various houses till the present, we will briefly indicate the final renumbering of the school districts of Sanbornton proper by the selectmen, in 1870, beginning at the southwest corner of the town and numbering east to the Bay; thence west to

the river, and east again to North Sanbornton. By this simple and natural arrangement we have Nos. 1, "Calef Hill"; 2, "Square"; 3, "Hunkins" (or "Central Pond"); 4, "Meadow Brook"; 5, "Bay"; 6, "Simon R. Morrison"; 7, "Stone Bridge"; 8, "Clark's Corner"; 9, "Chapel"; 10, "New State"; 11, "Osgood"; 12, "Salmon Brook"; 13, "Mill"; 14, "Putnam Batchelder" (Franklin); 15, "Joseph Flanders" (Meredith); and No. 16, constituted this same year (1870), in the Shaw and Morrill neighborhood, west part of town, by the action of a majority of the joint boards of the school committee and the selectmen. The school districts in Tilton, five in number, are: No. 1, "Tin Corner"; No. 2, "Sanborn Road"; No. 3, "Union Bridge," near railroad station; No. 4, same as in the numbering of 1844 (see p. 108); No. 5, "Rollins Corner" (East Tilton). The other two districts, which formerly embraced Tilton Village (except No. 4), are now merged in "Union School District No. 1" (new school-house on the Northfield side), which has its separate "Board of Education."

Present arrangement in Sanbornton and Tilton.

The superintending school committee, appearing for the first time in 1809 (see "Town Officers"), performed largely a labor of love for many years, with conflicting town votes from time to time, — "not to pay out of school money"; "to pay out of school money"; "not to pay for their services"; finally, "that Mr. Bodwell have a reasonable compensation for visiting schools this year" (1813), and "that the other school committee have nothing"; "compensation allowed," 1814. Nor were their services much appreciated, as in 1833, "Voted to excuse Superintending Committee from examining schools." In 1842, the school committee — still excused from visiting — are stated on records for the first time to have "made a report" which was accepted. They receipted for services this year, — A. B., $9.00; J. C., $10.50; D. H. S., $6.32, — evidently not growing rich at the town's expense!

Early services of school committee.

In 1844, a brief report of school committee (in abstract) for the first time appears on town records, chiefly reflecting upon the dereliction of prudential committees in not filling their blanks, alleging that by being excused from visiting the schools they are deprived of the means of enabling them to collect the facts required by the State statute (Title XI., Chap. 73, Sect. 14); and closing in these words: "Your committee are aware that much depends upon the parents to enable teachers to govern our district schools."

First report, on record.

In 1846, on the new book of town records then commenced, "The Superintending School Committee's Report" is given for the first

time in full, particularizing schools, teachers, improvement, merits and demerits, in twelve of the twenty-six different districts; and giving it as their excuse for not visiting the other fourteen that their teachers did not comply with the regulations of the school law, the committee not deeming it their duty "to seek out and enforce an examination upon them against their will" This report pertains only to the summer schools, but contains most excellent suggestions upon "errors" incident to our primary schools; upon "elementary instruction in the art of reading," and upon "school government," subjection to which should not be required, as too often, "for wrath and not for conscience' sake."

Report of 1846 engrossed in full.

The next year (1847), under the operation of a new law, the committee made a yet more elaborate report, prefaced by a full statistical table.

BOOKS TO BE USED.

Marshall's Spelling Book; Worcester's Dictionary.

For Reading Books. — Bible; Worcester's Primer, Second Book; Introduction to Third Book; Third Book, and Rhetorical Reader.

Grammars. — Sanborn's Analytical; Abridgment of Normal School.

Geographies. — Parley's New; Childs's United States, and Smith's.

Arithmetics. — Emerson's North American, First Part; Colburn's First Lessons; Burnham's Scholars' Companion.

Text-books in 1847.

The above list, authorized by the new law, was designed to prevent the evil of teachers coming from different institutions and introducing their favorite text-books, thus subjecting the parents to frequent and expensive changes. A majority of the school-houses reported as in good repair, and at least tolerably convenient. "The use of more *hemlock* would improve the appearance of some of them." One district complained of as "without spelling-books"! The above report is very long, covering more than twenty of the large pages of the town record book, besides the two pages for tabular statement, but it contains valuable suggestions. It seems that the town voted, as usual, to excuse the committee from visiting the schools only the year before; but the new State law requiring it meanwhile went into effect, neutralizing this vote and giving rise to the long and able argument in favor of school committees' visits found in the present report.

New State law.

For 1848, report, with tables, fourteen pages. Webster's Spelling Book, Mitchell's Geography, Wood's Botany, Cutter's Physiology, Davies's Algebra and Arithmetic now found in list of text-books. "No. 1 [Tin Corner] school one of the best in town." "No. 2 [Bridge], a very poor house and two teachers in one room." "No. 8 [Centre], not classed as among our best. . . . Lack of interest."

1849, report thirteen pages, no tables. "Town's Readers" recommended because the "Rhetorical" is too difficult. Complaint made, especially from No. 11, that certain —

"Parents, feeling, as it appeared, a strong opposition to the means used for bettering the condition of our schools, permitted eight of the larger scholars to stay at home, when they found the committee were to visit the school, very much to the grief of the teacher and sorrow of your committee"!

1850, report nine pages; teachers' names not specified. "Voted not to read"; an argument against large and extravagant school-houses!

Condition of schools, 1848 to 1851.

1851. Two of committee paid $33 each, and one (A. Bodwell) $30. Report much condensed (three and one half pages), but abounding in excellent hints, probably from Mr. Bodwell's pen; his last official school service. "But one really good school-house in town," and that in No. 4. Most of them destitute of underpining, hence "windmills!" Each should contain at least sixty square feet of blackboard. Prudential committee's motto should be "The good of the school" and not "The benefit of a friend." Parents do not visit. Schools and teachers briefly noticed, but no distinction of male or female, summer or winter.

1860. A valuable report of eight pages was given. Names of prudential committees for first time entered under each district. Number of scholars, 670; weeks schooling, 397; number of districts having schools still 26, which was soon after reduced, by the falling out of several districts, to only 21 in 1869.

Number of scholars, 1860.

As to "School Funds," that of the town amounted in 1837 to $3,068, partly "secured by notes and mortgages on real estate," and partly "by notes alone, considered safe and good." The interest of this was, by vote of 1827, "divided among the districts of the town, in proportion to the number of scholars in each from the age of four to twenty-one years" (one year, 1831, "between three and twenty-one"). This and the "Literary Fund" of the State, divided in the same way, and the amount required to be raised by law, were thought a sufficient amount for school purposes, and the article in the warrant for "raising money for schooling" was uniformly dismissed in town meeting for many years. In 1856 the amount of "school tax" assessed, as required by law, was $1,350.00

Condition of School Funds.

Money from State "Literary Fund"	165.53
Money from "School Fund" of the town . . .	173.55
Whole amount of school money	$1,689.08

The amount of money expended in 1860, similarly reckoned, was $1,863.08. When, however, the "Literary Fund" was lost, in 1866, the town began to raise $300 more than the law required (in 1869, $500 additional), and in 1870 it was found necessary to raise $100 in the old town alone, in order to secure an amount of schooling proportionate to that enjoyed before the division. The school money of Sanbornton proper has since varied from $1,300 to $1,500 (in 1873, $1,562.69), usually with an extra appropriation; though the dog tax, unexpended for damages to sheep, applied by statute to the support of schools, has sometimes, on alternate years, taken the place of such appropriation. The school money of Tilton has varied not much from $1,000 per annum, which is a liberal appropriation for their six schools. According to the report of 1880, $1,119.98 was paid by the selectmen to their several school districts, though nearly $55 of this sum came to districts Nos. 1 and 2 in Sanbornton, and $53.46 to No. 1 alone.

School appropriations in Sanbornton and Tilton.

To notice a few miscellaneous items in the educational history of Sanbornton: a prime regard was early and always entertained for the moral and religious training of the young. Long before the era of Sunday schools, it was well remembered by Mrs. Abigail Wallace that when she first went to one of Master Perkins's schools, taught at the Reuben Rollins place (near the present Clark's Corner), "Parson Woodman used to come up to the school on Saturdays and teach the children the Catechism." Fathers Crockett and Bodwell likewise took a deep practical interest in the schools, and the latter was accustomed to teach pupils privately — mostly his neighbors' children — at twenty-five cents an hour.

Former religious instruction.

Dr. Obadiah E. Durgin, late of Portland, Me., taught several terms in town before the beginning of his professional life, and introduced atlases for the study of geography, — Cummings and Hilliard's being the earliest variety. They excited a good deal of interest among adults as well as youth. For example, Mr. Jonathan Chase, then over seventy years of age, purchased one, and made it a great study, "feeling proud" that he could "ascertain the distance between London and Constantinople by the scale of miles"! As another item of interest, Jonathan T. Chase and George W. Crockett are said to have cultivated a piece of rye together (over south of the Deacon Chase, present Perley place). The yield was not satisfactory, as they only harvested one and one half bushels; but this they took down to Lovejoy's store, and exchanged for a Morse's geography!

Atlases introduced.

A crop of rye for Morse's geography.

The late Master William Hayes, who commenced his teaching in the Bradbury Morrison District (Franklin), when at a venerable age

(1876) sent us from his Illinois home the following list of eight families who furnished ninety scholars in his own district, where he afterwards taught: —

Large families and large schools.

MR. HAYES'S LIST.

	Names.	No. of Pupils.*
1.	SAMUEL JAQUES	12
2.	Col. STEPHEN GALE	14
3.	JOHN P. HAYES	10
4.	Capt. JACOB TILTON	8
5.	Col. JEREMIAH TILTON	11
6.	JEREMIAH SANBORN, Esq.	11
7.	JAMES HERSEY, Esq.	10
8.	Major JOHN MORRISON	14
	Total	90

For a full list of the teachers in town, including the above (already named), see Appendix B.

We close this chapter with an interesting document from one of the above teachers (alluded to on page 104), being "Extracts from notes made by Mr. Jacob N. Knapp, of Walpole, concerning his school-teaching in Sandbornton and neighboring towns, written by him, Nov. 7, 1859, when he was eighty-six years old": —

School keeping notes of Jacob N. Knapp.

"In the winter of my seventeenth year, I received an invitation to teach school for three months in Loudon, near Concord, N. H. A schoolmaster's wages were at that time six dollars a month and board. My school consisted of about forty pupils. It was composed of both sexes and of all ages. Most of the children under ten years of age wore leather aprons, reaching from their chins to their ankles. These aprons, after being worn a little time, became striped and shining with bean porridge, which in winter made the principal food of the children. Many of the little girls took snuff: it was the fashion. . . .

His teaching in Loudon; children's dress.

"When the time of my engagement had expired, I went home [to Newburyport, Mass.], and remained there until June, when, with a bundle in a handkerchief suspended from a staff over my shoulder, I started again into New Hampshire to seek a school. The third day, weary and a little disheartened, I went aside from the road into a thick wood, where nothing but heaven and the trees of the dense forest saw me, knelt, and in filial importunity asked for aid and direction. I came into the road again with renovated hopes. Next day I reached Boscawen, a town about twelve miles above Concord, and stopped at the house of Mr. Atkinson, an uncle of my mother, where I was very kindly received. Mr. Atkinson told me

* These numbers will be found corresponding very nearly with the genealogies of the given families in Vol. II.; but the children could not all have been schoolable, or certainly not at the same time.

that a Mr. Bamford, of Sanbornton, was a few days before inquiring for a schoolmaster. I soon set out for Sanbornton. I went into the first house that I came to in the town, to inquire the way to Mr. Bamford's. Esq. Hersey, the owner of the house, soon became acquainted with my wishes, and said, 'Bamford's district is small and obscure. We want a schoolmaster. You had better stay here with us.' After making some inquiry about the size and character of the school, I gladly availed myself of his suggestion. There was then no school committee. The selectmen engaged the schoolmasters. The Squire quickly had two horses saddled and led to the door; for at that time there were no wheeled carriages, except ox-carts and ox-wagons, in the town. The Squire mounted one of the horses; I mounted the other. On our way we took Capt. Jacob Tilton with us. Found the selectmen assembled. I was immediately engaged at the highest wages, — six dollars a month and board.

First introduction to Sanbornton.

Hired by the selectmen.

"The next day the school was opened. I was constantly employed four years, either by the town or at the expense of the district. As there was a man in the district who had expected to teach the school, and as supposed, was watching for me to halt or trip, some of the principal married women of the district frequently came into the school, and then went about the district praising the stripling teacher. Heaven bless the memory of their maternal hearts! A number of little incidents tended to give me some notoriety. Soon after I began my school I went to Northfield, an adjoining town, to see a meeting-house raised. There I met three other schoolmasters. One of them, an Englishman, had in his hand a copy of Addison's 'Cato.' He proposed a trial in reading among us four instructors. The multitude heard the challenge, and formed a ring round us. The Englishman selected as the trial passage the last part of the first scene between Marcus and Portius, and read it with theatrical tone and emphasis.' Next came Master Fuller [probably Fullington or Fullerton]; then Master Clark. Then came my turn. The ring, probably in sympathy for my youth, declared loudly in my favor. Not long after this a person sent me some verses of his own composing, requesting me to write an equal number of verses upon the same subject. I had never written a line of verse; but here was another challenge. Not to accept it would have been thought an acknowledgment of inability. Pride impelled, and I produced twelve lines, the number which my challenger sent to me. The district decided upon this contest between a young cockerel and spurred rooster, and pronounced that both might crow, but that their young schoolmaster might crow the loudest! This was my first and last poetic tournament.

Watched with interest.

The reading challenge at Northfield.

Poetic tournament.

"Another occurrence increased my notoriety. In my school I had often used signals instead of words. A stranger, an intelligent-looking man, came without ceremony or apology into my school. I handed a chair. The exercises in reading and spelling for the day were about to commence. I, as usual, gave with the ferule one tap upon the table. The first class came out from their desks on to the open floor, and stood in a line. On receiving a slight sign, the head pupil read; then the next, and so on to the last. At receiving a bow from their teacher, each one bowed or courtesied and returned noiselessly to his or her desk. Two raps upon the table called up the second class, who were exercised and dismissed

Order in his schools.

in the same manner. Three raps called up the third class. This division closed the exercises. The school was then dismissed. The stranger, as I afterwards learned, was a Mr. Hodsden, a Quaker. The speechless manner of calling and dismissing the classes probably impressed him as having some analogy to a Quaker characteristic, and he circulated the praises of the school wherever he went.

"About this time the wild land which had been appropriated by the charter of Sanbornton for the support of schools [Lot 20, Second Division] was to be leased at auction in fifty-acre lots for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, interest to be paid annually, secured by mortgage on other lands (see p. 101). Having some time previous to the auction examined the lots, I bid off 'No. 4.' No question was raised about my being of lawful age. Mr. William Durgin, with whom I then boarded, mortgaged his farm in my behalf. The price that my land was struck off at was $7.50 an acre. It was the best lot of the whole seven. I immediately laid out ten acres into two-acre lots and let the felling of the trees to several persons at $1.75 per acre, to be paid in an order upon the town. The land was very heavily wooded. Eight sturdy woodmen were swinging their axes at the same time. The crash of falling trees was tremendous; but sweet music to my hopeful ears! On the adjoining lots the same merciless havoc was going on. It was a pleasant sight to me *then;* but now, when I look back upon that scene, and see those stately, towering oaks, with the sylvan nobility of maple, birch, and beech, lying prostrate in promiscuous confusion, I feel a sort of sympathy with them, as if there might be a vegetable consciousness, and think that I hear them deploring the loss of their inherited possession and rural glory, chartered to them by primeval Nature, and in expiring groans deprecating the destructive claims of civilization. In July the fallen trees were 'lopped'; that is, the branches that stood up were cut off that they might lie compactly by the sides of the trunks. In August, upon a day and hour agreed upon, we, and all who had contiguous lots, set fire to them. It was a splendid exhibition! More than seventy acres were in one sheet of flame! After rain had extinguished the fires, my father, who a short time previously had moved into Sanbornton,* went to work with my brothers Benjamin, Samuel, and William [see Knapp Genealogy] (Joseph was too young to work), to clear the land and harrow in wheat. The next year we put up a framed house, one story high, three rooms upon the floor, and my father, with his family, moved on to the land.* The clearing was a heavy job. The trunks of the trees and the largest branches, not being much burned, were to be cut into logs ten or twelve feet long, drawn together by oxen, and by the help of 'skids' and levers rolled into large piles and burned. Some of the trunks were more than three feet in diameter. These (to use a phrase then in vogue) were 'niggered off,'—that is, burned off by laying smaller logs across them and placing fire in the junction; and as often as the smaller log burned off it was shoved on again, repeatedly, until the trunk was severed into convenient lengths. This was going on as auxiliary, while the axes were applied vigorously upon the more moderate sized trunks. On Saturdays I gave a helping hand.

Invests in the school lot.

Havoc among the trees.

Lot cleared and sown.

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* It seems probable, from these expressions, that the Knapp family must have come to this town some ten years earlier than is stated in Vol. II. p. 422 [5].

"The people there and then considered it a privilege to board the schoolmaster. To accommodate them, I boarded in thirteen different families, and thus became intimately acquainted with every individual in the district. The price of board was four shillings and sixpence a week. Lived well: fat beef and pork, lambs, and poultry, in their seasons; butter, honey, and drop cakes abounded; coffee, tea, and cream were liberally supplied. The people were social in temper and habits. Family visits in winter were frequent. On one of these visits, in company with a young man of the family in which I then boarded, his mother, a very corpulent woman, not over spry, and his sister, also a bouncer, I was turned out of a sleigh into a very light but deep snow! There the stripling schoolmaster lay, almost suffocated, overlaid by the old lady, who could not get up until the daughter recovered her thoughts and helped her mother off me! The son had as much as he could do to keep the horses from running, and could not come to the aid of his mother! We soon recovered from our tilt, and rode on laughing!

Boarding the schoolmaster.

Laughable adventure.

"At this time there were in Sanbornton two settled ministers, — one of them Orthodox Congregationalist, the other Baptist, — two physicians, five schoolmasters, but no lawyer. The people were constant in their attendance on Sunday services. Many walked from two to four miles to attend public worship; for there were no wheeled vehicles less than ox-carts in the town. The roads were too rough for light carriages. Most families kept a horse, but two persons only could at one time ride, one on the saddle, the other on a pillion. Factories of woollen or cotton were unknown in this region. Each family manufactured its own clothing. Every mechanic art was in a comparatively imperfect state."

The schoolmaster's impressions of Sanbornton.

[NOTE. — We have thus given the paper of the venerable Mr. Knapp entire for the sake of "unity," though treating of several points unconnected with schools or education; yet all appropriate to this stage of our history. His slightly egotistic style will certainly be pardoned in a veteran of nearly ninety years describing the scenes of his youth. His labors as teacher were seemingly confined to the original "Bridge District."]

CHAPTER XII.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

"Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts; . . .
See there the olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick warbled notes the summer long." — MILTON.

"Then we dipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is: the state,
The total chronicles of man, the mind,
The morals, something of the frame, the rock,
The star, the bird, the fish, the shell, the flower,
Electric, chemic laws, and all the rest,
And whatsoever can be taught and known;
Till . . . we issued gorged with knowledge." — TENNYSON.

I. — THE SANBORNTON ACADEMY, AT SANBORNTON BRIDGE,

SHOULD be mentioned first in order, as it was earliest incorporated, "Dec. 20, 1820." Our principal knowledge of it has been derived from its first catalogue, a printed document of one sheet, which was published October, 1821. We learn from this that Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson,* Jonathan Ayres, Esq., Robert Barber, Esq., Rev. Abraham Bodwell, Rev. John Crockett, James Clark, Esq., Stephen Gale, Esq., Matthew Perkins, Esq., Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr., Esq., Jeremiah Tilton, Esq., Peter Wadleigh, Esq., and Woodbury L. Orne, *ex officio*, were the twelve trustees. 1. Mr. Orne was the first preceptor, — for how long afterwards unknown, — and Miss Caroline Chaplin preceptress. (Mr. Trenck Orne was the teacher of penmanship.) The total number of pupils was one hundred and two. Of the fifty-six gentlemen, twenty-one were from Sanbornton, thirteen from Northfield, twenty-two from other towns, and thirteen are marked with an (*), denoting that they were "Latin and Greek scholars." Of the forty-six ladies, twenty-one

Its first catalogue.

* The "History of Boscawen" says of Judge Atkinson, in his relations to the Sanbornton Bridge Academy, "He obtained its charter, and more than helped to build that institution."

were from Sanbornton, thirteen from Northfield, and twelve from other towns, none studying Latin and Greek. This academy was in session only during the springs and falls. The building was owned, in part, by the School District No. 2 (after the burning of their school-house), while yet the lower or district school-room was occupied by the preceptors of the academy with their "dead-language classes," and the preceptresses had the rest of the school in the academy room above. From this circumstance some confusion exists as to who the academy preceptors really were, in distinction from the district teachers. 2. Aaron Bedee Hoyt, son of Moses and Anna Hoyt, of Sandwich, is known to have been the second preceptor, for one year at least. He afterwards lived and has recently died in Sandwich. There followed him, at longer or shorter intervals, — 3. Samuel Delano. 4. Mr. Stowell. 5. Peter Clark. 6. John Corser. 7. James Hersey, Jr. 8. Bartlett Corser. 9. Amos H. Worthen. 10 Asa P. Cate. 11. Miss Nancy French. 12. Mrs. Nancy C. Gilman, and possibly others. 13. Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn was the last principal, from March 14, 1842, for three and one half years, when, in 1845, this institution was virtually merged in the school then opened under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church; at least, by the starting of the latter at Sanbornton Bridge the former was no longer needed.

Subsequent preceptors.

The old academy building, of two moderate stories, stood on the brow of the first eminence north of the village, on the Gulf road, a little east of the present seminary buildings, giving rise to the name "Academy Hill." It continued to be used many years, as previously, for the district schools, but had become considerably dilapidated, though of a sound frame, when, in 1871 or 1872, it was moved to the Northfield side of the river and set up for wool storage and finishing rooms by the "Granite Mill Company," though still retaining its pristine form and proportions.

The Academy building.

II. — The Woodman Sanbornton Academy

Received its name from Mr. Aaron Woodman, youngest son of Rev. Joseph; who, being a prosperous merchant, latterly in Boston, gave liberally for its building and endowment, but suddenly died in little more than a month after the Act of its incorporation was approved at Concord, "June 27, 1826." This Act was signed by Henry Hubbard, Speaker of the House, and Matthew Harvey, President of the Senate. By the provisions of the same, Hon. Nathan Taylor and Revs. Abraham Bodwell and John Crockett of Sanbornton, Rev. William Patrick of Canterbury, Jeremiah H. Woodman of Rochester, Aaron Woodman

of Boston, Drs. Benaiah Sanborn and Thomas P. Hill, Jonathan Moore, Abel Kimball, Jesse Ingalls, and Peter Hersey, all of Sanbornton, were made a body politic by the name of the "Trustees of the Woodman Sanbornton Academy." They were allowed to hold real estate, with an annual income of not over $500, and personal estate not exceeding $10,000; were to elect their own officers and fill vacancies in their Board. "The Academy is established at Sanbornton, where a building for that purpose is already erected." This building had been raised and mostly completed the year before (1825), land having been leased for that purpose by Dr Sanborn, extending south to within six or eight feet of the present Congregational meeting-house. David Lane is remembered to have stood very coolly upon the topmost timbers of the cupola, nailing on the caps, while his friend Charles Lane was trembling for his safety on the ground below. David L. Nichols had evidently been teacher prior to the meeting of the trustees, Aug. 10, 1826, as a committee was then chosen "to get Mr. Nichols's terms for continuing the school." He promises to do so nine months from that date, himself furnishing needful assistants, receiving all the tuition and the interest on the funds for one year, while the trustees were to furnish fuel during the inclement season. The Constitution and By-Laws were presented at a meeting held in Abel Kimball's inn (late Boutwell House), Sept. 15, 1826, providing that—

Act of incorporation.

Building erected.

Contract with first principal.

"No person shall be employed as teacher who is not a professor of religion, of exemplary manners, good natural abilities, and literary and scientific acquirements; of good acquaintance with human nature, and of a natural aptitude for instruction and government, without preference of kindred or friends, place of birth, education, or residence." It was made obligatory on the teachers "to open and close the school with prayer; have some portion of the sacred Scriptures read each day by the pupils; also to regulate the tempers, enlarge the minds, and form the morals of the youth committed to their charge; also, to look after the health of the scholars, and urge the importance of habits of industry and application. . . . The teachers must also inculcate the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, and the great and important Christian doctrines [which are stated at some length in the Constitution], as found in the creeds of the evangelical churches."

The By-Laws were some of them strict in their nature, the "students not being allowed to indulge in profane swearing, any species of gambling, or intemperance, and being forbidden to associate with any persons of bad morals, or to frequent grog-shops or taverns." Article 8 reads, "Each student shall attend public worship on every Sabbath, or give a satisfactory excuse for not attending"; and Article 12, "No scholar shall be allowed to attend a dancing school while a member of the Academy" [though this was afterwards modified in its form, referring only to "minors, without consent of their parents"].

At the second annual meeting, Nov. 1, 1826, Hon. Nathan Taylor was elected president; Dr. B Sanborn, vice-president; Rev A. Bodwell, clerk. Records are found for nineteen of these annual meetings in November, at nearly all of which the Constitution and By-Laws were read. Met at Mr. Bodwell's, 1828; Daniel Sanborn's inn, 1831; Joseph Lane's inn, 1835; Hon. Nathan Taylor's, 1836, etc.

Annual meetings.

Parker Noyes, Esq., of Salisbury, was elected trustee, 1826, in place of Aaron Woodman, deceased. Charles Gilman, Esq. (lawyer in Sanbornton), in place of Abel Kimball, 1828. Charles Lane, *vice* Parker Noyes, 1830; Joseph Woodman, Esq. *vice* Jeremiah Woodman, Esq, 1833; Thomas R. Greenleaf, Esq., *vice* Charles Gilman, Esq., 1834; Capt. Chase Perkins and Eliphalet Ordway elected 1835; Daniel Sanborn (*vice* his father, Dr. B. Sanborn), and George W. Crockett of Boston, elected 1836; Dr. E. K. Webster, of Hill, elected 1839; Bartlett Hill, Esq., Bracket L. Johnston, and Simeon Sanborn, all of Sanbornton, in 1840.

Changes in Board of Trustees.

At the twelfth annual meeting, 1836, Hon. Nathan Taylor resigned the office of president, receiving a vote of thanks, and Rev. William Patrick was chosen president in his place, and Capt C. Perkins vice-president. Capt. Perkins, president, 1838; Col. Daniel Sanborn, president, 1839; Rev. William Patrick re-elected, 1840–43, and Rev. A. Bodwell chosen secretary for the nineteenth time, Nov. 1, 1843: from which date, though the meeting stood "adjourned to the first Wednesday of November, 1844," yet no further records can be found.

Changes in other officers.

The academy building was painted in 1829, at an expense of $35. Available funds of the institution, November, 1830, reported at $802.90, and then being slowly increased by annuities paid by the trustees and others, — usually $3 each, — none being more constant in such payments than Rev. Mr. Crockett. The present bell, still heard (1881) from the Congregational meeting-house, was procured in 1830, succeeding a smaller one, of one hundred pounds' weight, previously used, — Holbrook's "apparatus," purchased in 1831 for $10. At a special meeting of the trustees in 1835, it was voted to "take immediate measures to build a female seminary"; but not executed. Anonymous letters, received by Josiah Webster, keeper of the boarding-house, 1840, were at last fastened upon two of the students, and resulted in their suspension.

Additional items.

Among the men of mark, abroad, who received more or less of their academical education at the Woodman Sanbornton Academy, may be noticed Hon. Isaac W. Smith of Manchester; Hon. George Stark of Nashua; his brother, William

Alumni of the institution.

Stark, late of Manchester; Stephen G. Taylor of Brooklyn; Arthur B. Calef, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.; the late Prof. J. C. Bodwell, D. D.; Rev. F. T. Perkins; and Prof. E. Harlow Russell of Worcester, Mass.

The Catalogue for the year ending Nov. 24, 1840, is, for those times, a very creditable pamphlet of eighteen pages, printed in Sanbornton, by J. C. Wilson. Total number of students, one hundred and eighty; male department, one hundred and nine; female department, seventy-one. Thirty-eight of the number — ten ladies — had attended to Latin or Greek, or both; four (ladies) had studied the French language; and one (lady) the Italian language.

The Catalogue of 1840.

The executive committee of the trustees announce their prospects for the coming year, — winter term to commence Wednesday, Dec. 2, — with undiminished confidence in their present preceptor, Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M.; adding that "the success of the institution, since it has been under his charge, has surpassed their highest expectations." The boarding-house was about to come under the care of Mr. Noah G. Smith, one "highly recommended for that station"; price of board to be eight shillings a week only, including washing, and exclusive of wood and lights; with tuition, $3.50 a quarter. The two literary societies, entitled the "Literary Panoplean," and the "Mercurean Loquendi," are also commended. The "Analytical Grammar," prepared by the principal, having already passed through three editions, is favored with a long advertising card.

But with the decay of the "Square," the academy gradually diminished in patronage and efficiency. Had its founder lived, it would doubtless have been more substantially endowed. Its limited funds soon became exhausted in the support of the school and the outlay for the boarding-house. The last academy term was in 1857. In 1865 the building had been left in quite a forlorn condition, no one apparently interested in its welfare, — clapboards loose; glass broken; occasionally used for promiscuous dancing of not a very high order! But early in 1867 the school district at the Square obtained the control of the building, for a nominal sum, from the few remaining shareholders then living or accessible, repaired the whole outside, and converted the lower story into a commodious school-room, which was first occupied by a dedicatory religious meeting, Sabbath evening, May 19; the first district school commencing under Miss Sarah Taylor the following day. The upper room, being finished and furnished with settees by a subscription of the citizens, has since been held as a public hall for the parish and townspeople generally, the ladies of the Congregational society having prior claim to its occasional use for their social gatherings, by virtue of a small

Final disposal of the building.

rent paid to the district. The cupola was repaired and painted in 1879 by a subscription raised chiefly among the citizens of the neighborhood.

We append a list of the preceptors and other teachers of this academy, as full and correct in order as can now be made out, with suggestive notes from the trustees' records and other sources: —

PRECEPTORS.

1. DAVID L. NICHOLS. (See above.) 1826, 1827. Probably graduated at Dartmouth College, 1816. Was also a clergyman. Died 1829, aged 35.

2. SEWALL TENNEY. 1828. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1827. Had taught three terms "Nov. 5, 1828," hence "$60 voted him." Afterwards a clergyman, receiving degree of D. D. from Bowdoin, in 1861.

3. Mr. —— CHASE. 1829.

4. LEWIS F. LANE. 1830, 1831. "November, 1830," had been hired six months previously; then "engaged for one year for $100 and the tuition." Miss MITCHELL was his preceptress.

5. Mr. —— KITTREDGE. 1832, 1833 (?); with Miss WALKER as his preceptress.

6. DANIEL TENNEY. 1833, 1834 (?).

7. JOSEPH C. BODWELL. 1835, 1836. "November, 1835," had been teacher "previous term"; also, in 1836, "$120 paid to him." (See Vol. II. p. 12 [11].)

8. CHARLES TENNEY. 1836, 1837; in all four terms, commencing fall of 1836; also in "1837," as by vote of sums then paid him. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1835, and afterwards became a clergyman.

9. Mr. —— WOOD. 1837, 1838 (?). Probably but one term.

10. AMASA KINNE. 1838, 1839 (?). Notice in November, 1838, of $167 paid him for previous terms. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1837. Took degree of M. D., 1841. Miss SARAH J. BODWELL was his preceptress.

11. MOSES (?) EMERY. 1839. Spring term.

12. DYER H. SANBORN. Sept. 4, 1839, for two full years, till 1841; then his own high school six months. By votes of 1839 and 1840, "allowed to regulate the vacations." (See Vol. II. p. 694 [777].) Mrs. PHEBE C. MARSH, preceptress, "1839," as per vote highly commendatory of herself as "head of the female department."

Teachers (complete list) for the year ending Nov. 24, 1840, as per catalogue, are here given: —

12. DYER H. SANBORN, A. M., principal. Teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, and of natural science. EMILY M. SARGENT, preceptress. HARRIET W. SANBORN, primary teacher. JOSIAH GILMAN,* assistant during the spring term (see Vol. II. p. 310 [60]). THOMAS M. SANBORN, assistant during the summer and fall terms (see Vol. II. p. 678 [587]). JOSEPH L. THOMPSON (see Vol. II. p. 783 [68]) and LORENZO TANDY, assistant pupils. GARDNER T. BARKER, teacher of penmanship.

13. ELIHU T. ROWE. 1842–44. Vote of commendation, "Nov. 1, 1843."

* "Since deceased."

He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1840, a clergyman, and died 1867, aged 53. His sister was here associated with him.

14. Redford W. Lane. 1845, 1846.

15. Sylvester Dixon, A. M. 1847.

16. Arthur B. Calef. 1848. (See Vol. II. p. 80 [14].)

17. Artemas C. Field. 1849.

18. Warren H. Haynes. 1849, 1850.

19. William T. Sleeper. 1850, 1851 (fall terms), having graduated at the University of Vermont, 1850 (see Vol. II. p. 766 [191]). Miss Emily E. Taylor, his assistant, 1851.

20. Jeremiah Eames Rankin. 1852 (fall). Afterwards a clergyman and D. D.; now (1881) pastor of Congregational church in Washington, D. C. Miss Harriet G. Sanborn, his assistant (see Vol. II. p. 650 [342, 4]).

21. Andrew Evarts Rankin. 1853 (fall). Was the brother of [20]. Miss S. M. Rankin, their sister, his assistant.

22. Charles Johnson. 1854. Was afterwards a lawyer in Manchester, and there died.

23. Ellery Albee. 1855, 1856. Fall terms of each year.

24. Daniel C. Burleigh. 1857. (See Vol. II. p. 71 [171].)

25. Albert P. Whittemore. 1858. The "last teacher" of the Woodman Sanbornton Academy.

III. — The Sanbornton and Franklin Union Academy.

This institution was located near the lower Piper Mills, Salmon Brook, the academy building being erected in 1845, just east of the old Chapel, between that and the present school-house.

Its origin.

We only know that it grew up in connection with the religious movement, elsewhere described, which resulted in the building of the "Chapel"; or rather it followed that movement in about thirteen years, being designed to give it greater permanence and effectiveness, as well as to afford first-class high-school advantages to the youth in contiguous parts both of Sanbornton and Franklin.

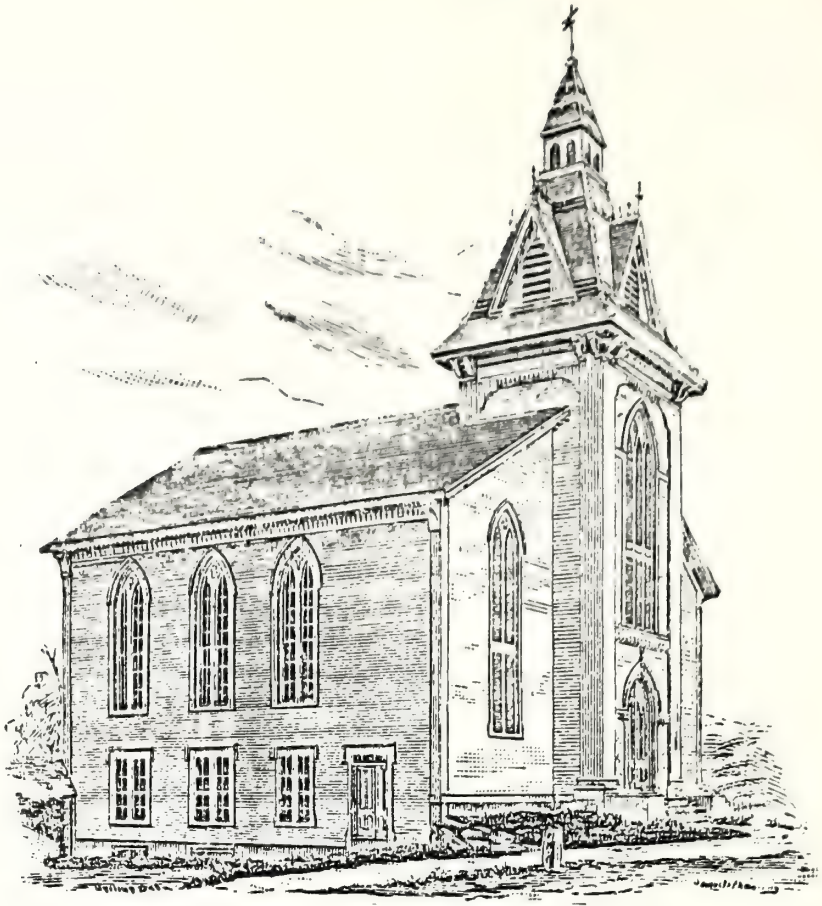
Dea. Nathan S. Morrison was the leading spirit in this educational not less than in the religious enterprise; indeed, he was said to have given more than any two others towards erecting the school building which for nearly twenty years was to do good service in the cause of academic culture. Its nine teachers, as below, were all excellent scholars, and some of them had begun to prove, as since, more or less eminent in their profession.

Dea. Nathan S. Morrison.

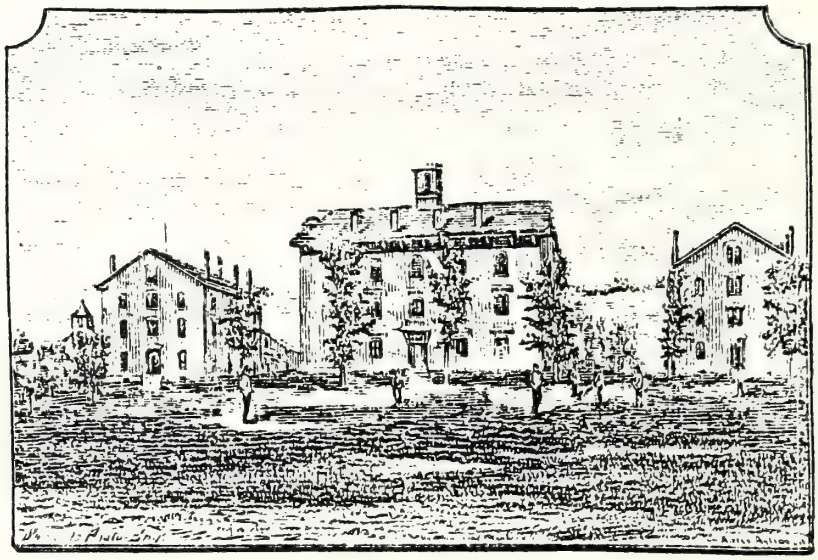
Character of its teachers.

At least five of them were students or graduates of Dartmouth College, and one of Bowdoin College. The last term of school was held in the old academy, about the year 1861; and in 1863 the building preceded the Chapel by some nine years in being removed, afterwards to serve as a dwelling-house on Shute's Hill.

The names of the teachers, with brief notes, are here added. Under



Methodist House of Worship. (Tilton.) (See p. 94.)



New Hampshire Conference Seminary Buildings.

each of the four first, for four fall terms in succession, 1845–48, Nathan J Morrison, D. D., now president of Drury College, Missouri, was a student of this academy.

1. Hibbard Hanaford, of New Hampton. 1845.

2. Artemas W. Sawyer, of Chester, Vt. 1846. Dartmouth College, 1847; a clergyman; D. D. from Colby University, 1867, and of late professor (president) of Acadia College, in Nova Scotia.

3. Stephen G. Taylor. 1847. Dartmouth College, 1847. (See Vol. II. p. 768 [215].)

4. Daniel Putnam, of Temple. 1848. Dartmouth College, 1851. Since professor in the State Normal School of Michigan, and previously in a college at Kalamazoo.

5. Daniel L. Shorey. Dartmouth College, 1851.

6. Joseph A. Shores. Dartmouth College, 1851. Now principal of a high school in Haverhill, Mass.

7. Daniel C. Burleigh. 1855, 1856. Bowdoin College, 1856. (See Vol. II. p. 71 [171].)

8. David Plummer. (Probably an interval of two or three years without a school between these two last.)

9. Calvin Brown. 1861. He was from Seabrook.

IV. — The New Hampshire Conference Seminary.

Only one of the four higher institutions of the old town is still in existence, and that the latest and most eminent, whose three goodly buildings now crown the summit of Academy Hill in Tilton, a few rods west of the spot once occupied by the earliest of the four. (See I.) The time of its inception is indicated by the following allusion in the records of the Northfield and Tilton branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church: —

Church records.

"1845. During this year, the inhabitants of this place [Sanbornton Bridge] very generously offering to furnish a building for the accommodation of a conference seminary, it was determined to locate the school here. The building was erected and the school commenced in the fall."

First established in Northfield.

From other sources we learn that there was then "a strong pressure to have it on the Sanbornton side of the river; but it was finally decided for Northfield, and as the building was to stand on the land of Col. A. P. Cate, he delivered the first stroke with a hatchet upon one of the trees which was to give way for its erection. This "early home of the institution" was an "unpretending brick edifice," across the river from the present Methodist meeting-house, of which the church records have this to say in 1854: "It was found that our seminary building must be enlarged and improved, or the school run out." Finally, for 1857 (three years later)

the church record is: "Our new seminary was opened in August." This was the "commodious and substantial" building virtually supplanting the former, and hence called the "second" in the history of the institution, —

Sketch from the *Granite Monthly*.

"Where under one roof the Faculty and students found a pleasant home, and halls and recitation-rooms for academic purposes. After five years of successful progress [continuing our quotation from the *Granite Monthly* of July, 1880], one cold and bleak November night [1862. Nov. 7] the structure was destroyed by fire, and the school was left homeless. The old site was abandoned, and the present and more desirable location adopted. During the darkest days of the Rebellion the buildings were completed and consecrated [Aug. 24, 1864] to their noble work, the education of the young.

Unsectarian.

"Although under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the school is by no means sectarian. It imparts a high moral tone to student life, surrounds the pupil with excellent influences, and yet exercises no restraint over the church preferences of the students. It has ever enjoyed a liberal patronage from Christian parents of every denomination.

N. H. Female College.

"In 1852 a charter was granted by the Legislature of New Hampshire to the institution, authorizing its trustees to connect with its academic work the higher and more perfect education of ladies, and giving it for this purpose the title of the 'New Hampshire Female College.' In accordance with the provisions of this charter, there are two courses of study especially designed for ladies, entitled the Classical and the Belles-Lettres courses, — the one requring four and the other three years for its completion. These courses afford ladies thorough and systematic education. Diplomas conferring degrees are awarded to the graduates. The lady boarders occupy a separate building, and are under the constant supervision of the preceptress and lady teachers.

Courses of study.

"In 1878 there was a change in the administration of the school, necessitated by the decease of its talented and highly honored president [Rev. Dr. Barrows]. At that time the Faculty was reorganized, and the courses of study thoroughly revised. From nine to eleven professors and teachers are now regularly employed. Instruction is given after the best modern methods, and the work is carefully tested by written and oral examinations. Persons are not passed from term to term in the courses of study except on satisfactory evidence of corresponding proficiency. There are several of these courses, so that most persons can find the opportunity to obtain all the education that they intend or desire; while those who propose to enter the higher college or university, or who wish to pursue professional or technical studies, will here find ample facilities for the best preparation. Perhaps more than anything else, this school gives Tilton its reputation abroad. It is regarded with a just pride by the citizens, and cherished as one of the valuable attractions of their thriving village."

Of the present buildings, the main or central, of three stories and surmounted by a cupola, faces the village and the sloping seminary green. It contains the president's office, chapel, reading-room, and ample, well-furnished recitation apartments, on the two lower stories,

and a spacious and beautiful hall for anniversary and other similar occasions on the upper story. Two or three rods from either extremity of this main building are two others of three stories, similar to each other in size and shape, and extending back a greater distance than the central building: that on the west being the ladies' boarding-house, as above; that on the east being devoted to the rooms of gentlemen teachers and students. These buildings, of brick, constituting the third successive "home" of the institution, are constructed on much the same model as the second, erected in Northfield, except that the two end buildings are not, as in that, in immediate connection with the central.

Third home of the seminary.

"The high rank in the various vocations of active life attained by the numerous graduates of this seminary, now scattered over all the world, attests its important place among New England educational institutions." Among its students and graduates are found (according to the enumeration of the *Granite Monthly*) no fewer than ten eminent as lawyers and jurists, two members of Congress, and one a New Hampshire State officer; some half a dozen prominent and highly successful as business men; at least ten who have stood high as clergymen and divines, one of them a distinguished theological author; three or four as physicians, and nine as educators or professors in various higher institutions of learning, not including Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A. M., the present president of the institution; Rev. Sylvester Dixon, A. M., the veteran professor of mathematics; and Miss Annie E. L. Hobbs, the preceptress, — who are also among its graduates. These lists might, no doubt, be considerably enlarged.

Distinguished graduates.

The following was the summary of the teachers and alumni, between the years 1845 and 1872, as published in the catalogue of the latter year, which numbers have since been largely increased: —

Summary, 1845–72.

Whole number of teachers from 1844 to 1872	68
Of whom, number deceased	5
Number of graduates, college preparatory	85
Of whom deceased	5
Number of graduates, Female College	135
Of whom deceased	16

We conclude this sketch (as of the older academies in town) with a list of the Faculty and instructors, which is supposed to be complete till 1872, and to include most of the teachers employed for any length of time since that year; also the names of the present Faculty, as per advertised schedule of 1881, 1882. The residences appended to each name are those of 1872, unless otherwise stated: —

Principals.

1. Rev. J. Augustus Adams, A. M. Died at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27, 1860.

2. Rev. Richard S. Rust, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio. Corresponding Secretary Freedmen's Aid Society.

3. Rev. James E. Latimer, D. D., Boston, Mass. Professor in Boston Theological Seminary.

4. Rev. Calvin S. Harrington, A. M., Middletown, Conn. Professor in Wesleyan University.

5. Rev. Ralzo M. Manly, A. M., Richmond, Va. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

6. Rev. Henry Lummis, A. M., Natick, Mass. Pastor New England Conference.

7. Rev. Lorenzo D. Barrows, D. D., Lawrence, Mass. Pastor New Hampshire Conference; and again principal after [9] till his death.

8. Rev. George J. Judkins, A. M. Pastor New Hampshire Conference and presiding elder Claremont District, 1880.

9. Rev. John B. Robinson, A. M., Tilton. Since principal of a seminary in Illinois.

10. Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A. M. 1881, 1882, and previously; also instructor in the Moral and Biblical Department.

Male Teachers.

1. Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M. Also principal one term, 1847, 1848. (See Vol. II. p. 695 [777].) Died 1871.

2. James Lane, A. M. (See Vol. II. p. 443 [107].) Took the place of Prof. D. H. Sanborn one term (summer 1846) while the latter was in the Legislature.

3. Hon. John H. Goodale, A. M., ex-Secretary of State, Nashua. (See Vol. II. p. 15 [49].)

4. Rev. Sylvester Dixon, A. M., 1881, 1882. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; also, at present, in the Commercial Department. Commenced as teacher in this institution in 1848; has served, by three different engagements, in all three of its "homes," during an entire period of more than twenty-one years.

5. Albert H. Hoyt, A. M., Boston, Mass. Attorney at law.

6. Lucian Hunt, A. M. (See Vol. II. p. 380 [50].) Principal of McCollom Institute, Mt. Vernon, 1881, 1882.

7. Delos Gary, Otsego, N. Y. Attorney.

8. George W. Wendell, Jr., A. M., Plainfield, N. J. Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, New York.

9. Rev. George C. Smith, A. M., Carmel, N. Y. Principal Drew Seminary.

10. John Currier, A. B., Alton. Attorney.

11. John Sanborn, A. M., Tilton.

12. Horace A. Eastman, A. B. Died at Tilton, March 30, 1863, aged 25.

13. Rev. Christopher Flanders, A. M. Pastor Vermont Conference.

14. Rev. N. T. Whittaker, A. B., Lynn, Mass. Pastor New England Conference.

15. Rev. M. B. Chapman, A. B. Pastor New England Conference.
16. Rev. J. E. Robbins, A. B. Pastor New England Conference.
17. Rev. B. W. Chase, A. M., Laconia. Pastor New Hampshire Conference.
18. Rev. J. E. J. Buckey, A. M., Tilton. Has since removed to Cumberland, Md.
19. Henry H. Haynes, Tilton.
20. Rush E. Avery. Professor of Latin and Greek, three years, since 1872.
21. William E. Scofield. Professor of Latin and Greek, 1879-81.
22. William C. Strong. Professor of Natural Science, 1879-81.
23. William R. Newhall, A. B. Professor of Latin and Greek, 1881, 1882.
24. Solon I. Bailey, A. B. Professor of Natural Science and German, 1881, 1882.
25. Lucius A. Butterfield. Instructor in Elocution and Oratory, 1881, 1882.
26. Charles M. Glines. Instructor in Penmanship from 1852 till the year of his death, 1879, nearly twenty-seven years. (See Vol. II. p. 651 [345, 2].)
27. William R. Dearborn. Instructor in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, 1881, 1882. (See Vol. II. p. 221 [28].)

Preceptresses.

1. Mrs. Sophronia M. Adams, Greenland.
2. Caroline J. Lane (Mrs. B. B. Stiles), Denver, Col.
3. Sarah J. Cole, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Clara M. Towle.
5. Julia F. Robinson (Mrs. Aaron Ferren), Manchester.
6. Mrs. Eliza C. Harrington, Middletown, Conn.
7. Kate L. Dyer (Mrs. Spaulding), St. Louis, Mo.
8. Mrs. F. D. Kistler, Evanston, Ill.
9. Jane B. Leavitt (Mrs. Philip Blaisdell), Meredith Village.
10. Mrs. A. C. Knight, Wilbraham, Mass. Preceptress in academy.
11. H. D. Morrill, Wilbraham, Mass. Teacher in academy.
12. Mary Hastings, Cheraw, S. C.
13. Mrs. Mary D. Emery (previously to 1872), Tilton.
14. Julia E. Bullard, Tilton.
15. Annie E. L. Hobbs. 1881, 1882. Also instructor in French and Rhetoric, and previously, for several years, a teacher. (See Vol. II. p. 354 [5].)

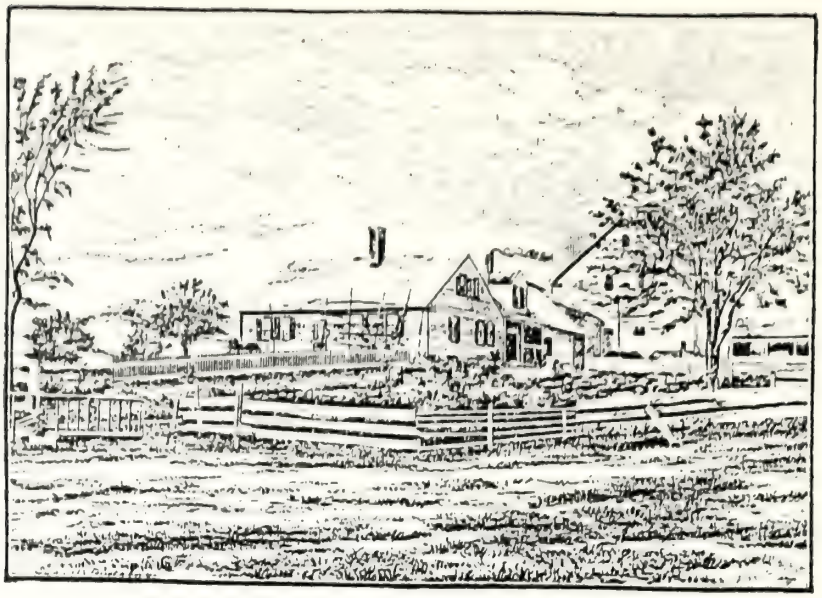
Female Teachers.

1. Mary F. Proctor, Northfield; and there deceased.
2. Mary J. Warren (Mrs. Rev. M. Dustin), Xenia, Ohio.
3. Mrs. Abbie Dixon, Tilton.
4. Agnes E. Hall (Mrs. ——).
5. Sarah E. Wendell (Mrs. Dr. H. O. Marcy), Cambridgeport, Mass.
6. Mrs. Sarah H. Deering. Resides in the Providence Conference.
7. Ada D. Palmer (Mrs. Allen), Brooklyn, N. Y.
8. Mrs. M. S. Judkins, Methuen, Mass.
9. M. E. Allen (Mrs. ——), Bangor, Me.

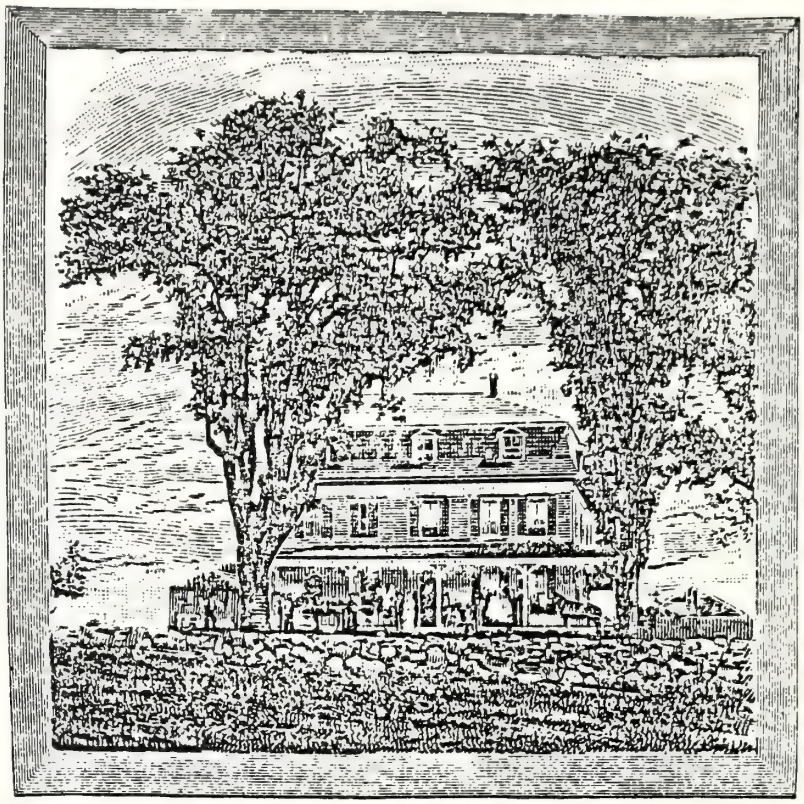
10. E. C. Huntington, Kent's Mills, Me.
11. Lucy J. Merrill (Mrs. Rev. E. A. Howard), Whitinsville, Mass.
12. Mary E. Howard, Gorham, Me.
13. Laura A. Hooker (Mrs. Rev. ——), Massachusetts.
14. Laura A. Whipple (Mrs. Rev. E. Warriner), Long Island, N. Y.
15. Laura J. Reddy, Tilton.
16. Eva J. Beede. Employed three years after 1872.
17. Lizzie A. Herrick. Instructor in Art three years after 1872.
18. May T. Platt. 1881, 1882. Instructor in Art.

Music Teachers.

1. C. W. Burnham.
2. Albert P. Tasker, Washington, D. C.
3. George D. Smith.
4. Mary Medcalf, Greenland; deceased.
5. Helen M. Ladd (Mrs. George Kendall). (See Vol. II. p. 431 [79].)
6. Mrs. Ann R. Latimer, Boston, Mass.
7. Ellen Rawson (Mrs. M. W. Dexter), Philadelphia, Pa.
8. Mary F. Ladd (Mrs. James Steel). (See Vol. II. p. 431 [82].)
9. Lydia P. Heath (Mrs. Rufus Tilton), Washington, D. C.
10. Ella J. Barrows, Lawrence, Mass.
11. Charlotte Atkinson, Concord. (See Vol. II. p. 13 [19].)
12. Jennie M. Palmer, Tilton.
13. Jennie M. Lord. 1877, 1878.
14. Horace H. Bemis. 1879, 1880.
15. Lottie E. Simonds. 1881, 1882. Teacher in Instrumental Music.
16. C. R. Gould, M D. Teacher in Vocal Music several years, till 1879.
17. George L. Sanborn. Teacher in Vocal Music. 1880, 1881. (See Vol. II. p. 671 [519, 2].)



Residence of T. W. Taylor.



The Woodman-Wilson House. (See p. 59.)

CHAPTER XIII.

ANNALS OF THE TOWN, — 1770–1800.

"Years roll on years; to ages, ages yield." — BYRON.

"It is the voice of years that are gone! They roll before me with all their deeds." — OSSIAN.

We propose in this chapter to notice facts and incidents of general interest between the years specified, not elsewhere included under special heads, and mostly given in chronological order from the town records and other sources.

First town meeting called.

According to the Act of Incorporation, Daniel Sanborn was to call the first meeting of the citizens within seventy days after the Act was passed; *i. e.*, some time before May 10. This first town meeting was probably held near the last Tuesday of March, the time specified by his Majesty for future annual meetings. Of this meeting there is no record. We only learn, traditionally, that it was held at the house of Lieut. Chase Taylor; and the exact room is still shown us in the present house of his great-grandson, T. W. Taylor, where our fathers were thus for the first time assembled. We also know, by the subsequent record in "Returns of Roads," etc., for the year 1770, that Aaron Sanborn, Cole Weeks, and Stephen Gale were the first selectmen then and there elected by the town.

The second town meeting was warned by the selectmen to be held at the dwelling-house of Daniel Sanborn, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, March 26, 1771. This was in part at least the house at the Square since occupied by Dr. B. Sanborn and sons, and more recently by Chase and Thomas M. Jaques, — rebuilt in 1878. Officers were chosen at this meeting, and "y^e^ Selectmen's account" accepted. It was also voted to "rate all land that is cleared or sowed with grain or hay seed"; afterwards (1784), excepting "new land sowed with Fall grain." There should now be noticed the last of the "Town Papers" pertaining to Sanbornton, found in the "Provincial Records" (Vol. IX. p. 757), indorsed, "Petition for Daniel Sanborn to be a Justice of the Peace."

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"*To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, in Council:*

"The Humble Petition of the subscribers, Proprietors of the Town of Sanbornton, in said Province, *sheweth:* That your Petitioners humbly Conceive that it would be Greatly for the Benefit of the Inhabitants as well as the Proprietors of said Town, to have one of the Inhabitants of said Town Commissionated as a Justice of the Peace there; and having Understood that the Inhabitants have Already Petitioned Your Excellency that Daniel Sandborn, Esq., of that Town may be Appointed by your Excellency to that honorable place, we begg leave to Join them in the said request, and Pray your Excellency to Appoint him accordingly. . . . And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever Pray, &c.

Petition of proprietors for Justice of the Peace.

"JULY 10, 1771.

"JOHN TAYLOR.
DAVID BURLEY. (‡)
SAMUEL FOLSOM. (‡)
JOSEPH HOIT.
THEOPHILUS RUNLET, JR. (‡)
DAVID FOGG. (‡)
JONA. RAWLINGS.
JETHRO PERSON.
EDWARD TAYLOR.
JOSIAH FOLSOM. (‡)
JOSEPH SMITH.
JOHN FOGG.
WILLIAM CHASE, JR.
ABRAHAM PERKINS. (‡)
SAMUEL FOGG.
JEREMIAH SANBORN.
JOSEPH CLARK. (‡)
EZRA BARKER. (‡)
JOSIAH SANBORN.
JOSIAH DEARBORN. (‡)
JOHN DEARBORN.
DANIEL HOIT. (‡)
JOHN FOLSOM. (‡)
EBENEZER SAMBORN.
JONATHAN JEWETT. (‡)
JACOB JEWETT. (‡)
JOHN SANBORNE.
JOSEPH HOIT, JUN.
JOHN HOPKINSON."

[NOTE. — The above twenty-nine signatures indicate many changes in the Board of Proprietors since their first petition. Those marked (‡), thirteen in all, do not appear on the list of 1748. The petition of the inhabitants referred to has never come to light.]

At the third annual meeting (1772), voted, among various other items, "Roads, Bridges, Fishing," etc., "to improve Chase Taylor's barnyard as a pound." The "warrant" for the fourth annual meeting (1773) is headed, "Province of New Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.," and commences, "This is to notify and warn y^e^ freeholders and other inhabitants to meet," etc., "ten o'clock in y^e^ forenoon" being then established, as it has ever since continued, for the hour of meeting; but a warrant for a special meeting, called for Dec. 13, 1773, is headed, "Province of N. H., Strafford, ss.," indicating the new county organization of that year.

A new county.

On the 11th of May, 1775, the inhabitants met "according to y^e^ precept of the Select men," and made choice of Daniel Sanborn, Esq., as a delegate "to represent us in Provincial Congress to be convened

at Exeter on the 17th day of this instant May, to continue as our Representative for six months from s'd 17th of May." "By order of Congress," another meeting for a similar purpose was warned upon "the legal inhabitants of Sanbornton and Meredith to meet at the dwelling house of Solomon Coop" (Copp), of this town, "Dec. 11, 1775." Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of Meredith, was chosen moderator of that meeting, and also "our representative for one year in Congress," to be convened at Exeter, Dec. 21. It was also voted that "our representative be paid 5 shillings lawful for each day's attendance; and that by his constituants . . . so far as not to draw on y^e^ Province Treasurer for y^e^ same"; also that he "attend s'd Congress as little as may be, by leve of Congress, and consistant with y^e^ interest of his constituants." Jan. 1, 1778, the inhabitants held their first town meeting (special) in the meeting-house, marking its completion to that stage. It was customary in those times "to give in the head rate or other rates," — *i. e.*, exempt individuals from poll or other taxes, — in consideration of poverty or misfortune; March 31, 1778, *e. g.*, his "head rate" was thus given in "to Ebenezer Morrison for a beast of his that is dead."

Delegates to Provincial Congress, 1775.

"Giving in rates."

In 1781 Daniel Sanborn, Esq., was again designated to a public trust outside the town, being chosen a delegate to the convention at Concord for forming a plan of government for the State. This convention was held on the first Tuesday of June, by recommendation from the president of the Council. In January, 1782, the "plan" which had been proposed by the convention being under consideration, "Voted to accept the plan of government, with sundry amendments" made and proposed by a committee chosen for that purpose; viz., Rev. Joseph Woodman, Daniel Sanborn, Esq., Major Chase Taylor, John Sanborn, and Lieut. Josiah Sanborn. Dec. 23 of the same year, the subject being again under consideration, the town voted as follows: "1st, not to receive y^e^ plan as it now stands. 2d, not to receive a governor or privy council. 3d, that y^e^ executive power be vested in a president. 4th, that there is not sufficient provision made for y^e^ sanctification of y^e^ Sabbath, and support of y^e^ public worship of God. 5th, chose as a committee to draw a form of our objection, Rev. Joseph Woodman, Daniel Sanborn, Esq., and John Sanborn."

Action upon plans of government proposed.

March 25, 1783, a second plan of government having been sent out, it was "voted to comply with y^e^ requisition of y^e^ General Court to establish y^e^ present form of government until June, 1784." Sept. 4, 1783, "Voted, 1st, that the 8th article of y^e^ Confederation, relative to y^e^ proportion of y^e^ States, shall be determined by y^e^ number of

people. Voted, 2d [which was virtually an adoption of the new State Constitution], to accept of the address of y^e^ Convention sitting to form a plan of government for y^e^ State of New Hampshire; and of the alternative, so called, in y^e^ Executive Department."

Adoption of the State Constitution.

After the adoption of the first State Constitution, March 30, 1784, a new town clerk appears, and town representatives for the first time. (See Lists.) There is no proof that Sanbornton took part in any State election earlier than this. April 5 (same year), Thomas Sinclear, having determined to *keep clear* of the office of constable, "appeared and paid his fine." Jonathan Taylor and William Harper were successively voted in and cleared. "Meeting adjourned for half an hour to Esq. Sanborn's, and Josiah Emery finally settled upon." (See List.) The next year voted "not to hire constables," which was reversed in 1786, voting "to hire" and "to pay back constables to the year 1781," with a committee of seven to adjust the claims, and "$17\frac{1}{3}$ and 17" fixed upon as "constable's wages for the current year." No less than forty-one separate items or "articles" in the town business of that year; one resulting in this vote: "To take y^e^ Lord Proprietors' land into y^e^ hands of y^e^ town, and to empower ye^e^ Select men to take care of said land for y^e^ town"! The constable business not yet settled, the vote for 1787 being "to hire constables for this year, to be vandued to the lowest bidder, they providing sufficient boudsmen"; also that "y^e^ division between y^e^ constables shall be by y^e^ Senter range." 1790, each district to have liberty of choosing their own constable, and the whole town to accept; 1791, George C. Ward chosen agent, "to join with the Select men in settling with the old constables"; and finally (1792), selectmen ordered "to request the Treasurer to call on constables for back taxes."

First State election, 1784.

The constable muddle.

Going back a little in our "annals," the year 1785 must be noted as an *annus memorabilis*, on account of the deep snows of the spring, as observed in some of the family records of Vol. II. Near the tenth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, or from the 17th to that date, the snow, covering all the fences and heavily encrusted, gave opportunity for travelling indiscriminately on horseback and sleds over various parts of the town. This is certified by several well-remembered family events: First, in the family of Jas. Cate, it is said that Dr. Sanborn, being in their neighborhood, at Jerry Sanborn's, in Franklin, was sent for to go in haste to Benjamin Sanborn's, on the Sanborn road (in Tilton); that he mounted his horse and struck for the Sanborn neighborhood on the crust, rushing over fences, crossing the Gulf at the highway, and get-

Annus memorabilis, 1785.

ting there in good season! Moreover, that the old gentleman Cate's interest in his daughter Anna, about that time (see Vol. II. p. 631, [125], and p. 656 [382]), induced him soon to follow on a light sled with a yoke of steers, and a kind of lumber box fastened upon the sled, with a chair for his wife to ride in; that they started straight across the fields and pastures on the crust, went without slumping, and made a very brief journey to their daughter's home. "Facilis descensus Averno est; sed revocare gradum, hoc opus, hic labor est" (Easy the downward descent, but difficult the return)! "It came on warm the next morning, and grandfather was obliged to leave grandmother and get off as soon as he could, with his steers and sled. He had to go round in the road, and it took him till nearly noon to get to Darling's Mills. He went up the Tin Corner road, slumping every step to old blacksmith John Clark's. There he stopped for dinner, and there left his sled, unyoked his steers, put on blacksmith John's snow-shoes, took the steers' yoke upon his shoulder, and went up to his home [the late Edw. C. Wyatt's] across the range of lots. Yet there was no frost after that, and the season was as early as they had ever had."

Deep snows, yet early spring.

Similar to this was the experience of Nathan Taylor, Esq., as related among his descendants: "The old snow was so deep and hard [April 19, 1785] that our grandfather had very early driven his oxen over fences and fields down to the saw-mill, then back of the present Nathan Sanborn's, for a load of boards. He proceeded back as far as David Lane's [Horace Sanborn's place at present], when the weather had turned so warm and the snow so soft that he was obliged to unyoke and drive home his cattle singly. Yet that very year the snow suddenly disappeared, the stock were out, and they began to work upon the land before the middle of May."

1788, Jan. 21. Chose "William Harper, Esq., our Representative to sit in convention at Exeter, on second Wed. of Feb. next." March 25, voted "to join with Concord in a convention to be held there first Tues. of May next, to prefer petition to the General Court for a new county, including Concord and adjoining towns." "William Chase and William Harper, Esq., Delegates to said Convention." This and a similar delegation to another convention for the same purpose the year following evince an early tendency to seek for new county associations towards the southwest.

New county alliance sought.

1791, March 29. Selectmen authorized "to make all reasonable abatements of rates to such as apply for them." Boards and nails voted to Daniel Fifield for a house, sixteen feet by twenty-two, "if he builds on Mr. Woodman's land." Aug. 8, chose William

Harper, Esq., delegate to convention for revising the State Constitution.

1792, May 7. A special meeting to vote on articles of amendment to the Constitution proposed by convention; all were accepted article by article, save one, sixty-five being the highest number of votes cast.

1793. The annual town meeting seems to have been warned differently from previous meetings, or else the new town clerk, Samuel Lane, adopted a different manner of entering the record. Benjamin Colby, constable, served the warrant, and his "doings thereon" are certified on the records, just after the warrant, and before account of the meeting itself. Sept. 16, Jonathan Chase, of New Durham Gore, having prosecuted the town for "his bounty," the town voted to stand a lawsuit with him, and Mr. Ward (after Esq. Harper's declining) was chosen "agent, to proceed in defence of the town."

Warning of town meeting.

The year 1794 was also, like 1785, a "remarkable" one. The spring is said to have been unusually "forward," and although the dates in the following statement seem almost incredible, yet we give it precisely as received from our informant: —

Another remarkable year.

"April 11 the road was white with apple-tree blossoms on occasion of Mrs. Michael Emery's following her brother, David Hoyt, to his grave [this was probably in one of the lower towns]; May 17 apples as large as bullets, and winter rye headed out. Yet the cold was afterwards so severe that the beech-trees lost all their leaves, and in Col. Gale's orchard there was only one apple. Parson Woodman saved his apples by setting the log fence on fire around his orchard."

We thus have evidence that the original apple-trees of Sanbornton had thrived well upon its new soil in twenty years.

Pertaining to this year 1794, we also gather items of interest from Father John Crockett's old account-book. It was the first year of his ministry. Like Paul, he had his trade. The price for making a pair of shoes was 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 2/6. (Boots seem not to have been thought of in town, as a general rule, though Nathaniel Burley paid £1 4*s.* for a pair in 1796; a high price for the novelty, which had come down in 1799, when Josiah Shaw paid only 9/ — nine shillings — for a pair.) In 1794, sixty pounds of beef cost 15/; a quarter of lamb, 1/9; wheat, 6/ per bushel; corn, 3/ per bushel. cider, 6/ per barrel. This was early in the season, before the influence of the frost, as above, was felt.

Old prices.

1794, March 25. "Requested the selectmen to present a petition to the General Court for changing time of annual town meeting from y^e^ last to the 2d Tuesday in March"; and from

Time of town meeting changed.

the date of the next annual meeting, 1795, March 10, the same and similar petitions seem to have been respected. Voted also (last date) not to have a third collector, and that each end of the town be confined to their own district in bidding. "Vendue Master" first mentioned, Wm. Harper, Esq. April 7, a vote was passed for the regulating of swine, in accordance with the State law: in effect, first, that all swine going at large shall be well "ringed"; second, that they need not be yoked, "if peaceable, but if disposed to do damage they must be yoked, and damages [done] be paid by the owners"!

Regulating swine.

1796, April 4. His last year's tax was "given in to Josiah Sanborn, 5th," indicating five, at least, of that name as then in town.

1797. For the first time the annual town meeting (March 14) was adjourned till the next day "to finish business"; a custom uniformly followed in later years, though with variations, — as March 19, 1799, "adjourned for one week." Oct. 30, at special meeting for final choice of representative to Congress in place of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, resigned, we find the following singular transaction: "Sixty votes were cast for Peleg Sprague, Esq., at the meeting-house"; and the meeting having "adjourned fifteen minutes to Mr. Conner's, nine votes were there taken for Peleg Sprague"!

Adjournments of town meeting.

1800, Feb. 5. The President of the United States having recommended the observance of Feb. 22 to the people, "publickly to testify their Grief for the death of Gen. George Washington by suitable Eulogies, Orations, and Discourses, or by publick prayers." our selectmen, Jona. Chase and Bradstreet Moody, called a meeting at this date —

Washington's death.

"to choose and empower a Committee to make the necessary arrangements that the above recommended day of commemoration may be observed agreeable to the wish of Congress, and at the same time that we may feelingly discharge a duty we so justly owe to the memory of him who, under God, effected the Godlike purpose of wresting our nation from impending oppression, and making us a free, happy, and prosperous people."

Call to the town by Bradstreet Moody, Esq.

The above "call" was from the pen of Mr. Moody, Jan. 31, 1800. At the meeting thus called, town voted to comply with the recommendation, and chose "Andrew Lovejoy, John Sanborn, Capt. Benjamin Colby, James Hersey, Esq., Nathan Taylor, Esq., and Wm. Harper, Esq., a committee of six, to make the arrangements. The actual observance of the day was on this wise, as related substantially by Capt. J. B. Perkins, then a young man of sixteen, who had just joined the ranks of the Light Infantry Company, and in 1874 was the only survivor of the company, as existing in 1800: —

"Capt. Asa Currier was then commanding the company, and Esq. Nathan Taylor, being a Revolutionary officer, came up to his house a few days previously, where the company were assembled, and drilled them in such military tactics and services as would be appropriate to the funeral solemnities, — marching with reversed arms, etc. On the morning of what proved a pleasant winter's day [Feb. 22], the procession formed at Andrew Lovejoy's store, marshalled by Capt. Currier, consisting of the town officers, committee of arrangements, and citizens generally, and marched with muffled drums up to the meeting-house, where, the soldiers opening to right and left, their heads mournfully resting on the breeches of their muskets, the rest of the procession filed through into the meeting-house. There a discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. Woodman, with other appropriate exercises" (though of this part of the programme less is remembered).

Mr. Perkins's account of the commemoration.

1800, March 11. Selectmen were requested "to examine and settle with Esq. Harper respecting outstanding non-resident taxes, in such manner as may appear to them most for the interest of the town."

We here introduce to our readers a valuable record, but recently brought to light (1880), with which we are to become more fully acquainted in the next chapter. It is the "Memorandum kept by Joshua Lane, from the time he began to keep house till his Death." (See Vol. II. p. 439 [58].) The date and place of its commencing are Nov. 13, 1788, at Kensington. The size of the book is only six and one half by four inches. One page is uniformly devoted to each month. A short daily space, indicating the weather, has also brief allusions to matters and events of personal, social, or general interest, with a few lines containing a summary review of the month and peculiarities of its weather, crops, etc., at the bottom of the page.

Master Lane's memorandum introduced.

Of course this record becomes applicable to Sanbornton only as Mr. Lane took up his residence here in 1798. Omitting items alluded to, which are noticed elsewhere (in other connections) in this history, we have for "Nov., 1798. Very cold month. The severest snow-storm ever known in this month for some years. Aug., 1799. Dry weather 10th to 19th. Grasshoppers very plenty. June, 1800. Very dry till the 21st. No corn to be bought in town; all carried out by buyers from Vermont." Drought continues in July, added to which the dry weather in August "has rendered it distressing to a great degree. Corn is pinched very much and wholly dried up in many places." "Fires rage over town, fences burned, and buildings endangered in many cases; yet healthy" now, and through the year. "Sept. 3. Fast kept in this town on account of drought. Sept. 4. Fine rain." The last two entries are a *verbatim* transcript, the record for the two first days of September

Dividing years of the two centuries in Sanbornton.

being "warm, good weather," and for Sept. 5, "windy and cool." It should, however, be added that "small rains" had begun to be reported during the latter days of August. Finally, the report for October gives "heavy rains," but "short crops of corn; potatoes very light, and hardly any cider made."

CHAPTER XIV.

ANNALS OF THE TOWN, — 1801-1881.

"The town meeting which grew out of these infant states was as purely democratic as the ecclesia in ancient Athens. Here the whole body of freemen met in deliberation; and as there then existed no religious or property qualifications for suffrage in New Hampshire, nearly every adult man was a voter, and every such voter was personally interested in the decrees of this popular assembly."

SANBORN ("History of New Hampshire").

"Town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science: they bring it within the people's reach; they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it."

DE TOCQUEVILLE.

CONTINUING these "annals," or yearly records, our design shall still be to embrace (first) all items pertaining to the annual town meetings of Sanbornton from 1800 to the present, as also such votes and action in those meetings as do not arrange themselves under particular heads or topics, in separate chapters. These notices shall be supplemented (second) by the yearly records of things interesting and peculiar, which are mostly drawn from Master Lane's Memorandum, till 1829. After each of these latter items "(Lane Mem.)" will appear; after each of the former, "(Town Records)."

Town Records and Joshua Lane's Memorandum continued.

1801. The process of warning the annual town meeting was this: The selectmen, in the name of the State, address the constable and require him to warn all the legal voters, with fifteen days' notice, to meet at time and place, stating the "purposes" of the meeting. This is called the "warrant," pursuant to which the constable "notifies and warns," as above, signing his name; and on the day of the meeting certifies that he has done it, again signing his name.

Warrant for town meetings, 1801.

Mr Bradbury Morrison remembered of this year — then living as a boy with Mr. Ede Taylor on the present Daniel B. Sanborn place — that "April first the snow had all gone, and it was good travelling; the cattle were getting their living most of the time, and people were breaking up their fields."

June 7, "great frost; corn cut off." Yet "plentiful harvest." (Lane Mem.)

1802 "Very rainy" after June. "Great freshet" in September. "Tolerable good crops of corn and potatoes. Little cider made. Measles prevalent in town, attended in some cases with dysentery." (Lane Mem.)

1803, March 14. "Voted that the Select men purchase a standard of weights and measures." (Town Records.)

March and April. "Hay plenty, and cheap! cheap! 5 dollars per ton." July and August. "Very sickly time, with dysentery: many died, chiefly children," yet "abated, and healthy time again," September and October. (Lane Mem.)

1804, March 13. "Refused to Dr. Samuel Gerrish the privilege of erecting a building for the purpose of innoculating persons for the small-pox." (Town Records.)

February. "Snow four feet on a level." Oct. 9, "a storm, one of the most violent and extensive ever known; thunder, rain, and snow; orchards and forest trees much damaged; many vessels believed to be lost at sea." December. "Hay very scarce; $10 per ton: corn and rye $1.00 per bushel." (Lane Mem.)

Great storm of 1804.

1805, March 12. "Polling the house in town meeting for the first time mentioned, on the question whether ballots for all three of the Select men should be brought in on one piece of paper. Carried." (Town Records.)

February. "Hay 18 to 20 dollars per ton; corn, 6/; rye, 9/; wheat, 12/ ($2.00); all very scarce." (Lane Mem.)

1806, "Jan. 1." "I now begin to keep my accounts in dollars and cents" (page heading). (Always before, till the close of 1805, in pounds, shillings, and pence.) At this date, making a man's shoes, fifty cents; making a woman's shoes, fifty-nine cents; an eight and one half pound turkey, fifty cents. Soon after, a boy's work, two days' ploughing, fifty cents; a man, two days' mowing, $1.00. (Rev. J. Crockett's account-book.)

Father Crockett's account-book in 1806.

Feb. 22. Annual meeting for the first time called by the simple notification and warning of the selectmen, without the interposition of one of the constables, as before March 11. Two persons to represent the town in the "General Court" for the first time proposed, but town did not accept the privilege, and voted to send but one as formerly. Adjourned till "to-morrow," instead of "next week." Selectmen again chosen one at a time. March 12. Voted, that any person bringing crows' heads to either of the selectmen shall receive twenty cents each, at the town's expense. (Next year ten cents for *young* crows added. Same vote renewed March 12, 1811, but repealed 1817.) (Town Records.)

Bounty on crows' heads.

1808, February. "Hay plenty. All kinds of produce plenty and low; money scarce. Healthy." June 9. "Pleasant. Mr. Bodwell's house raised." (Lane Mem.)

Sanbornton and the embargo, 1808.

Aug. 29 (special meeting). "Voted that a committee of five, with the selectmen, be chosen to petition the President of the United States to repeal the Embargo Act * in whole or in part; petition to be similar to the one from Newburyport, so far as it will apply to Sanbornton."

Dr. Samuel Gerrish, Bradstreet Moody, Esq., Andrew Lovejoy, Dea. Samuel Lane, and Lieut. Jeremiah Sanborn were put upon that committee. Yet it was finally "left discretionary with the committee whether they shall send the petition to the President"!

1809, March 14. Chose two representatives to General Court for the first time, and proceeded no further than to elect these, with moderator, clerk, and State and county officers, the first day. Then "adjourned till the next Saturday." Usually before this, for one or two weeks. (Town Records.)

January. "Produce of all kinds dull in markets and cheap. Salt, &c., high. Oh! the Embargo!" February. "Scarcely one thawy day for more than ten weeks."

1810, January. "Very moderate till the 'cold Friday' (19th); then a sudden alteration to extremely cold and windy. Blew down large quantities of timber; damaged a number of buildings; several people frozen." Yet, February following, "a very moderate month: ground bare, no sledding, business mostly done with wheels"; and April 1, "more snow on the ground than at any time the last winter," while the "robins sing" on the 5th! (Lane Mem.)

The cold Friday, 1810.

We elsewhere learn that on the day before the "cold Friday" (see "Casualties," and Vol. II. p. 266 [24]) it was so warm that water ran off the eaves of houses, and that Dr. Sanborn had ridden up to Mr. George's without an overcoat. At nine or ten o'clock in the evening the weather suddenly changed, and the roaring of the approaching tempest was heard at a distance.

March 17. A slight ripple in the election of assessors at town meeting. Voted "a committee to nominate"; then "not to accept report of committee." Afterwards elected, as usual, three of the five recommended by the committee being left out!

1811, March 12. At annual meeting, Joshua Lane was deprived of

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* This was an order of government recommended by President Jefferson and laid by Congress, in December, 1807, upon all vessels, prohibiting their sailing or carrying goods from any of our ports; virtually a shutting up of the harbors. It was designed "to retaliate on both England and France, and also to put the United States in a better state of defence by retaining their vessels and seamen at home."

the clerkship for one year, an influence in the southwest part of the town (now East Franklin) having set against him, probably on account of his decision in a "land case," as lot layer. He was more just than popular! July 10, at special meeting, to take the sense of the town relative to a letter from the selectmen of Newburyport, Mass., "expressing their loss and suffering experienced of late by fire."

Relief for sufferers by fire at Newburyport.

Voted a committee of sixteen, one for each school district, to take subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, making returns to the selectmen as soon as collected. The humanity and sympathy of our Sanbornton fathers are thus shown in a favorable light.

"The sixteen Committee were Thomas Kimbal, Joshua Lane, Capt. Ebenezer Sanborn, Lieut. Nathaniel Grant, John Doe, Christopher Sanborn, Capt. William Taylor, Capt. John Lane, Jr., James Wadleigh, Jr., William Weeks, Esq., Stephen Prescott, James Osgood, Bradbury Morrison, Dearborn Sanborn, Capt. Joseph Smith, and Lieut. Jeremiah Sanborn."

1812, March 10. At annual meeting, "Voted to have prayers before proceeding to further business," Rev. Mr. Bodwell being called to officiate. We infer that this was not the custom before.

1813, March 9. Meeting adjourned till the "next day" (Wednesday). (Town Records.)

The spotted fever.

March. "The spotted fever prevails, and is very mortal in many neighboring towns." May 8. "Cold storm. Doct. Webster died."

1815, February. "Very steady cold this month; no thaw since Dec. first. Good sleighing the whole winter. Health! Plenty! Peace!" (The news of peace had been received on the 15th.) April 13. "Fast and Thanksgiving Day." Sept. 19 and 20. "An Elephant to be seen as a show in this town." Sept. 23.

The great September gale.

"A furious gale or hurricane, and very rainy. Buildings and Timber destroyed." (Lane Mem.)

The next two years, having a remarkable and painful connection, shall be cited more fully and together.

The distressing years, 1816, 1817.

1816, January and February. "Very little snow and moderate weather." March. "Backward. Very sickly; some cases of spotted fever." April. "Cold, backward, dry weather; healthy. Hay scarce, $10; corn, 7/." May. "Still cold, and very backward." June 6th to 11th. "Very cold winds; large frost: ice one fourth of an inch thick; ground frozen. Vegetation far behind. Corn, 7/ to 9/. Yet healthy." July 9. "White frost again killed the corn. Very dry, cold, and healthy." August. "But little more than half the usual crop of hay"; but "grain very good, what little there is. Healthy here." September. "Most severe drought ever

known. But little corn will be raised. Healthy, in general." October. "Wet and warm; but few apples."

1817, January. "Scarcity of all kinds of produce. Hay, $20 a ton; corn, 10/ to 12/." March. "Snow very deep. Still worse for scarcity. Hay, $25 to $30; corn, $2; wheat, 15/ to 18/; potatoes, 3/; oats, 5/ to 6/; but healthy"! April. "Probably more than half the people out of hay this month; feed short. Many cattle die. Great scarcity of all kinds of produce and very dear. Healthy time."

Our imaginations must fill up these pictures of distress. Yet a kindly Providence seems to smile from behind the frowning cloud in the "unusual number of pigeons flying" in April; also in these brief remaining entries: July and August. "Seasonable rains," after a very wet June. "Hay good; grain very promising, and corn, where not troubled by worms." September. "Great fall feed. No frost till the night of the 29th." October. "Potatoes plenty. Pig shoats scarce, ten cents per pound," and finally the year winding up with Dec. 25, "Thanksgiving Day," "continued healthiness, and corn and grain plenty and cheap"! (Lane Mem.)

Providential reliefs.

Recurring to the town business, few items of general interest appear in the records of the meetings for the two remarkable years just passed.

1816, March 12. Town meeting adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday. Sept. 9, chose Charles J. Stuart, Joseph Woodman, and Joshua Lane a committee to petition for having the post-office removed to the centre of the town.

1817, March 11. At annual meeting three persons were chosen "to serve as acting constables for this meeting," — probably to assist in preserving order, — viz., Richard Hazelton, Caleb Kimball, and Richard Colby. Again adjourned "till to-morrow," as was afterwards the uniform practice, the State and county officers and representatives having only on this day been elected. (Town Records.)

1818. The winter was mild until February. "Hay plenty, — no price, no buyers": but then "large snows" are reported; "roads badly drifted; cellars much frozen." April. "Great freshets in some places; Winnipiseogee River very high"; "three feet of snow in one storm" having been previously noted for the opening days of the month! May 23. "Trees not leaved out"; but "vegetation very rapid afterwards." June. "Wet and warm"; wheat much "eaten by insects, supposed to be the Hessian fly." (Lane Mem.)

Severe winter, 1818.

March 11. The second day of town meeting was wholly consumed in electing the three selectmen, with an adjournment of half an hour after the second was chosen. Meeting held on a third consecutive day. (Town Records.)

Town meeting, three days.

1819, February. "No good sledding; no journeying with sleighs below this winter." April 22. "Began to plough."

1820, January. "Large body of snow on ground." July and August. "Sharp droughts." September. "Longest (drought) ever remembered; corn very sound; potatoes very light." (Lane Mem.)

1821, March 13. Voted to bring in votes for representatives and State and county officers together, and put them into different boxes. (Town Records.)

1822, February. After a favorable season the previous year, "corn, 4/; rye, 4/; wheat, 7/6." (Lane Mem.)

March 12. First day; only elected moderator, town clerk, and two representatives; and received votes for State and county officers. (Town Records.)

1823, November. In consequence of a dry season, "Small brooks and wells of water very low, and many dry." (Lane Mem.)

1824. But by the 12th of February following, the flood-gates were once more opened, and then —

The ice freshet of February, 1824.

"occurred [according to the *New Hampshire Patriot* of that week] one of the most tremendous floods ever known in this part of the country. The extreme cold of the preceding week was followed on Tuesday and Wednesday [10th and 11th] by southerly winds, which increased to a gale, with the still pouring rain. The solid coat of ice which covered the ground, while by melting it added to the quantity of water, also prevented the earth from receiving it; and the whole rushed toward and filled the smaller streams, pushing thence into the rivers. In a few hours the thick ice, giving way, swept bridges and everything else in its course into a mass of undistinguished ruin."

All the bridges above Concord on the Merrimack and Pemigewasset, except three, — Boscawen, Bristol, and Campton (Livermore's), — were carried away, including of course the "Republican Bridge" between Salisbury and Sanbornton, as well as three of the bridges then connecting Sanbornton and Northfield, viz., the "Federal" and "Sanborn's," at what is now Franklin Falls, and the only one then at Tilton Village. The damage to bridges in New Hampshire from this freshet was estimated to be at least $200,000. (See also "Roads and Bridges," Chap. XVIII.)

1825, March 16. "Robins sing."

1826. After a "dry summer," with "grass very short, pastures withered, and grasshoppers uncommonly plenty, devouring every green thing" (the "small rains" of July effecting no improvement), the deluge of August came in "two great freshets": the larger on the 28th, "doing immense damage to roads, bridges, and mills" [this was the day of the Willey slide

The drought and freshet of 1826.

at the White Mountains]; "but grasshoppers all gone, supposed by the rains" [indeed, it was noticed in the eastern part of the State that some of the ponds were literally filled with their dead bodies!]; and we have by a favoring Providence this further sequel to relate: "Corn [soon after] promising; grass-fields and pastures flourishing; more grass on the ground in September than in June"; and in October, "good crops; apples plenty, and fall feed abundant." These "warm, wet" months, however, had caused the prevalence of dysentery, which was "mortal in many cases, and most severe near Sanbornton Bridge," — seventy-four being the total number of deaths in town for this eventful year. (Lane Mem.)

We are otherwise informed that during the drought of this year the farmers of Sanbornton were obliged to gather the boughs of trees, in large quantities, for their sheep and cattle, and that among the losses by the freshet, the clothing mill of Clark Gordon, on Salmon Brook, at the privilege which is now Nathaniel M. Prescott's, was carried away.

1828, May 5. "Began to plant corn. Season wet. Grass very promising and hay $5.00 a ton" at its close. "Corn forward, and ripened very early," but "intense cold in October," 15th to 18th, "apples freezing on the trees." Finally, for

Cold October of 1828.

1829, in April, we find the lowest quotation of "corn, at 3/6 to 3/9 per bushel," anywhere to be found in these forty years' records of Master Joshua Lane. This excellent man and faithful chronicler was never permitted to trace, upon earth, the issue of another year's events. His memorandum for August is but partially filled, and "He died," as the same and last page informs us, in another handwriting, "September 1, 1829, aged 67 years and three days." (Lane Mem.)

Resuming the town meetings, —

1830. The warrant for the annual meeting (attested copies) was for the first time posted in several different places (specifying at the "taverns of Charles Lane and Samuel Tilton, and at the town, Elder Crockett's, and the Bay Meeting-houses"). Also alphabetical lists "of all inhabitants, to the best of the selectmen's knowledge," posted at the inn of Charles Lane, and left with the town clerk. (Town Records.)

Posting the warrant, 1830.

1831, as Mr. Bradbury Morrison affirmed to the writer, was very warm, and "a great corn year, perhaps the greatest on record" in this town. August, especially, was cloudy but hot, and the corn grew luxuriantly, even on the pine lands.

The great corn year, 1831.

1836. March meeting, "Voted on the question, Is it expedient to divide the county of Strafford?" Yeas, none; nays, two hundred and

eighty: but also voted that the selectmen prefer a petition to the next Legislature that this town be set off from Strafford County to Merrimack County. October, again voted, two hundred and thirty-six to nothing, that it is "inexpedient to divide the county of Strafford on the senatorial district line"; also, "yeas, eighteen; nays, one hundred and seventy-one," on the question of the State's granting an appropriation to build an insane hospital.

County division question.

1838, March. Votes for "dividing the county of Strafford into three counties," nearly as at present, — for, twenty-one; against, two hundred and ninety-two; into two counties, as per senatorial district lines (except Wolfeborough), — for, none; against, two hundred and ninety-two. On the question of authorizing town clerks to record deeds, — for, two hundred and eighty-seven; against, eight. The "hog-reeves" and "field-drivers" disappear entirely as town officers at this meeting, only three of the former and one of the latter having been chosen the previous year (1837). June 25, special meeting. Voted, for the first time, that reports of auditors of accounts and overseers of the poor be printed. "Voted, to relinquish the town's right to the land where the old meeting-house stood [the new Town House having been erected, not long before this, on its present location] in view of having it wholly or in part used for enlarging the burying-ground, provided the neighborhood will fence it with a good stone wall, free of expense to the town." (Town Records.)

Old meeting-house site.

We may not know the secret history of this sudden revulsion of sentiment in the minds of the citizens on the "county question." Perhaps it was caused by a sense or prospect of the increased convenience of the new arrangement, gaining a conquest over their inborn conservatism! But in

1839, at the March meeting, on the final question, "Is it expedient to divide Strafford County into three counties, as per provisions of the Act of 1838?" it was voted; two hundred and seventy-two in favor, and only twenty-four against! (Town Records.)

Final vote on the county division.

Notwithstanding the exceptional votes of 1788 and 1836, yet Sanbornton's loyalty to the old New Hapshire colonies had previously led a majority of its people to rest satisfied with their old county connection in the southeast rather than seek a new one in the southwest, with the original Massachusetts settlements of Concord and vicinity; and though, at this time, finally convinced that their local interests would be helped by the new county organization, yet we may rest assured that their traditional instincts and ancestral sympathies will ever lead them to favor those schemes and enterprises which shall

bind them the more closely to our southeastern towns and cities, and serve to develop the material interests of New Hampshire as a whole, rather than those which tend to divert our business from the State and transfer it into the hands of Massachusetts corporations. The influence of the old "line controversy" is not altogether obliterated!

Before leaving this year 1839 we must notice another storm and ice freshet, similar to that of 1824, which occurred in January, and on Sunday, the 27th, —

The storm and ice freshet of January, 1839.

"Came down upon the second strongly built 'Republican Bridge' in Franklin, blocking up the current with the ice and sweeping everything before it. The water in the Merrimack was so high as to stop Peabody & Daniell's paper mill nearly a week. The bridge above the paper mill — Federal Bridge — was carried away at the same time."— (B. M. Goodwin, Esq., in *Merrimack Journal* of June 14, 1872.)

Log-cabin of 1840.

1840. It is related that eighty or a hundred yokes of oxen drew a log-cabin from the Gulf woods up to the J. Hilliard Lane tavern for a "Harrison supper," and afterwards drew the same to Concord, probably for the great convention in June.

1842, March. "*Resolved*, That as the Town House was built for the purpose of transacting town business in, the selectmen be requested to hold their meetings and transact their business in this house." The selectmen's room was probably finished off about this time.

The two days of town meeting in 1843.

1843. As well as before and after, the annual March meeting was adjourned on the first day, after voting for moderator, town clerk, selectmen, State and county officers, and representatives. On the second day selectmen's and auditor's reports were presented, also overseer's report on the almshouse; and the other articles were taken up and officers chosen.

1844. The number of voters in town, as per posted list of selectmen, was six hundred and sixty-six. This would make an unwieldy — and often, in times of political excitement, a turbulent — body to be assembled in one room. Many were the scenes of agitation and intense interest which, during these years, are remembered to have transpired within the walls of the old Town House, when the two great parties would be encamped against each other like two contending armies, on opposite sides of the building, with occasional vociferous challenges, or the picking off of stragglers from one side to the other! Yet the town has always been blessed with men (in either party) of candor, good judgment, and forbearance, as well as of courage, nerve, and decision, with which to regulate these seething elements. In this connection, the vote at the annual March meeting of this year (1844) is a pleasing

Turbulent scenes in the old Town House.

one; viz., "that a resolution of thanks be presented to the selectmen for their honest, democratic conduct." (Town Records.)

(For lists of the town officers and a digest of the town's political history, as gathered from the "state of the votes" from year to year, see Appendix C.)

Our space would fail us should we enter upon the "annals" and events of the last fifty years (thus far) of the present century with the same minuteness as of the first thirty years. We should highly prize the "memorandum" of another Master Lane to take us through the financial crises of 1837 and 1857, the later wars of our country, or the times of such events as the great rainfall and freshet of Oct. 4, 1869.

The great rain of October, 1869.

This last is acknowledged to have been the most severe of any as yet in this community since 1826, doing great damage to the roads of Sanbornton, and occasioning permanent changes in several of them, as will elsewhere appear.

The annual town meetings in March (to close this chapter as we began) since the division of the town, in 1869, have ordinarily been confined to a single day, the business being easily accomplished, both in Sanbornton and Tilton, at one session. Since 1878 the State officers and representatives have been elected at biennial meetings in November. In Tilton, Hill's Hall has been the place of the meetings until this current year, 1881, when the new and elegant Town Hall, the gift of Hon. Charles E. Tilton, was occupied for the first time; and in that palatial apartment, with entire exemption from clamor, tumult, and tobacco smoke, the annual town meeting, so orderly and quiet, has begun to present a most amazing contrast with the similar gatherings of former years!

Town meeting in Tilton, 1881.

CHAPTER XV.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

"Oh, 't is noble and glorious to fight for our all,
For our country, our children, the wife of our love!
Death comes not the sooner! No soldier shall fall,
Ere his thread is spun out by the sisters above."

CALLINUS. (The oldest war song in existence.)

"Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the state;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great;
The lands were fairly portioned;
The spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old." — MACAULAY.

FROM the record of a special meeting, Jan. 17, 1775, we have evidence that the Sanbornton fathers were not slow to identify themselves with the patriotic struggle just then commencing. Besides appointing a "deputy" for the Exeter meeting of the "25th inst." (see Woodman Family, Vol. II. p. 853 [19]), chose, also, as a committee, "to see that the Association of y^e^ Congress is punctually complied with [respecting the use of tea, the organization of regiments of militia, etc.], Aaron Sanborn, Benjamin Hoit, James Cate, Thomas Lyford, Dea. Benjamin Darlin, Stephen Gale, and Josiah Emery."

Meeting at Exeter for choosing delegates to Continental Congress.

We now propose to arrange the officers and soldiers of Sanbornton chronologically, or nearly so, by groups or sections, I., II., III., etc., as furnished at different stages, or in different departments of the service, interspersing the same with the "Association Test," and the action of the town on various occasions. The "Pay-Rolls," which we have found in the Adjutant-General's office at Concord, shall be our basis for lists of soldiers after the first; though the papers of that office are confessedly imperfect as well as confused, and hence the names of soldiers known from other sources to have been in the Revolutionary War shall be appended.

I. — 1775.

The first decided movement was —

"early in the season," when "news came that the 'Regulars' were making through the country, sparing neither women or children, and that they had got up as far as Sandown. The militia, just organized as above, and commanded by

1. Daniel Sanborn . . . . . *Captain,*

immediately turned out, and every man in the town that had a gun, or that could obtain one, placed himself under the command of their patriotic leader, and set out about sunset to meet the invading foe. They marched nearly sixteen miles, when they learned it was a false alarm. This transaction, though unimportant in its results, is worthy of being preserved as an index of the times of which we are speaking; and it is not unlikely that the alarm was given with a view to test the feelings of the people, and ascertain what reliance might be placed upon them in case an invasion should actually take place." (Annals of 1841.)

First alarm, 1775.

II. — 1775.

The thrill of patriotism occasioned by the fights at Lexington and Concord, April 19, was not experienced in many of the new towns of New Hampshire as far back as Sanbornton. The militia who did repair immediately towards the scene of action from a few of the towns, like Salisbury and Lebanon, were met by Stark and other soldiers from the lower and older towns coming back, who advised them to return to their homes, put in their crops, and hold themselves in readiness for a second call. The effect of the "false alarm" already referred to would naturally be to make the Sanbornton militia more wary; so that they did not "start" impulsively at the news of Lexington, as before, and soon after heard of the "return" of those who did.

The news of "Lexington" in New Hampshire.

Meanwhile the three regiments of militia for New Hampshire were being enrolled, about a month before the reopening of hostilities at Bunker Hill; and the Sanbornton men were assigned to "Capt. Jeremiah Clough's Company in Col. Enoch Poor's Regiment," with date of entry, "May 27, 1775." The regiments of Cols. Stark and Reid had proceeded to the seat of war a little before the 17th of June; but Col. Poor's regiment was rather held in reserve, and did not form at Winter Hill till a few days after "the memorable battle of Bunker Hill," news of which "was received here on

Col. Poor's regiment.

Sunday, the day after it was fought": whereupon the sixteen men of town, who had been enlisted as below, on the Monday following left the wild farms which they were breaking up, and some of them the very meeting-house on which they were then at work, and hastened, that same morning, to join their captain and comrades at Canterbury, and "the army at Charlestown on the third day"! They were thus too late to share in the sacrifice and glory of Bunker Hill! Only two full regiments of New Hampshire troops are recorded among the participants in that battle (Stark's and Reid's); but no lists of the "killed and wounded" from *our* regiment (Poor's), as from the other two, have ever been found. The names of the towns from which Capt. Clough's men enlisted are not given on his pay-roll. He is known to have been from Canterbury; and others, by the name of Clough, Chase, Foster, etc., being allowed, like himself, for "mileage, eighty miles' travel, 6/8," are presumed to have gone from the same town. The following sixteen men were all assigned "7/7" (seven shillings seven pence) for "ninety-one miles' travel," and all but the last are recognized as Sanbornton names. The distance of the seat of war from our town, by the then travelled roads, is thus designated: and the term of service, two months and ten days, for all but one, extended to Aug. 5, though in some cases prolonged by re-enlistment; especially among the "six weeks' men," the fall of the same year, when thirty-two companies — of which no rolls are now found — poured in from New Hampshire, greatly to the credit of that province, to take the place of the Connecticut troops, who had suddenly withdrawn. (See under [22].)

The wages of first lieutenant (on the pay-roll of May 27) were 80/ (shillings) per month; of second lieutenant, 70/; corporals, 44/ each (carried out to one of them, for the two months ten days, "£5 3*s.* 8*d.*"); privates, 40/ each. All the sixteen, as further shown by the records, except Lieut. Sanborn and Private Riggs, gave their receipts for $4.00 to Timothy Walker, Jr., as received by each man, "in full for a regimental coat which was promised us by the Colony of New Hampshire"; and all the fourteen who gave receipts signed their names in a fair hand-writing instead of making their marks, which speaks well for the general intelligence of the Sanbornton men of that period. With these remarks, the list is now introduced, numbering also the Revolutionary soldiers of the town, in order from "1" above, the same number reappearing in brackets [ ] whenever a given name is re-entered for reference to future service: —

The pay-roll of Capt. Jeremiah Clough's company.

2. Aaron Sanborn . . . . . *First Lieutenant.*
3. Thomas Lyford [90] . . . . . *Second Lieutenant.*
4. Jonathan Thomas [87] . . . . . *Corporal.*
5. Nathan Taylor [23] . . . . . *Corporal.*
6. Ebenezer Eastman,
7. Jacob Garland,
8. Daniel Gale [43],
9. Levi Hunt,
10. Philip Hunt,
11. William Hayes, ... *Privates.*
12. John Lary,
13. Joseph Smith [57],
14. William Thompson,
15. William Taylor,
16. Jacob Tilton,
17. Stephen Riggs,

The last named has but "one month's" service assigned to him. He is not remembered as a Sanbornton man, but had probably been employed in town, went hence as a soldier (his mileage being the same with the rest), was transferred or left the service at the end of his month, and never returned to town.

The annalist of 1841 gives a list of "seventeen men," composing, as he says, "more than one third part of the population of the town at that time capable of bearing arms," who "marched from this town," as above stated. With but three or four exceptions, this list of seventeen corresponds precisely with the list of sixteen above, from Capt. Clough's pay-roll, the exceptions being that [8], [12], and [17] of the pay-roll are wanting on the list of seventeen; but there are added to the latter, to make it up, the four following, whose names may also now be safely entered as Sanbornton soldiers of that period: —

18. Israel Tilton.
19. Elisha Cate [36].
20. Jacob Smith.
21. Jonathan Lang; though it is barely possible that this last may have been confounded with John Lary [12].

III. — 1776.

The association test.

The following document, while it gives evidence of the distinguished patriotism of the Sanbornton fathers, shows also very nearly, in connection with the Petition of 1768, who and how many were citizens of the town near the commencement of the Revolutionary War. A true copy of the "copy

taken by B. M. Colby, Esq., from the Test Book [p. 275], at Concord, May 12, 1858": —

"To the Selectmen of Sanbornton:*

"Colony of New Hampshire,
In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776.

"In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all Males above twenty-one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign to the Declaration on this paper; and when so done to make return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

"M. Weare, *Chairman.*"

"In Congress, March 14, 1776. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies *immediately* to cause all Persons to be *disarmed* within their respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

"(Copy). Extract from the Minutes.

"Charles Thompson, *Secretary.*"

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to shew our determination in joining our American Brethren, and in defending the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies, We, the *subscribers*, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

The following eighty-three signatures were obtained in Sanbornton, probably in the order of visitation, to which were added the date (apparently of completing the list), one day before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia! and the supplemental remark as here given. The clergyman, Rev. Joseph Woodman, headed the original list, and Benjamin Colby's name was second. For convenience, we have transposed the surnames into an alphabetical arrangement. Those whose names also appear on the Petition of 1768 (see p. 49) are marked with an asterisk (*). Several well-known names in town are wanting by reason of temporary absence, at the war or in other public service: —

* Italic and capital letters (in script) are used in the original document, *precisely as here printed.*

SIGNATURES.

"Richard Beacham.
Eliphalet Brown.
John Bryen [Bryer?].
Jacob Bamford.
Nathaniel Burley. (*)
Stephens Burley.
Elisha Carter.
Jonathan Cass.
Enoch Cate.
James Cates. (*)
James Cates.
Jonathan Chase.
John Clark.
Joseph Clark.
Nicholas Clark.
Satchel Clark. (*)
Satchel Clark.
Benjamin Colby.
Isaac Colby.
John Colby.
Solomon Copp. (*)
Thomas Cricket [Critchet?].
Moses Danforth. (*)
Benjamin Darling. (*)
William Durgin, Jun.
David Dustin. (*)
Enoch Ealy.
Ebenezer Eastman.
Josiah Emery.
Daniel Fifield. (*)
John Folsom. (*)
John Folsom.
Daniel Gale.
John Gale. (*)
Stephen Gale.
James Gibson.
Nicholas Giles.
Caleb Gilman.
Joseph Gilmon.
Moses Gilmon.
Ebenezer Gove.
Samuel Harper.
William Hayes, Jun.
Joseph Hoit.
Philip Hunt. (*)
Andrew Jewett.
John Johnson.
Edward Kelly. (*)
Daniel Lane.
John Lane.
Gideon Leavitt.
Josiah Miles, Jun.
Ebenezer Morrison. (*)
Samuel Morrison.
David Ran.
David Ran.
Theo. Randlet.
Jotham Rawlins.
Moses Rendall.
John Robinson.
Aaron Samborn. (*)
Abijah Sanborn.
Benjamin Sanborn. (*)
Daniel Sanborn. (*)
Ebenezer Sanborn.
Josiah Sanborn. (*)
Josiah Sanborn.
Thomas Sincklar. (*)
Robert Smart.
Elisha Smith.
Jacob Smith. (*)
Jonathan Smith, Jun. (*)
Timothy Smith.
Ichabod Swain.
Chase Taylor.
Jonathan Taylor.
Charles Thomas.
Moses Thompson.
John Thorn.
Nathaniel Tilton.
William Tomson.
Cole Weeks. (*)
Joseph Woodman.

"July 3, 1776.

"Pursuant to the within request the Inhabitants of said Saubornton [being now at home] have *all*, except *one*, *Benjamin Hoit*, severally subscribed their names hereunto.

One Tory in Saubornton.

"To the Hon^{bl} General Court, or Committee of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire."

IV. — 1776.

While the seat of war, after the battle of Bunker Hill, was continued at Boston and vicinity, New Hampshire troops were kept near Portsmouth, for the defence of our State border. Hence we have the following record of —

Capt. Abraham Perkins's service.

22. "Capt. ABRAHAM PERKINS, of Sanbornton," as captain of the company, commanded first by Caleb Hodgdon, from Aug. 7 to Sept. 19, 1776; and from that time (Sept. 19) to Dec. 7, by Capt. Perkins. This company was in Col. Pierce Long's regiment, and stationed at Newcastle. Capt. Perkins's first pay-roll is signed by him, Dec. 7, 1776, and sworn to in the House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1777. His whole time of service as captain is given, — "2 months, 18 days"; his pay, "£8 per month, — £20 16*s.*"; travel, "80 miles, 6/8"; whole amount, "£21 2*s.* 8*d.*"

These items might indicate that he went from home for this special service; but as he is known to have been absent from Sanbornton at the signing of the "Test," July 3, it is more probable that he had entered the service earlier in the year, and was perhaps a subaltern in the same company prior to Sept. 19. A second pay-roll of Capt. Perkins's company appears, in continuation of the above, from Dec. 7, 1776, to Jan. 6, 1777. No other Sanbornton man appears on either list. From other sources we learn that Capt. A. Perkins's Revolutionary service commenced as "second lieutenant of thirty-first company, James Shepherd of Canterbury, captain, — 'six-weeks' men,' — Dec. 2, 1775; ordered by Sullivan to Winter Hill" (near Boston); and that he was afterwards variously engaged, being at West Point with his son [81], at the time of Arnold's treachery, 1780.

V. — 1776–1780.

The following Sanbornton men are said to have been in "Major Whitcomb's Independent Company of Rangers" (Major Whitcomb was from Westmoreland); most of whom are afterwards found in lists and pay-rolls of those transferred thence into the Continental service, with remarks upon each, as follows: —

Lieut. Nathan Taylor's service.

23. NATHAN TAYLOR [5]. "Engaged at Sanbornton" as second lieutenant, December, 1776; "in Continental service, Feb. 1, 1777," "during the war"; "discharged, Dec. 6, 1779." For several months after June 16, 1777, he was "laid aside from active service" by "wounds received" that day "on a scouting expedition" (see letter below), and probably re-enlisted, after above date of discharge, for another department of the service. (See "Sketch," Vol. II. p. 752.) On final pay-roll he is styled "second lieutenant," "sixteen months in service before promotion," "at £8 2*s.* per month" (currency having depreciated), and "18

months 6 days after promotion, with advanced pay"; total amount, "£275 4s." (According to the above, he must have been promoted to first lieutenant June 1, 1778.)

Others of Whitcomb's Rangers.

24. James Sinclear (Sinclair). "Engaged at Sanbornton, Dec. 5, 1776"; "private"; "deserted, June 15, 1779"; but much to his credit, "returned to duty, May 18, 1780"; "was promoted to corporal, Nov. 1, 1780"; appears on muster-rolls of Nov. 1 and 23, 1780, to Feb. 1, 1781; and on final pay-roll, receives what is due him for "36 months 7 days, — £73 16s."

25. James Lary (Leary). "Engaged at Sanbornton, Dec. 6, 1776"; private at first; was appointed drummer Oct. 6, 1880; appears thus on muster-roll, Nov. 1, 1780, to Feb. 1, 1781, and receives what is due on "36 months 26 days' service, £73 14s."

26. Joseph Sinclear. Engaged at Sanbornton Dec. 16, 1776; on same muster-rolls as [23] above, and receives pay due on "36 months 16 days' service, £73 1s. 4d."

27. David Dustin (Dusten), "Sanbornton, Whitcomb's Corps," appears on muster-roll of "Nov. 1, 1780, to Feb. 1, 1781," having gone in the room of one

28. Micail Coffeen (Michael Coffin), "of Cavendish," who "engaged at Sanbornton March 8, 1877," and was discharged Dec. 31, 1780, at which latter date Dustin's term of personal service probably commenced.

29. Abiel Chandler. "Sanbornton, Whitcomb's Corps"; went in the room of one J. Rosbrooks, Jan. 22, 1781; also "1782."

30. Benjamin Johnson. "Sanbornton, Whitcomb's Corps"; and "engaged Nov. 1, 1780."

31. Samuel Smith. "Private, Whitcomb's Rangers," only appears after his name, as also after [24] and [26], in fragmentary list dated "War Office, March 1, 1784," headed, "Return of officers and men belonging to a part of the quota of the State of New Hampshire, in the additional regiments and independent corps of the army, taken from the several returns in the War Office." He thus belonged to the list "from Sanbornton, Strafford County"; was one of the scouting party commanded by Nathan Taylor, June 16, 1777, and seems from the above to have entered the Continental service.

32. Henry Danforth is marked on another fragmentary list, with [27], [29], and [30], "Sanbornton, Whitcomb's Corps"; the same as "Henry Danford, of Sanbornton, age 17 years," found on a pay-roll of "Capt. Samuel Runnels's Company of State troops at Coos, for six months in 1780.

Hon. G. W. Nesmith's observation.

"As all over fifteen years of age, if able to handle a gun (and often under that age, in a clandestine manner), were accepted as Revolutionary soldiers, there is no difficulty in identifying the Henry Danforth (Danford) of both dates as being one and the same individual." (Hon. G. W. Nesmith.)

The following letter from Major Whitcomb to Nathan Taylor (as supposed, the address being wanting) is found among the papers of the latter, pertaining to the present period of the Sanbornton Revolutionary history. It appears that young Taylor, while laid aside by his wounds at home, in Sanbornton, had applied to Major Whitcomb for

a discharge, being discouraged at the poor prospect of recovery. He had meanwhile so far recovered that it was thought expedient by the Major to "order" him, as below, as if on trial; after which he was found able to resume his duties till his final discharge from this department. This copy of the letter is a *fac-simile*, as to orthography and the use of capitals!

"HAVERHILL, Oct. 12, 1777.

A letter of Maj. Benjamin Whitcomb.

"*Sir*, — In Conciquence of your Repeated application to me for a Discharge from the Servis, I have applyed to General Washington in your behalf, who told me if you sent in a proper Resignation, Seting forth your Reasons, no Doubt but you might have a Discharge. I have sence Received a Letter from you, Directed to Genl. Washington, which I take to be your Resignation. I shall go to head Quarters in about a month, and then I will Do the Best I can for you; but I have ocation to order you to this place before I go to head Quarters. You must Do your best Indeavor to bring with you Samuel Smith [31], Samuel Thompson, philip Cromit, and John Row, and be at the Cort house in haverhill by the fifth Day of Next month; your failure in this will graitly Disappoint

Your humble Servant,

"BENJA. WHITCOMB, *Major*."

VI. — 1777.

Before introducing the special service of 1777, we may note the choosing of a "Committee of Safety," in town meeting that year, consisting of Benjamin Colby, Aaron Sanborn, Samuel Morrison, James Gibson, and Andrew Jewett.

33. Capt. CHASE TAYLOR is named in two or three places as commander of a company in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, Gen. Stark's Brigade, — company called "No. 3" on one of Stark's pay-rolls; "privates" said to have numbered 118, serving (on that roll) fifteen days each, at 40*s.* per month, — "total, £237"; "commissioned officers, £72 1*s.* 9*d*"; eight sergeants, twenty days, 48*s.*; eight corporals, twenty-three days, 44*s.*; whole bill for his company, "£426 4*s.* 10*d*." He appears to have ranked as lieutenant at first (*i. e.*, in the militia, before entering this service). "Discharged Oct. 7, 1777; wounded in the thigh; fit for garrison duty." His age is said to have been "forty-nine; pay, £16 4*s.*" (These are the several annotations to his name upon the roll.) We also find a "pension list" in connection with the above pay-roll, by which it appears that he was examined by commissioner, April 20, 1787, but his pay was to commence July 31, 1786, — 80*s.* per month.

Capt. Chase Taylor at Bennington.

We are to conclude from the above that the company of militia which he actually commanded, under Gen. Stark, was much larger than that led by him from this vicinity to the scene of action. A list of sixty-eight men, who were enrolled "on or about July 21, 1777," has lately (1880) been exhumed by Hon. G. W. Nesmith from the military archives, — having baffled all previous search, — being the

whole "company of militia, twenty of whom belonged to this town," that was led by Capt. Taylor to Bennington. They first pushed through to Charlestown No. 4, on Connecticut River, it having been rumored that a detachment of Burgoyne's army, after the reduction of Ticonderoga, were to ravage the Eastern colonies. Their first object was to ward off the enemy from New England. At Charlestown they stopped about a week, finding it necessary to send back for provisions, cooking materials, camp-kettles, and especially gun-flints. Thence they passed on to Bennington, by the way of Manchester, Vt.; "arrived there on the evening before the battle [Aug. 15], and took an active part in the operations of the day." The men under his command — increased in number, as seen above, to one hundred and eighteen — "like all others engaged on that occasion, behaved themselves like soldiers." Capt. Taylor was severely wounded "early in the engagement, but remained on the field of action, fighting valiantly, till the victory was almost won," and was finally carried from the field by Ephraim Fisk and others, as noticed in Bouton's "History of Concord," p. 661.* (See Sketch, Vol. II. p. 749 [9].) It might seem, from the annotations on Gen. Stark's pay-roll, as quoted above, that Capt. Taylor remained in camp till the time of his discharge: but the positive traditional statement — now given on the authority of Judge Nesmith — is that he was brought immediately home after the battle; that Caleb Gilman and Ebenezer Judkins were discharged from the service on the 17th of August on purpose to accompany him; and that for two or three months, the rest of that season, we had two Revolutionary patriots lying wounded in the same house, at Sanbornton, the two being father and son, — Chase and Nathan Taylor! We will now add the "twenty" names, from the list of "sixty-eight" led by Capt. Taylor to Bennington, which are unmistakably recognized as those of the "Sanbornton men." The remaining forty-eight were mostly from Meredith, New Hampton, and Northfield. Except as specified to the contrary, they served in all two months, being "discharged at Saratoga, Sept. 20, 1777," as Wilkinson states in his Memoirs. "They were not engaged in the battle of the 19th, at Saratoga." Two of these twenty men have been already entered for previous service, and will be renumbered accordingly; two others, likewise, afterwards

Badly wounded.

* The citation in full is as follows: "Young Ephraim Fisk, a soldier from this place at the battle of Bennington, and three others, were ordered by a lieutenant to carry Capt. Taylor from the field, who was wounded, his thigh being broken. This was a very dangerous and critical position. It was rising ground, and Capt. Taylor fainting every few minutes. The cannon-balls would plough furrows as large as those made by a breaking-up plough; yet a kind Providence protected them."

appear in the "Continental service," but the remaining sixteen, and all for the time being, were "militia-men" for this special occasion, and are not to be confounded with the soldiers of the "regular army" in the subsequent lists. The annalist of 1841 makes the correct distinction when he says that in 1777 "more than one half of all the soldiers were out of town, either as militia-men [of which this list] or in the Continental army" (as under VII.).

List of his men from Sanbornton as lately discovered.

34. John Brier.
35. Thomas Calley.
36. Elisha Cate [19].
37. Simeon Cate.
38. Nicholas Clark.
39. Satchell Clark.
40. Thomas Critchett.
41. Aaron Ellsworth.
42. John Folsom.
43. Daniel Gale [8]; wounded.
44. Caleb Gilman [60]; discharged Aug. 17.
45. Samuel Harper.
46. Jonathan Morrison.
47. Robert Smart [went as the "waiter" of Capt. Taylor].
48. Daniel T. Sanborn.
49. Jonathan H. Sanborn [77].
50. Timothy Smith.
51. Ichabod Swaine.
52. Jonathan Taylor [Sen.]. See after [84-86].
53. Jonathan Thompson.

VII. — 1777.

The following Sanbornton men are found in two or three different companies of Col. Alexander Scammell's regiment, "Continental Line" (Capt. James Gray's and Capt. Richard Weare's companies among them); their dates of "enlistment" being mostly in "April, 1777," but varying from March 30 to May 30, with dates of "entry," in a few cases, as late as "July 5 or 7." They mostly received "State bounties," from "£16" to "£20" each; also to [54], [55], [60], and [71], "twenty paper dollars as a bounty" were paid by the town, as per sworn testimony of the selectmen; and to [55], "eight dollars good money as a bounty"!

The Continental soldiers of 1777.

The order of names upon this list is that of the military records, and nearly corresponding with the times of enlistment. The terms of service were prearranged for "three years," except as otherwise here stated.

54. Thomas Taylor; d. Aug. 25, 1777 (probably in Vermont or near Stillwater).

55. Joseph Jewett; d. Sept. 2, 1777 (probably in Vermont or near Stillwater).

56. Andrew Rowan; d. March 1, 1778.

57. Joseph Smith [13].

58. John Smith.

59. Stephen (Stevens) Burley; eight months; discharged Jan. 10, 1778.

60. Caleb Gilman [44]; eight months (probably a re-enlistment after returning with Capt. Taylor).

61. Samuel Silver; transferred Dec. 22, 1778.

62. William Burley.

63. Jonathan Bean.

64. Moses Cass.

65. John Durgan (Durgin); wounded.

66. John Rowan.

67. Jeremiah Smith.

68. John Morrison.

69. John Yegoold (probably a hired substitute).

70. Jonathan Chase (re-enlisted for 1780).

71. John Magoon; d. Oct. 25, 1777 (from wounds in battle of Oct. 7).

It thus appears that Sanbornton furnished at least eighteen "Continental men" for the regular army of 1777; to eleven of whom, as early as "May 5," according to the State military records, £158 11*s.* had been paid by the town as bounties. These, in addition to the volunteer militia, twenty in number, who accompanied Capt. Taylor to Bennington. At a special town meeting, Jan. 29, 1778, it was voted "to provide for the families of the soldiers gone from this town into y^e^ Continental army." (Town Records.)

"It is not probable that any town in this vicinity furnished more men, or did more in the cause of the Revolution, according to its population, than this"; and it is in allusion to the above and similar votes, as well as to most liberal private benefactions, that the earlier annalist continues to say: —

Sacrifices at home.

"Those who remained at home scarcely shared an easier fate than those who were in the service; all were ready to sacrifice everything in life, and even that, at the shrine of freedom. . . . Every dollar that could be raised was cheerfully contributed to aid the cause of liberty, and the only complaint heard was that it was not in their power to do more."

VIII. — 1778.

Two new "Continentals" for this year: —

72. Humphrey Hunt. Enlisted Jan. 27, 1778; re-enlisted May 4 for two years; to whom, at first, "forty paper dollars as a bounty" were paid by the town; transferred to West Point, 1780.

73. Joseph Gilman. May 14, 1778; nine months; "one hundred paper dollars as a bounty"! showing the swift depreciation.

The three selectmen of 1784 "gave solemn oath to y^e^ truth of y^e^ above account by them subscribed before Daniel Sanborn, Justice," Oct. 28, 1784, referring to the "paper-dollar" transactions both of 1778 and the year previous. This is found in the military accounts at Concord, as also the entry of "£16 11*s.* paid by the town of Sanbornton" to its two "Continental men" of 1778, April 9. We learn elsewhere that these were afterwards among the men hired by Col. Folsom to fill up Scammell's regiment, and that *they* also received liberal "State bounties."

The two bounty men of 1778.

IX. — 1779.

Four new men are proved to have enlisted this year by the following documents (though one a previous "militia-man" of 1777): "State of N. Hampshire to the Select men of Sanbornton, Dr., July 15, 1779. To Bounties paid three soldiers enlisted in one of the N. H. regiments, Continental service, during the war" (the items after each name being, "Continental Bounty, £60; State do., £90; total, £150; and whole amount, £450). These three were: —

Four additional Continentals in 1779.

74. Jacob Thomas, "Capt. Frye's company, Dec. 8" (otherwise known to have entered the army at fifteen years of age as a fifer).

75. James Sanborn, "Capt. McGregore's company, 1779" (Capt. Bennet's company, Feb. 15, 1781).

76. Nathan Hoit, Capt. Gilman's company, Dec. 8, 1779.

77. Jonathan Hobbs Sanborn [49] (the fourth man of the year). Aug. 2, 1779, State of New Hampshire, etc., Dr. to paid him (as a soldier, enlisted in Col. Mooney's regiment for the defence of Rhode Island, being joined to Capt. Samuel Runnels's company, July 25), "Bounty, £30; travel to Providence, £12. Total, £42, as per receipt." The above four men were all mustered by Col. Joseph Badger.

The war votes for the year are also significant: first, at the March meeting, "to leave it to the Select men to raise what money they think needful for y^e^ soldiers' familys"; but afterwards, April 13, deeming that action insufficient, "chose Robert Smart, Nathaniel Burley, and Benjamin Hoit a Com. to provide" for them. Aug. 26, adjourned from the 17th, "Voted, unanimously, to accept the Plan of Government formed for this State by y^e^ Convention, the number that voted being fifty-eight." Thus it seems not a Tory was present at the meeting, if there were any in town. Capt. Chase Taylor was also chosen "our representative for y^e^ Convention to be held at Concord, in this State, Sept. 22 next, to regulate y^e^ prices of y^e^ necessaries of life."

Significant votes.

X. — 1780.

On the "muster-roll" of men raised to recruit the New Hampshire regiments in the Continental army till the last day of December, mustered at Kingston by Josiah Bartlett, are four "Sanborntou men," with one hundred and twenty-five miles' travel to Worcester, Mass., allowed to each. Three of these, besides [70], were —

78. Jeremiah Tilton.
79. Joseph Burley.
80. Jeremiah Sanborn.

To these should be added a list of seven men who, "in 1780, the same year that Arnold sold West Point," are known to have been enlisted and sent thither as nine months' men under Capt. Sinclair of Barnstead, Lieut. Ray of Meredith, and Ensign Sinclair, son of the captain. One of these, [72], is already entered; the other six were —

The West Point men.

81. Jonathan Perkins, whose father [22] was at West Point the same year, where they unexpectedly met.
82. Moses Leavitt.
83. Joseph Leavitt.
84. John Taylor, } brothers.
85. Jonathan Taylor, }
86. Jonathan Cate.

Of [84] we also have the tradition that "when his uncle, Capt. Chase Taylor, was going to Bennington as an officer, he asked his own brother Jonathan to let John go with him as a waiter, promising to take good care of him," etc. Jonathan refused, thinking his son too young, or being, as some allege, under Tory influence from certain Stratham friends. The falsity of this last allegation is, however, proved from the facts that he himself, according to the lately discovered list, was a Bennington soldier of 1777 (see [52]), and that he afterwards consented to this enlistment for both his sons.

False tradition refuted.

The most important war vote this year was July 20, "to come into a method of equalizing the cost of raising men in this town for y^e^ present war with Brittan, from y^e^ Beginning to y^e^ end thereof, according to each man's estate," with a committee of five, to whom was also left "to set a price on a month, or any number of months' service in y^e^ war done by men in this town." Hence we find as subjects of future action the "looking over of the war rate," and the "giving in" of their "war rates" to individuals under special emergencies.

XI. — 1781.

87. Jonathan Thomas [4] reappears on a muster-roll as "engaging Jan. 20, 1781," till "Aug. 13," and perhaps later; is otherwise known as the only Sanbornton man in Col. Thomas Cilley's regiment. The youthful

88. Samuel Fifield is also upon the same muster-roll for a month's service early in the year.

"A return of the soldiers in the New Hampshire line belonging to Sanbornton." (Signed) Ebenezer Smith, "Exeter, June 27, 1781." This list consists of eight men, headed "During War"; viz.: —

Nos. [74], [75], and [76], after whose names are the words, "Returned from camp"; Nos. [25] and [26], "Whitcomb's men"; Nos. [27], [29], and [30], followed by the words, "of Sanbornton." There should be added to these, —

89. Josiah Sanborn (afterwards Deacon), who is known, on private authority, to have been "one of the ten men enlisted from this town in 1781," and probably [90], below, to make up the "quota of men which had been requested by a late Act of court for the Continental service," and hence became interested in the following vote of March 15, so long as the continuance of the war rendered it valid; viz., "To give one hundred silver dollars, or y^e^ value of it, to each of y^e^ ten men that are enlisted into y^e^ Continental Armey from this town, or to as many of them as answer towards our quota of men for s'd armey, $25 to be paid in twelve months from date; $25 more in two years; $25 more in three years; and the remaining $25 in four years."

The ten "hundred dollar men" of 1781.

90. "Left. Thomas Lyford" [3], by vote of March 27, is also to receive "one thousand Continental dollars, or the value thereof, for his service in Inlisting men for y^e^ Continental Army."

XII. — 1782, 1783.

To a similar list of eight, and including [87], of nine soldiers given for 1782 as for the year previously, we find added: —

91. Henry Smith. "R. war" (perhaps "returned *to* the war"), "May 8, 1782," who a few days before, "April 29," experienced the town's patriotic liberality on this wise: Voted, "To give Henry Smith, as a soldier for this town for three years, one good cow on demand; three cows more within one year; three more at y^e^ end of two years; and three more at y^e^ end of three years from this date." This action, as commonly interpreted, marks the persevering and determined spirit of our Sanbornton fathers. But the war was shortly to terminate, and it is most likely that Henry never had the privilege of driving *all* his promised cows! Indeed, by the surrender of Cornwallis the fall before (Oct. 17), the war was even then considered as virtually at an end; which fact, if then clearly recognized by the citizens of the town, might give to the above vote the appearance of burlesque! Yet, as the army was not disbanded till Nov. 3, 1783, the promise was probably a sincere one: the people of old Sanbornton were bound to see the war well through! The age of Smith, however, — twenty-one in 1782, — would seem to indicate that he was never a "three-

The vote of the cows.

years' Revolutionary soldier," except on paper! Our last item from the State military papers is this: "Feb. 6, 1783. Gave a certificate to Capt. Taylor, a select man of Sanbornton, for the following payments to Sanbornton soldiers," seven in number, from £11 to £18 each man; and total sum, "£96 17*s.* 1*d.*" These men had doubtless remained in the service till the final breaking up of the Continental forces. They were Nos. [62], [63], [65], [67], [68], and [70], as already given, to whom is added, —

92. SIMON GILMAN, as receiving £11 4*s.* 11*d.*

The payment of the soldiers delayed.

It is well known that the full payment of the Revolutionary heroes was delayed in all parts of the country, and in some cases for several years. The three chief items of town action, subsequent to the war, were as follows, showing a disposition to adjust all claims on both sides in an equitable manner: March 30, 1784, "Voted that the cost of the war be brought on an average, through the whole of the town, from now forward." Next, — as "smelling" a little "of the powder," doubtless, of the Revolution, — April 5, 1790, "Voted, that the Select men shall prosecute Capt. Sanborn's and Capt. Hoit's notes given for powder, unless paid soon." Finally, Oct. 30, 1797, at special town meeting, article having appeared in warrant "to see if Town will settle with the three-years men, or soldiers that went out in 1777," a committee of three was appointed to inquire into the matter and make report at next annual meeting. (The claim seems to have been only a small one for an unadjusted balance.) Said committee — Josiah Emery, Esq., Nathan Taylor, Esq., and William Harper, Esq. — accordingly reported March 13, 1798, that six "underwritten soldiers receive from the Town of Sanbornton $3.12 each, in full for their claims, which is in the whole, $18.72." The six recipients were the heirs of Nos. [62] and [63], and Nos. [65], [67], [68], and [70]. The above report was accepted.

Back claims allowed.

The preceding list of the Sanbornton soldiers should be somewhat extended, accordingly as we find reliable evidence from other sources that certain additional men were enlisted in the service, or gather from the family histories of Vol. II. that sundry "ancestors" were "in the Revolutionary war," which may in most cases refer to short volunteer engagements, like those under Capts. Taylor [33] at Bennington, and Perkins [22] at Portsmouth. For example: It is well authenticated that five of the twelve men who withstood the Indians under Lieut. Nathan Taylor [23], below Ticonderoga, June 16, 1777, were from Sanbornton, — viz., Nos. [25], [28], and [31]; also another, —

Other Sanbornton soldiers not found on the pay-rolls.

93. SAMUEL SMITH, who was one of the three instantly killed at the onset, and

94. EZEKIEL DANFORTH (called on one authority "Joshua" by mistake).

95. Moses Danforth, the older brother both of [94] and [32], was unquestionably in the service. There is no evidence of more than one Henry Danforth among the Sanbornton soldiers. (For fuller allusions to the military careers of these three brothers, see "Family History," Vol. II. p. 216.)

96. Chase Taylor, Jr., oldest son of [33], died in the campaign of 1776, at the early age of twenty-four.

97. Thomas Copp and

98. Sergt. John Sanborn were also actively engaged in the patriot cause, as noticed in their several family histories; while the absence of the three last named, [96–98], from the "Association List" of 1776 is presumptive evidence that they were then in the service. Thomas Copp should certainly be accredited to this town, for he was only at Hanover on a visit when he enlisted. He is said to have been "at one time chief of the guard at Washington's headquarters."

There has also come to hand, late in the preparation of this Revolutionary record, through the kindness of Hon. G. W. Nesmith, the documentary evidence that —

99. Joseph Hoit, "of Sanbornton," was in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, at West Point, in 1780, and the only man in that company from this town. The two brothers

100. Jeremiah Swain and

101. Dudley Swain were undoubtedly in the latter part of the Revolutionary service, being both placed upon the pension roll in 1832; and if they moved into town, with their mother, as early as intimated in Vol. II. p. 743 [1] ("soon after" 1770), they must have been soldiers from Sanbornton.

The family histories may contain allusions to other Revolutionary soldiers who elsewhere enlisted before removing to this town; but the above list of ninety-three (eight having been twice entered) is believed to contain very nearly all those from Sanbornton found in the regular service, and a considerable portion of those who, as volunteers for shorter periods, responded to their country's call. Can any other town in this Commonwealth, at so early an age and with so small a population, — then numbering not over four hundred souls, — show a better record?

Final summary.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AFTER THE REVOLUTION. — WAR OF 1812-1815.

"Our country's call invites the brave
The glorious toils of war to try;
Cursed be the coward or the slave
Who shuns the fight, — who fears to die."

OLD TYRTÆUS (Greek).

"That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from on high, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser, grovelling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and to death itself, — that is public virtue; that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues." — HENRY CLAY.

Nov. 12, 1794. It having been ordered that soldiers should be raised in town, voted "to give the men that shall enlist voluntarily, one dollar; also to each a blanket, if called into actual service; also that the town make up the soldiers' wages $7.00 per month, exclusive of clothing, with what Government gives them."

March 20, 1798. One dollar again voted to each volunteer soldier. The former of the above military movements was for the so-called "Miami War," and the final defeat of the Indians in Ohio, under Gen. Wayne. It was for this service, probably, that two men from Sanbornton were sent out, — James Sanborn and Jonathan Judkins, of whom the former never returned. The movement of 1798 was in the prospect of a war with France, called the "John Adams war," when the French revolutionary government pursued a course of insult towards the United States, and attacked the ship "Constellation," but was soon after happily overthrown.

The Miami and "John Adams" wars.

Military regiments were first formed by the State Legislature, under the new Constitution, Dec. 27, 1792, companies in Gilmanton and Barnstead making up the first battalion, and the companies of Sanbornton, Meredith, and New Hampton forming the second battalion of the Tenth Regiment. The annual "musters" were held alternately in each of the three towns.

The old Tenth Regiment, N. H. Militia.

March 12, 1805. Town of Sanbornton first "voted not to act on

the article for providing a suitable military parade ground"; but afterwards "reconsidered," and Jona. Chase, Benjamin Colby, Lieut. Jere. Sanborn, Moses Thompson, and John Lane were chosen a committee "on this business," with authority to sell the land reserved by the proprietors for a military parade, and buy another for the use of the town. But this seems never to have been accomplished; hence the musters were held in different private fields, chiefly near the Square. The field south of the Ingalls place — *i. e.*, north of the old meeting-house and cemetery — was a favorite muster parade. Here Gov. Jeremiah Smith reviewed the troops in 1809, being entertained by Mr. Lovejoy, at the large house on the street where now Amos M. Baker's. Another parade ground was east of the former, on the Harper (late Baker) farm; hence Master Lane's Diary item: "1812, Sept. 30. Regiment met in Harper's field." Afterwards musters were held on the Daniel Sanborn (now T. M. Jaques) place, east of the Square. At first, the militia law required "training at sixteen years of age." In 1817 the law was changed "to train at eighteen." But before introducing the later military affairs of the town, let us speak of its connection with the second war with Great Britain, 1812–15.

Muster fields.

A large majority of the citizens of Sanbornton were at first opposed to the war of 1812. On one occasion, the year before, at a "test vote," in town meeting, it is said that only eleven in the whole town were found ready to support what were then called the Republican or war measures of the administration, which were thought to be tending towards the opening of hostilities. But after the British had perpetrated their outrages upon our seat of government in August, 1814, and their fleets were seen hovering along the coast of New England as if meditating an attack, then the patriotic spirit of '76 was easily stirred, as shown by the following document. It seems that a mass meeting of the citizens had been previously held; and at a second meeting, "Sept. 21, 1814," the committee, through Nathan Taylor, chairman, reported a draft for a "military association," which was immediately signed by seventy-two individuals, as below, including many of the leading men of Sanbornton at that time: —

Patriotic meetings in 1814.

[Copy.]

"*Whereas*, the war in which our country is unhappily engaged with a formidable power, has of late assumed a more threatening and alarming aspect; and not only has the seat of our General Government been seized and desolated, and other ports and harbors of our Country been subjected; but still an invasion and subjugation of our whole Country is threatened by fleets and armies on our seaboard and frontiers: And, *whereas*, our sons and brethren enrolled in the militia have been notified in general orders by the Commander

in Chief of this State to 'Hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning,' and a detachment of these has actually marched for the defence of our seaboard, and others probably must soon follow; And, *whereas*, a respectable, and it may be presumed an invaluable body of the free born sons of New Hampshire are by law exempt from military duty, altho' not by the ties of honor, patriotism, and a true sense of American Liberty and Independence, exempt from the hazzard, the toil, and the glory of contending for their dear bought inheritance: — *Therefore, resolved*, That a 'Military Association' be formed in the town of Sandbornton of such persons not enrolled in the Militia who shall from motives of true patriotism, feel that love of Country and Union which so animated this our land in the attainment of our Independence; and, in the support of which, to be ready at a moment's warning to aid, under the direction of the Commander in Chief of this State, in the defence of our liberties, our institutions, and all that freemen can hold dear."

The Military Association.

[Voted, unanimously, that the above be accepted.]

"The Committee report the following rules and regulations for the government of said Association: —

"ARTICLE 1ST. — Said association shall be commanded by one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign Clerk, four Sergeants, and four Corporals, all of which officers shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of said association, when, and so often, as the same shall be necessary for a full complement of officers.

"ARTICLE 2D. — The Captain and subalterns to be armed with a sword or hanger, the non-commissioned officers and privates to be armed with a good gun and bayonet, and to be furnished with a cartouch box, twenty rounds of cartridges (or powder and ball equivalent), four flints, a priming wire, and brush.

"ARTICLE 3D. — Each individual to equip himself as aforesaid within one month from the twenty-first day of September, inst., or in default thereof, or for any misbehaviour as a Gentleman and Soldier, his name to be struck from the list by a vote of the majority of the company to which he belongs on a full proof of the same, the person accused to have proper notice that he may be heard in his own defence.

"ARTICLE 4TH. — That the officers and privates of said association shall consider themselves under the immediate direction of the Commander in Chief of this State in the defence thereof agreeably to the Constitution.

"ARTICLE 5TH. — Each individual to subscribe his name to these articles and consider himself bound by the honor of a soldier and a freeman to comply with the same to the full intent and meaning thereof."

SIGNATURES, IN THEIR ORIGINAL ORDER.

"JOSHUA LANE.
WILLIAM WEEKS.
ROBERT STEELE.
JOHN CLARK, 3D.
JOHN MORRISON.
JAMES CHAPMAN.
SAMUEL DUSTIN.
SYMMES SAWYER.
JONA. GOVE.
JONATHAN MOORE.
J. B. PERKINS.
CALEB KIMBALL.
NATHANIEL BURLEY.
JAMES CLARK.
BENJAMIN P. SANBORN.
REUBEN PHILBRICK.
JOSEPH SMITH, JR.
DANIEL BURLEIGH.
DAVID BURLEY.
DURBAN SANBORN.

Samuel Shirley.
James Sanders.
Christopher Sanborn.
George Whicher.
Obadiah Elkins.
Nathan Taylor.
Joshua Lovejoy.
Cole Weeks.
Jona. Perkins.
Ebenr. Sanborn.
Elisha Smith.
Jacob Tilton.
Jereh. Tilton.
Page Philbrick.
Jereh. Sanborn, Jr.
William Taylor.
Jonathan Taylor, Jr.
Jonathan Taylor, 3d.
Elipht. Ordway.
Reuben P. Smith.
Benjamin Brown.
Philip Hunt.
Nat. Perley.
Jonathan Whicher.
Jeremiah Smith.
John Durgin.
Robert Hunkins.
Aaron Wadleigh.
Thomas Morrison.
Stephen Merrill.
John P. Hayes.
Richard Hazelton.
Peter Hersey.
D. C. Atkinson.
Saml. C. Dudley.
John D. Sanborn.
Jeremiah Sanborn, 3d.
Simeon Moulton.
Jonathan Morrison.
Wilm. Robertson.
Joseph Chapman.
Stephen Bowles.
Joseph Sanborn, Jr.
John Saunders.
Ebenr. Sanborn, Jr.
Ebenr. Chase.
Josiah Sanborn, 3d.
John Lane, Jr.
Joseph Huse, Jr.
Caleb Rogers.
Samuel Clark.
Zebulon Smith."

The above "Association" seems not to have been joined by the physicians or clergymen of town, or by those at that time in actual military service. The late venerable Capt. J. B. Perkins, the last survivor of the "seventy-two," though then the youngest on the list, had just retired from the captaincy of the Light Infantry. As an organization it well illustrates the unitedly firm and patriotic temper of the town's people, but it had not, practically, a long continuance, as the Treaty of Ghent was signed on the following Dec. 24, and the battle of New Orleans was unwittingly fought Jan. 8, 1815, thus closing the war.

The Sanbornton soldiers of this war shall now appear in the order of their enlistments, as per dates of pay-rolls, in the State military records (Adjutant-General's office, Concord), as also published in the "State Military History" ("Adjutant-General's Report"). Capt. Jas. Hardy's company — probably same regiment as next below named — contained two Sanbornton men, enlisted Aug. 11, 1814, —

1. Jonathan Darling.
2. James Herrick.

In the company of Capt. Josiah Converse, of Amherst, — Col. Nat. Fisk's First Regiment Detached Militia, called out and ordered to

Portsmouth by Gov. Gilman, Sept. 9, 1814, — were the following Sanbornton men, all enlisted Sept. 16, 1814, for three months. This was the detachment of the militia alluded to in the foregoing preamble as having already "actually marched for the defence of our seaboard."

First detachment of men for the seaboard.

3. Demetrius Holcomb . . . . . *Sergeant.*
4. Nathaniel Burleigh, } . . . . . *Corporals.*
5. Moses Gilman, }
6. Daniel Johnson . . . . . *Musician.*

Privates.

7. David Burleigh.
8. Ephraim Burse. (?)
9. William Cawley.
10. Nathaniel Danforth, 4th.
11. Barachias Farnham.
12. James Mason.
13. John S. Mason.
14. Nathaniel Proctor.
15. Robert Seavey, Jr.
16. John Twist.
17. Seth Tappan.
18. Moses Smith.
19. Luther Wallace.
20. Noah Robertson.
21. John Wiggins.
22. Nathaniel Woodman.

Also in company of Capt. John Marsh, of Eaton, same regiment, and enlistment "for the defence of the seaboard": —

23. Jonathan Wilcher; private. Also in company of Lieut. Nathaniel Burleigh, of Sandwich; Col. Long's First Battery of Artillery.

24. Joshua Smith; drummer. Enlisted Sept. 29, 1814, for sixty days.

It was not long after the adoption of their preamble, in September, on the part of the citizens of Sanbornton, that the prediction therein contained, of "others soon following for the defence of our seaboard," was to find its fulfilment in a manner peculiarly affecting to themselves. The British fleet was then hovering in sight of the New England coast. It was not known how soon a descent might be made upon Boston or Portsmouth, similar to that upon Washington only the August before! It was, therefore, to save our State, under God, from possible invasion and devastation, such as had been experienced at the capital and elsewhere, that the original "Sanbornton Light Infantry Company," on the 12th of October, under an enlistment for sixty days, moved forward in a body to the seaboard. This company had been commanded by Capt. John B. Perkins (as above hinted) but a few years previously; and on one occasion, when John A. Harper — living upon the hill where now H. P. Wilson — was colonel of the regiment, and was having friends from Boston to visit him, Capt. Perkins, by request, marched his company up to the Colonel's. The guests of the latter, on seeing the men all of a size, and finely uniformed, remarked that "not more than one or two companies in the city of Boston could surpass them in drill and general appearance." In the command of this company, Capt. Chase

Sanbornton Light Infantry Company enlisted.

Perkins had now succeeded his brother. In the "Military History" of New Hampshire this company is styled "Capt. Dearborn's," and Chase Perkins appears as "first lieutenant." Capt. Dearborn was of Sandwich, a merchant; and, knowing less of military affairs, gave up the entire command to "Lieut." Perkins. They agreed to exchange places on the pay-roll, — Capt. Dearborn's name only being used in issuing rations on account of his seniority in rank, as holding nominally an older commission. Chase Perkins had commanded the company in Sanbornton, had led it as captain to Portsmouth, and there continued to wear the epaulette to the last, holding a captain's commission, being a great favorite among the higher officers, and receiving an additional appointment as "Captain of the Guard." We are thus particular in stating the facts as they were, to guard against any misconception which might be suggested by the roll of this company as it is in the "New Hampshire Military History."

Nominal and real captain at the "seat of war."

But before giving the "roll" in full — thus modified to suit the facts — we will relate a few items and occurrences of interest, as obtained from various eye-witnesses, respecting this "campaign" of the Sanbornton men at Portsmouth! The company, as below constituted, — twelve officers and forty-three privates, — was attended to the Shaker Bridge by the Rev. Abraham Bodwell, who there offered a fervent prayer just as his young parishioners and fellow-citizens were leaving the town for untried scenes! Two ladies were riding through Northfield towards Sanbornton in a chaise. Their horse was frightened at the unusual sight of a large company of men, some of whom were drinking at a brook or spring. Capt. Perkins carefully led the horse by, and the ladies soon after reported at the "Square" — the first news that the people had of their soldiers after leaving — what polite civility they had just received from the captain! They had left home, from necessity, on Saturday; their route lay through Shaker Village, Loudon Village, Chichester, and Epping. Having camped the first night a few miles this side of Epping, on Sabbath morning they were disbanded, having received orders from their captain to remember the sacredness of the day, to pass on civilly, to give no insults and take none, and to report, without fail, at assigned quarters in Epping, where they were to rendezvous for the second night, having limited themselves to a "Sabbath-day's journey"! The same evening, however, Capt. Perkins felt obliged to push on to Exeter to confer with Gov. Gilman, who referred him to Gen. Towle, in Exeter, for further directions. Marched into Portsmouth on Monday; were quartered first at the ropewalk, for three or four days; afterwards at Fort Washington, where the commanding

Incidents on the march.

officers were Col. Fisk and Major Hale. This Sanbornton company was then regarded as "one of the finest that ever entered Portsmouth"; and once, on a general march through the streets of the town, had a place of distinguished honor assigned to it. The company was divided, and Capt. Perkins, with one half, was placed in the front of the line, to take the lead, while the other half, under Lieut. Morrison, was ordered to bring up the rear. On another occasion, a captain from Hampton had insisted rather querulously that he should occupy the right of the field on parade, with his company, the place usually assigned to Capt. Perkins. The latter appealed to Col. Fisk, who told him to repair, very early the next morning, to the field, and parade his men at the extreme right, as near the fence as possible. "Then," said he, "if Capt. —— can get to the right of you, let him do it!"

Company's reputation at Portsmouth.

Beyond the thrusting down of a bayonet through the boot of a lawless intruder, by one of his sentries (when a company of roughs were defiantly attempting to pass his "marked lines"), Capt. Perkins saw no blood shed on this campaign! No British forces were landed at Portsmouth, though their ships were in sight most of the time he was there. But the danger being entirely passed, — on the sudden and final disappearance of the ships, — within a month, his men were discharged and sent home, each being allowed to shift for himself. Capt. Perkins had paid his own men and taken a private roll of the company, with the sums paid to each, — which is still preserved in the family, — and on the last day of his service himself performed the feat of walking forty-five miles, from Nottingham to Sanbornton! His men, too, all returned in safety, and "heavier than when they left home," after an absence of only thirty-one days.

British ships in sight.

Danger passed and company discharged.

We now give the roll itself, — made up wholly of Sanbornton men, — omitting the name of Capt. Dearborn, acting first lieutenant, and otherwise corresponding precisely with that in our "State Military History": —

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

25.	CHASE PERKINS	*Captain.*
26.	BRADBURY MORRISON	*Second Lieutenant.*
27.	WILLIAM EATON	*Ensign.*
28.	EBENEZER BROWN,	
29.	ASA CURRIER,	
30.	JONATHAN TAYLOR,	*Sergeants.*
31.	NATHAN FOGG,	
32.	NATHANIEL BUSWELL,	
33.	STEPHEN HERSEY,	*Corporals.*
34.	ABIJAH SANBORN,	
35.	EBENEZER COLBY,	*Musicians.*
36.	THOMAS WEBSTER,	

Privates.

37. John Abram.
38. Charles Ayres.
39. Nathaniel E. Badger.
40. Thomas Brush.
41. Jacob Bumford.
42. John Bumford.
43. Peter Burley.
44. James Cate.
45. Ebenezer Caverly.
46. Taylor Clark.
47. John Crockett.
48. David Ellsworth.
49. Jeremiah Ellsworth.
50. Abram Fowler.
51. Reuben Giles.
52. Samuel Gilman.
53. David Henderson.
54. Wm. S. Haniford.
55. John Hunkins.
56. Robert Hunkins.
57. Abraham Hunt.
58. Kelly Lakeman.
59. David Lane.
60. Thomas Lane.
61. John Leavitt.
62. Joseph Leavitt.
63. Charles Lougee.
64. John Morrison.
65. Joseph Philbrick, 3d.
66. Joseph Philbrick, Jr.
67. Nathan Philbrick.
68. Richard Prescott.
69. Nathaniel Robinson.
70. James Sanborn, 4th.
71. Jonathan Sanborn, 3d.
72. Jonathan Sanborn, 4th.
73. Josiah Sanborn.
74. Simeon Sanborn.
75. William Sanborn.
76. John Sawyer.
77. Joseph Shute.
78. Levi Tilton.
79. Reuben Whicher.

Capt. Hayes's artillery company.

A few days later (Oct. 16) the following thirteen Sanbornton men enlisted as privates for sixty days in the artillery company of Capt. Reuben Hayes of New Durham, for Col. Long's first battalion, stationed at Fort Washington for the defence of Portsmouth: —

80. Jona. Soames.
81. Nathan T. Moore.
82. Jona. Bailey.
83. James P. Tilton.
84. John Blake.
85. William Chase (discharged Nov. 3, 1814).
86. Nathan Huse.
87. Levi Conner.
88. Henry Sanborn.
89. William Durgin.
90. William Hayes, Jr.
91. Moses Rollins.
92. Walker Buzzell.

From private sources and the genealogical sketches of Vol. II., we are enabled to add the following to our list of soldiers in this war: —

93. Jeremiah Burleigh. (See Vol. II. p. 69 [147].)

Soldier life at Fort Constitution.

94. Jonathan Cate is known to have served as first lieutenant under Capt. Bradley of Concord (or Capt. Converse of Amherst); and he used graphically to describe to his children, around their ample hearth-stone, his life and experience at "Fort Constitution," near Portsmouth, where "companies of volunteers were consolidated with the regular troops." The garrison-house was of brick, close by the sea, with well-furnished kitchen, dining-room, sitting-rooms, chambers, etc., — very unlike the appliances of '76! The men (officers) did their own cooking, and besides their rations of bread and beef, were accustomed

to indulge in "the abundance of the seas, and of treasures hid in the sand," — lobsters, whitefish, rock-cod, mackerel, etc., — which their pages (privates) were very ready to bring them from the rocks, caught with hook and line, for a mere trifle; so that their living cost them no more than 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. A round tower was built and dedicated while Lieut. Cate was there, with "a gun in each upper story, and a strong magazine beneath, for provision and ammunition enough to stand a long siege."

95. Joseph Clark; d. while in service, at Boston, 1815. (See Vol. II. p. 132 [43].)

96. David Clark; d. in the service, in Ohio, 1814. (See Vol. II. p. 132 [45].)

97. John Critchett; killed on board the "Chesapeake," 1813. (See Vol. II. p. 189 [5].)

98. James Hersey; d. of gun-shot wound, in Northern New York, November, 1813. (See Vol. II. p. 340 [26].)

99. Robert S. Hoyt; drafted, and probably served. (See Vol. II. p. 363 [97].)

100. Zebulon S. Johnson. (See Vol. II. p. 404 [36].)

101. Dudley Pottle. (See Vol. II. p. 585 [6].)

102. George W. Prescott. (See Vol. II. p. 595 [128].)

103. John L. Sanborn; d. on board a prison ship, 1813. (See Vol. II. p. 632 [149].)

104. James Silver; d. in Northern New York. (See Vol. II. p. 711 [5].)

105. Israel Tilton. (See Vol. II. p. 796 [21].)

106. Richard Wallis; d. in Sanbornton, 1814. (See Vol. II. p. 822 [11].)

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AFTER THE WAR OF 1812-1815. — WAR OF THE REBELLION.

"Glory, glory, glory
To those who have greatly suffered and done!
Never name in story
Was greater than that which ye shall have won.

"Bind, bind every brow
With crownals of violet, ivy, and pine;
Hide the blood stains now
With hues which sweet nature has made divine." — SHELLEY.

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, . . . bearing for its motto, . . . that other sentiment dear to every true American heart, — Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" — DANIEL WEBSTER.

ACCORDING to the revised militia law of New Hampshire, there were, after the war of 1812, three "Divisions" in the State, each subdivided into two brigades, and in all about forty regiments. The regiment including Sanbornton was the "Twenty-ninth," Second Brigade of the Second Division. This regiment, as in the former arrangement, embraced also the towns of Meredith and New Hampton, — or what are now five towns, Laconia and Tilton being added. Muster parades in this town, besides those previously named, were also established below the Bay meeting-house (on the well-known "Brown Field," near the Bay shore), and at the Bridge, on the "Academy Hill." At the latter, Gov. Hubbard reviewed the troops in 1842. The musters of the several regiments were held each year, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. The Twenty-ninth Regiment was acknowledged to be one of the best in the State. Inspector Stevens said to Col. Moore, in 1842, "It is the best regiment that I have inspected in this division, and I shall so report it."

Twenty-ninth Regiment of the revised N. H. Militia.

The companies of Sanbornton always ranked high among the others.

At least three sections of the town furnished one company of infantry each; viz., the Bay, the Bridge, and the northwest portion of the town. This last was at one time regarded the best, and was familiarly styled the "Aunt Hannah Company," because commanded by so many of the sons of Mrs. Hannah Piper, — Stephen, Christopher, Daniel, Josiah, etc., — though the officers and soldiers of this company were also gathered as far south as Calef Hill. Their uniform was neat and imposing, and their guns, which afterwards reverted to the State, were always kept in fine order by a man employed for that purpose, who spent much time upon them during the year. There was also at the Square a large, well-disciplined company of artillery, — hence the traditional "gun-house" at northeast corner of Centre Cemetery, now back of the Town House, — and a considerable portion of the one cavalry company of the regiment was made up in Sanbornton, besides one company of "light infantry," called the "Phalanx," which was splendidly uniformed, and in which the Square and the Bridge had about an equal interest.

Sanbornton companies.

The staff officers of the regiment in 1842 and 1843 were mostly resident at Sanbornton Bridge, the roll being as follows: —

Staff officers of 1842.

Matthias Merrill Moore, *Colonel.*
Ezekiel Adams (afterwards Rev.), *Adjutant.*
Eliphalet Glidden (hotel keeper), *Quartermaster.*
Jeremiah L. Hayes, *Assistant* or *Second Quartermaster.*
Rev. Reuben Dearborn (Methodist clergyman), *Chaplain.*
Joseph Knowles, M. D., of Laconia, *Surgeon.*

To those of us who were boys one third or one half a century ago, the glory of the old-fashioned May "trainings" and "militia musters" need hardly be described. Within the bounds of each regiment its "muster" constituted the grand autumnal holiday! "We boys" would find it in anticipation our greatest theme for plans and conversation for days and weeks beforehand. Long before light, on "muster day," we would start for the town, — if out of town, — so as to be present at the early morning parade, which usually took place in the open square or principal street of the neighboring village. The parade ground proper or "muster-field" would be lined with pedlers' carts and venders of all wares, with the unfailing gingerbread stand, which every small boy with his "fourpence ha'penny" (six and one fourth cents) was ready to patronize; as also the travelling showmen, the imported blacklegs, and the liberal dealers in "good New England rum"! The companies of the regiment, drawn up in dignified line opposite their several camps, would wait the slow movements of the inspector-general and his aids, vigorously shak

The old militia musters.

ing each musket with ramrod inside, snapping each flint lock, and scrutinizing each knapsack, down to the cartridge-box, priming wire, and brush; followed by the grand march around the field to the music of fife and drum, or of more stately brass bands, before the State authorities and staff officers; and after dinner the "sham fight," which brought terror to the youngsters! These are some of the general features of the "militia muster," of which the coming generation will know nothing from experience; to say nothing of those scenes of special interest and excitement which too often gave evidence of human frailty and depravity, or were caused towards the close of the day by the excessive use of strong drink.

Raid on the gamblers.

Among these unusual occurrences was the famous "raid on the gamblers," at the muster of 1838, which was held on Capt. (afterwards Col.) Daniel Sanborn's field. Some fifteen or sixteen notorious blacklegs from Boston had made their appearance, following the musters of that year. They had their "tables" just outside the field, over the wall of the pasture, east. Capt. Matthias M. Moore, then commanding the Bridge Infantry Company, was detailed by the field officers to drive them from the ground at the point of the bayonet, as they had now collected a crowd of spectators and "victims" around them, which amounted to some two hundred in number. The "order" was, "Charge high; and don't hurt a man unless he insults you." Capt. Moore made two advances upon them, — *i. e.*, he passed over the ground twice with his men, — but succeeded in completely breaking them up; so that his soldiers returned to the field victorious, and one of them carrying the dice-board of the hardest customer stuck through with his bayonet! *

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* We add a more full and graphic account of this affair from the pen of Cyrus Keniston, Esq., of Plymouth, in the *Grafton County Democrat* of July 30, 1881, under the caption, —

"Recollection of an Old-Time Muster.

"In the autumn of 1838, while a student at New Hampton Institution, I went to the annual muster of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New Hampshire State Militia, at Sanbornton Square, a distance of ten miles, walking down in the morning and back at night. The morning was rainy; but during the forenoon the rain ceased, and the afternoon was unusually favorable for military display. The muster field was situated on high ground in the rear and southeast of the academy, church, and town house, — a rectangular walled field, with an unobstructed view of the most charming landscapes on all sides except the north, where the view was cut off by the old meeting-house hill, distant about a quarter of a mile, and perhaps a hundred feet higher than the muster field. The regiment had the customary inspection and review, and the spectators enjoyed themselves much as usual at musters. There was the usual number of pedlers, and hucksters of all kinds of muster merchandise; but the great event of the day was the successful charge of Capt. Moore's company upon the

"Expenses for training" are sometimes found on the auditors' reports, and in 1826 were noted at $62.99. The last "militia muster" was held, it is believed, in 1847; and though the so-called "officers' drills" continued for two or three years, yet ten years later, when the "War of the Rebellion" was sprung upon the nation, New Hampshire was found without a citizen soldiery.

Decline of the military spirit.

The first town action in reference to this last war was Nov. 2, 1861, when, at special meeting, voted to adopted the Act of the Legislature authorizing towns and cities to aid the dependent wives and children (under sixteen years of age) of any inhabitants of the town who are enlisted as volunteers, or enrolled militia in the service of the United States, and to authorize the selectmen to borrow the necessary sums of money for that purpose.

First town action for the war of 1861.

Aug. 9, 1862, at special meeting, "to see what action the town will take in regard to furnishing her quota of the volunteers called for by the President of the United States," and "what bounty the town will pay each volunteer over and above what the United States and the State of New Hampshire now offer to pay them," etc., a committee of one from each school district was appointed to recommend appropriate action; and it was accordingly voted, —

First, "That each and every inhabitant of this town be constituted a committee to put forth all effort in his power to secure the number of volunteers required as the quota of the town, both as three years' and as nine months' vol-

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gamblers. The owner, when he let the field for the muster, bargained with the commander of the regiment that he would not allow gambling. Now it happened that in the latter part of the afternoon the gamblers located themselves on the southeast side of the field, in rear of the left of the regiment, and were plying their vocation, surrounded by a crowd of spectators possibly more numerous than gathered about the pedlers on the west side of the field. The colonel was notified, and he sent an officer to order the gamblers to leave, which they did by jumping over the east wall, and commenced their operations in an angle of the next field formed by a wall extending east from the muster-field wall. This field belonged to the same owner, and he called upon the colonel to drive the gamblers from this field also. The colonel sent an officer, who took the Winnipiseogee Guards, Capt. Lyman B. Fellows, a small uniformed rifle company from Meredith Bridge, now Laconia; but the gamblers and the large crowd surrounding them held their ground, and the officer went to the muster field for re-enforcements, and soon returned with the First Company of Infantry (Sanbornton company), commanded by Capt. Matthias M. Moore, afterwards colonel of the regiment. This company, being armed and equipped as the law directed, formed in double rank, filed through a gap in the wall and halted outside of the crowd surrounding the gamblers, faced to the left, and were ordered to charge bayonets. The company moved slowly, but in an unbroken line, against the gamblers, and upset their table, scattering the coin that was upon it. The leader of the gamblers sat in his chair and watched the bayonets until within a few feet, when he disappeared from sight and the crowd fled, leaving Capt. Moore's company masters of the field, and the gamblers utterly routed."

unteers." *Second*, "That the sum of $300 be paid by the selectmen, or a special committee, to each three years' volunteer, on his being mustered into the service of the United States, as also the same to each of those who have previously enlisted in the Ninth Regiment; and that $200 be paid to each nine months' volunteer, both alike being 'inhabitants' of the town." Also, *third*, "that the selectmen be authorized to hire money on the credit of the town to pay said bounties."

Efforts to secure enlistments.

Chose, in addition, six men, two from each division of the town, to "procure enlistments" and receive a proper consideration for their services, — "Lower Division," R. G. L. Bartlett and Warren H. Smith; "West Division," David Shaw and Robinson C. Rollins; "East Division," Thomas W. Perkins and Stephen C. Robinson. The above action was virtually confirmed at a special town meeting, Sept. 22, 1862, especially for those enlisted "under the call for 300,000 nine months' drafted men."

In 1863 three special meetings were called. At the first and second, in September and November, nothing was accomplished. At the third, Dec. 10, at the suggestion of special committees, it was voted, first, that the selectmen take immediate measures to fill our quota by offering such bounty as they consider necessary to raise the volunteers, advancing the amount of the bounties and paying such further sums as may be necessary to each, not exceeding $300, besides the amount of the State and national bounties; and that they be authorized to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not exceeding $18,000 for this purpose. Secondly, that the town pay to those who have been or may be drafted under the present enrolment, and have or may furnish substitutes, — to the man or his substitute, — the sum of $275,

Liberal bounties proposed.

and to those who have paid $300 commutation, the sum of $175; and that a sum of money not to exceed $4,000 be borrowed to carry this article into effect.

March, 1864, "Voted that three men who enlisted for three years and received only $200 be paid their full bounty." June 25, 1864, voted that the selectmen hire, on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the purpose of procuring volunteers or substitutes, to be credited to the town's quota on any future call. Aug. 30, voted that the selectmen be instructed to pay $100 for one year's men, $200 for two years' men, $300 for three years' men, and the same proportion for any other term of service, to volunteers and substitutes who shall be mustered into the United States service; also to pay drafted men the highest bounty required by law, on being mustered in. After much discussion upon the importance of getting the enrolment at Portsmouth corrected by the personal attendance of those claiming exemption on account of physical disability, it was voted

"that the selectmen detail six men to notify the invalids and see that they get out and go to Portsmouth, on expense of the town, to be examined by the surgeon." (Several enrolled men actually went.) Dec. 15, the action of the town was that all who wish to furnish individual substitutes can do so by paying what they cost more than volunteers, the town advancing to them the cost of a volunteer; also to pay $300 to all those that have furnished substitutes and have taken a State note, not having received the same from the town before, and $600 to all those who have not taken a State note, the town taking the responsibility of said note. Also voted that the selectmen borrow, on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding $30,000 to put in volunteers and substitutes, and elected Robinson C. Rollins agent to procure such (volunteers and substitutes), "not to exceed fifty men, above all former calls, to be furnished at the best advantage."

Vote of town with reference to substitutes.

There are enough now upon the stage to interpret the above action of the town; and merely remarking that as a whole it seems creditable and not unworthy the patriotic spirit of the fathers in 1776 and 1814, we will now add the lists of soldiers furnished by Sanbornton, according to the Adjutant-General's published "Reports," with brief remarks after each name, as are therein given, and only such: —

SANBORNTON SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF REBELLION, — 1861-1865.

(Chronologically arranged by Years.)

The Three Years' Men of 1861.

In N. H. Fourth Regiment; enlisted Sept. 18–20, 1861, for three years: —

1. Charles K. Buswell; private, Co. D; discharged for disability, Dec. 31, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 79-20.)*
2. Charles C. Clark; corporal, Co. D; discharged for disability, Dec. 5, 1861; re-enlisted, Fifteenth Regiment, corporal, Co. H, Oct. 11, 1862.
3. Andrew B. Cutler; private, Co. D; re-enlisted veteran, Co. D, Jan. 1, 1864; captured at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 206-2.)
4. Charles H. Dearborn; private, Co. D; died of disease, at Hilton Head, S. C., July 20, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 223-45.)
5. Albert L. Fitzgerald; private, Co. D; promoted to corporal; then to first lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1863; discharged for disability. (See Vol. II. p. 223-44.)

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* Incidental allusions to the war service of a portion of the men on the following lists are found in the Genealogies of Vol. II., to which references are thus made, the number following the short dash being the consecutive number on the given page under which the name appears.

6. Benjamin T. Hannaford; private, Co. D; resided in Northfield, but re-enlisted for Sanbornton Dec. 26, 1863.

7. Abner L. Knowlton; corporal, Co. D; promoted to first sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant, Co. H, Nov. 9, 1864; commissioned captain, Co. H, Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

8. Horace B. Morrison; private, Co. D; promoted to sergeant; mustered out Sept. 27, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 508–166, 1.)

9. John W. Sanborn; private, Co. D; promoted to corporal; mustered out Sept. 27, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 654–365, 3.)

10. Winthrop H. Smith; private, Co. D; discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861. (See Vol. II. p. 723–72, 4.)

11. Charles W. Tilton; second lieutenant, Co. K; resigned Jan. 16, 1862; re-enlisted, Ninth Regiment, first lieutenant, Co. C, Aug. 10, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 803–81.)

In N. H. Sixth Regiment; enlisted Nov. 30, 1861, for three years: —

12. Elijah Hastings; private, Co. I; promoted to corporal; discharged, at Washington, D. C., for disability, Nov. 27, 1862.

13. Charles Jaques; private, Co. I; discharged for disability, at Newbern, N. C., June 24, 1862.

14. James E. Sanborn; private, Co. I; re-enlisted as veteran for three years, Dec. 19, 1863; wounded May 12 and June 5, 1864; promoted to sergeant; and to first sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

In N. H. Eighth Regiment; enlisted Dec. 20–31, 1861, for three years: —

15. George A. Flanders; captain, Co. F; wounded May 27, 1863; promoted to lieutenant-colonel Dec. 16, 1863; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

16. Joseph W. Blake; private, Co. F; discharged for disability, July 3, 1862.

17. Elijah P. Burns; private, Co. F; promoted to corporal Dec. 1, 1863; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

18. Benaiah S. Cawley; private, Co. G; promoted to corporal Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to Co. B, Veteran Battalion Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 95–83, 2.)

19. Amos K. Copp; private, Co. D; promoted to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 187–67.)

20. Aaron B. Fellows; private, Co. F; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May, 1864.

21. Samuel C. Fifield; private, Co. F; discharged for disability, March 27, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 277–17, 1.)

22. George H. Flagg; corporal, Co. D; promoted to sergeant Jan. 10, 1863; discharged for disability, at New Orleans, La., April 22, 1864.

23. Ephraim L. Frost; private, Co. F; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 521–305, 3.)

24. Josiah C. Gilman; corporal, Co. F; promoted to sergeant Jan. 5, 1863; re-enlisted same as [18]; wounded April 8, 1864; died of disease, Oct. 14, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 311–80.)

25. Nathan P. Hancock; private, Co. F; discharged for disability, April, 1864.

26. William F. Hannaford; private, Co. F; re-enlisted same as [18]; promoted to corporal Feb. 14, 1864; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; to first sergeant November, 1864; not officially accounted for.

27. William Herrick; private, Co. D; re-enlisted same as [18]; transferred to Co. A, Veteran Battalion Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865.

28. Leonard Huse; private, Co. F; died of disease, at Brashear City, La., May 31, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 389-57, 5.)

29. William S. Huse; private, Co. F; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 389-57, 4.)

30. John B. Lamprey; private, Co. D; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred as [27]; discharged for disability, at Concord, June 2, 1865.

31. Spencer Lane; corporal, Co. D; promoted to sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted as [18]; promoted to sergeant-major, Nov. 13, 1864; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 446-144, 1.)

32. Ezra E. Morrill; private, Co. D; promoted to corporal; re-enlisted as [18]; transferred as [27]; promoted to sergeant Aug. 21, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 153-35, 3.)

33. Hanan Piper; private, Co. D; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

34. Joseph P. Sanborn; private, Co. F; discharged for disability, March 27, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 654-365, 2.)

35. Joseph Wallis; first sergeant, Co. F; promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 3, 1863; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 826-70.)

36. George R. Whicher; private, Co. F.

In N. H. Battalion, First N. E. Cavalry; mustered in Oct. 24 and Dec. 17, 1861: —

37. Hosea Q. Mason; Troop B; promoted to sergeant Dec. 30, 1861; discharged for disability, at Concord, May 11, 1862.

38. Samuel W. Leighton; Troop I; promoted to corporal July 13, 1862; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 17, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 462-7.)

39. John W. Swain; Troop K; discharged for disability, Feb. 4, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 22-21, 1.)

In Second U. S. Sharp-shooters: —

40. David C. Wyatt; first enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; re-enlisted veteran, Jan. 4, 1864; promoted to sergeant March 1, 1864; wounded severely Aug. 15, 1864; transferred to 5th N. H. Vols. Jan. 30, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 868-25.) (Was the earliest enlisted Sanbornton man, according to Adjutant-General's report.)

The Three Years' Men of 1862.

In N. H. Battalion, First N. E. Cavalry (added); enlisted Jan. 21, 1862: —

41. Byron L. Carr; Troop M; re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864.

42. Clarence B. Sanborn; Troop M. (See Vol. II. p. 668-480, 3.)

43. Otis C. Wyatt; lieutenant; promoted to captain of Troop B, March 31, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 868-22.)

In N. H. Ninth Regiment; mustered in July 17 (Aug. 13 and 15), 1862, for three years: —

44. Aaron Chase; private, Co. C; transferred to brigade band, Oct. 1, 1862.

45. Charles H. Chase (Aug. 15); private, Co. C.

46. Samuel R. Eastman; corporal, Co. C.

47. John F. Evans; private, Co. C; promoted to corporal; captured July 30, 1864; died of disease, at Darwell, Va., Jan. 15, 1865.

48. Levi W. Hill; wagoner, Co. C; discharged for disability, Dec. 1, 1862.

49. Paul B. Johnson; private, Co. C; discharged for disability, at Concord, Dec. 23, 1863.

50. Horace B. Page (Aug. 13); transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

51. Samuel D. Pearson; private, Co. C; died of starvation, at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 9, 1864.

In N. H. Twelfth Regiment, Co. D, and "mustered in Sept. 5, 1862" (unless otherwise designated): —

52. J. Ware Butterfield; captain; honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1862.

53. John M. Bickford; corporal; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865.

54. Benjamin E. Blackstone; private; discharged by order, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

55. Henry C. Buzzell; private; promoted to corporal, Nov. 6, 1863; sergeant, May 1, 1864; wounded severely June 3, 1864; died of wounds, at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 78-14.)

56. James T. Calley; private; died of disease, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 13, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 89-27, 3.)

57. Charles A. Cate; private, Co. H, Sept. 9; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 108-71.)

58. Augustus L. Chapman; private, Sept. 9; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 113-19, 1.)

59. Smith Chapman; private. (See Vol. II. p. 114-36.)

60. Leonard Conant; wagoner; mustered out June 18, 1865.

61. John G. Donivan; private; wounded May 3, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 229-10.)

62. Cyrus P. Dow; private, Co. H, Sept. 9; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 774-10, 1.)

63. Charles W. Drown; private; promoted to corporal, Feb. 6, 1864; to sergeant, May 1, 1864; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; discharged by order, at New York, N. Y., May 19, 1865.

64. Charles E. Edgerly; private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged for disability, at Concord, Oct. 14, 1863.

65. Charles H. Foss; private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; mustered out July 4, 1865.

66. Andrew P. Gilman; private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged for disability, at Concord, Oct. 17, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 308-43.)

67. George B. Gilman; private.

68. MOSES B. GILMAN; private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; mustered out July 6, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 310-72.)

69. WARD E. GILMAN; private; wounded May 3, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

70. DOW B. GRIFFIN; private; mustered out June 21, 1865.

71. GEORGE W. HALL; first sergeant; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant, Jan. 4, 1864; to first lieutenant, July 20, 1864; commissioned captain, Jan. 10, 1865 (declined); mustered out June 21, 1865.

72. ARTHUR L. HANNAFORD; private, Sept. 9; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

73. CLARK V. HINES; private, Co. E; mustered out June 21, 1865.

74. JAMES M. HODGDON; private, Co. E; mustered out June 21, 1865.

75. JOHN G. HODGE; private; promoted to corporal; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 355-3.)

76. ALANSON P. HOWE; private. (See Vol. II. p. 357-2.)

77. PRESCOTT Y. HOWLAND; corporal; discharged for disability, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 49-35.)

78. JOHN JONES; private; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out Aug. 14, 1864.

79. JOSIAH JONES; private; discharged for disability, at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, 1863.

80. ASA KENISTON; private, Sept. 9; discharged by order, at Falmouth, Va., March 19, 1863.

81. ARTHUR L. KIMBALL; private; mustered out June 21, 1865.

82. FRANK KNOWLTON; private; promoted to corporal, March 17, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 425-5.)

83. JONATHAN E. LEAVITT; private; died of wounds, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 651-343, 3.)

84. WESLEY LEIGHTON; private, Co. H, Sept. 9; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 462-9.)

85. WILLIAM S. MARTIN; private; wounded May 3, 1863; died of wounds, at Potomac Creek, June 2, 1863.

86. JOHN MOORES; private; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to corporal, April 19, 1864; to sergeant, Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

87. BRADBURY M. MORRILL; second lieutenant, Sept. 8; promoted to first lieutenant Co. E, Nov. 18, 1862; honorably discharged Nov. 11, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 492-38.)

88. FREDERICK F. OSGOOD; private. (See Vol. II. p. 539-29.)

89. ALFRED V. PERRY; private; mustered out June 21, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 357-11.)

90. HIRAM C. PHILBRICK; private, Sept. 13; promoted to corporal, May 9, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

91. LEAVITT S. ROBERTS; corporal; promoted to sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps, Dec. 1, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 599-3, 2.)

92. WILLIAM E. ROBERTS; private, Sept. 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 2, 1865; mustered out July 25, 1865.

93. IRA ROBINSON; private; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps, Feb. 23, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 608-102.)

94. WILLIAM M. ROBINSON; private, Sept. 2, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

95. LEANDER S. ROWE; private, Sept. 9; discharged by order, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 871-6.)

96. Benjamin F. Sanborn; private; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 656-374, 4.)

97. Freedom Sanborn; private, Co. H; discharged for disability, at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 1, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 653-355, 1.)

98. Oscar P. Sanborn; private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged by order, at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 15, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 657-384, 2.)

99. Theodore Sanborn; private; died of disease, at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 28, 1865.

100. William H. Sanborn; corporal; wounded June 3, 1864; promoted to sergeant, Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

101. Andrew J. Small; private; missing at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; gained from missing; wounded slightly May 14, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

102. George H. Smith; private, Co. G, Sept. 9; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 723-72, 6.)

103. George W. Swain; private; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. (See Vol. II p. 22-21, 2.)

104. Samuel B. Swain; sergeant; promoted to first sergeant, May 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 308-34.)

105. LaFayette W. Tilton; private; transferred to Invalid Corps, Feb. 23, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 798-48.)

106. Isaac B. Virgin; private; discharged by order, at Washington, Jan. 3, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 820-62.)

107. Albert P. Wadleigh; private; died of disease, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 820-64.)

108. Orrin W. Wallace; private; discharged by order, at Falmouth, Va., March 21, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 825-58.)

109. Benjamin W. Weeks; private; died Nov. 26, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 840-112.)

The battle of Chancellorsville.

(It appears from the above record that "May 3, 1863," was the severest day of the whole war for the "Sanbornton boys," no less than thirteen of their number being on that day wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, and six killed or fatally wounded.)

In N. H. Fifteenth Regiment (nine months' men), Co. H, mustered in Oct. 11, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 13, 1863 (unless otherwise designated): —

110. Jacob P. B. Sanborn; captain; commissioned Nov. 3, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 662-423.)

111. Bracket J. Baker; musician. (See Vol. II. p. 18-37.)

112. John D. Blake; corporal; sick at Sanbornton.* (See Vol. II. p. 231 21, 2.)

113. George F. Bowers; private; died of disease, at Carrollton, La., May 9, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 47-4.)

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* Sickness at home is referred to, in this and similar cases, after the full term of service had expired.

114. Horace A. Burley; private; died of disease, on board United States transport, July 30, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 70-160.)
115. Jason J. Burley; sergeant. (See Vol. II. p. 68-137.)
116. Charles W. Buzzell; private. (See Vol. II. p. 78-12.)
117. Irving W. Coombs; private.
118. John C. Coombs; corporal.
119. George Dawson; private. (See Vol. II. p. 78-13.)
120. Thomas W. Donald; private.
121. Moses E. Eastman; private; died of disease on board U. S. transport, July 27, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 712-23, 2.)
122. Daniel S. Gilman; private. (See Vol. II. p. 313-116.)
123. John Hicks; private.
124. Samuel H. Jacobs; private; sick at Sanbornton. (See Vol. II. p. 393-9.)
125. John Perkins; private, Oct. 31, 1862. (See Vol. II. p. 551-21.)
126. Daniel M. Philbrook; private, Oct. 31, 1862.
127. Thomas Philbrook; private.
128. William H. Philbrook; sergeant.
129. John Runnels; private.
130. Adoniram T. Sanborn; musician.
131. Charles H. Sanborn; private; died of disease, at Carrollton, La., May 25, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 678-586, 1.)
132. Harlan P. Sanborn; private; sick at Sanbornton. (See Vol. II. p. 662-425, 1.)
133. John S. Sanborn; private. (See Vol. II. p. 656-384.)
134. John Y. Sanborn; private.
135. John B. Shute; private; died of disease, at Carrollton, La., Feb. 13, 1863. (See Vol. II. p. 710-45.)
136. Horace P. Swain; private.
137. Samuel T. Swain; private; sick at Sanbornton.
138. James S. Walker; private.

In N. H. Sixteenth Regiment (nine-months' men) : —

139. James Pike; colonel; commissioned Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out Aug. 20, 1863.

In First Regiment Heavy Artillery : —

140. Oliver D. Philbrook; sergeant, Co. M; enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865; was also previously enlisted. (See Vol. II. p. 568-162.)

Recruits in the various Regiments.

The following are all headed "recruits," yet accredited to the town of Sanbornton. A few only resided in town. Many of them were foreigners, as shown by their names; quite a number unsoldierly in their conduct, as the word "deserted" appears after their names. It is needless here to specify such; but we give the names of all in full, with other notes, continuing to number them from the preceding. The patriotism of the town will thus be correctly measured, as these men

were either hired by the town authorities on "draft," or put into the service by individual citizens as their "substitutes." The names are entered in the order of the State regiments.

N. H. Second Regiment: —

141. Henry Harris; mustered in Dec. 6, 1864; not officially accounted for.

N. H. Third Regiment: —

142. Charles Everhard; Co. F; mustered in Dec. 14, 1864; out July 29, 1865.

143. George Roberts; Co. K; Dec. 23, 1864, to June 15, 1865.

N. H. Fourth Regiment. Enlisted "for three years," between Dec. 20 and 28, 1864, except with three of the nine men as below: —

144. Thomas Atkinson; Co. E.

145. John Bantist; Co. I.

146. John Carroll; Co. I.

147. Charles Harrison; enlisted volunteer, Sept. 17, 1862; not officially accounted for.

148. Peter Kelley; Co. I; mustered in Sept. 29, 1863; captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; released Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 4, 1865.

149. Henry McCormick; Co. F; not officially accounted for.

150. John McDonreld; Co. F; shot by provost guard March 14, 1865.

151. William Price; not officially accounted for.

152. William L. Velpman; Co. I; enlisted Oct. 6, 1863; mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

N. H. Fifth Regiment: —

153. John Lynch; Co. F; mustered in Aug. 29, 1864.

N. H. Sixth Regiment (mostly enlisted for three years, between Dec. 28, 1863, and Jan. 5, 1864): —

154. Charles Burns; Co. C.

155. O. H. Dorn; Co. H.

156. William N. Duesbury; Co. I; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

157. James Dunn.

158. Julius Frank; Co. B.

159. Anthony Hagerty; Co. D; mustered in Aug. 26, 1864; first in the Ninth Regiment; absent, prisoner of war, July 17, 1865.

160. John Harbeck; Co. H.

161. Obed Harris; Co. I; first in the Eleventh Regiment; absent, sick, since Dec. 29, 1863; no discharge furnished.

162. Antoine Hernandes; Co. H.

163. Lawrence Laughlin; Co. A; transferred to Department of the Northwest, Oct. 10, 1864.

164. James McCormick; Co. B; mustered out July 17, 1865.

165. James McGrough.

166. John W. Medford; Co. D.

167. Joseph Rivers; Co. I.

168. Charles F. Rogers; Co. I; killed in action, June 3, 1864.
169. Robert Sanders; Co. B.
170. Fred. Smith; Co. H; absent, sick, July 17, 1865.
171. Thomas Sullivan; Co. F.
172. William Werner.
173. John W. Williams; Co. I; wounded May 12, 1864; since absent, sick.

N. H. Seventh Regiment: —

174. Frederick Bolte; Co. H; mustered in Sept. 29, 1863; out July 20, 1863.
175. Michael Hayes; Co. H; mustered in Nov. 29, 1864.
176. Charles Meier; mustered in Jan. 13, 1865.
177. Charles B. Silver; Co. G; mustered in Sept. 29, 1863, for three years; mustered out July 20, 1865.

N. H. Eighth Regiment: —

178. Charles L. Arlin (formerly of Northfield); re-enlisted, Co. D, Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; promoted to corporal, Oct. 16, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865.
179. Luigi Brigolie; Co. B; enlisted Sept. 30, 1863.
180. Charles H. Hibbard; Co. D; mustered in Aug. 11, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865.
181. Charles W. Kimball (formerly of New Hampton); Co. F; re-enlisted, Co. D, Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865.
182. James Morrison; enlisted Aug. 17, 1864; not officially accounted for.
183. John Presby (formerly enlisted from Northfield); re-enlisted, sergeant, Co. D, Jan. 4, 1864; not officially accounted for.
184. George Slamer; enlisted, Co. D, Sept. 29, 1863.
185. Elbert G. Smith (formerly of New Hampton); Co. F; re-enlisted, Co. D, Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865; mustered out Oct. 28, 1865. (See Vol. II. p. 739-214.)
186. Roswell M. Wells (formerly of New Hampton); Co. F; re-enlisted Co. D, Jan. 4, 1864; died of accidental gunshot wound, Oct. 30, 1864.

N. H. Ninth Regiment: —

187. John Blake; mustered in Aug. 26, 1864.

N. H. Tenth Regiment: —

188. Alexander Anderson; private, Co. G; mustered in Feb. 10, 1864; transferred to Second N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865.
189. Octave Chapine; private, Co. F, Feb. 20, 1864; wounded severely May 12, 1864; transferred to Second N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865.
190. David Stone; private, Co. F; mustered in Feb. 10, 1864, and transferred to Second N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865.

N. H. Eleventh Regiment: —

191. Charles Brown; mustered in Dec. 29, 1863.
192. John Johnson; mustered in Dec. 29, 1863; Co. B; wounded slightly

May 16, 1864; severely July 30, 1864; died of disease, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864.

193. JOHN NELSON; mustered in Dec. 29, 1863; wounded severely May 12, 1864; discharged for disability, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1864.

194. GEORGE SCRIBNER; mustered in Dec. 29, 1863.

195. EDWARD WILLSON; mustered in Dec. 29, 1863.

N. H. Twelfth Regiment: —

196. JOHN N. COLBY; Co. D; enlisted March 30, 1864. (See Vol. II. p. 174-150, 1.)

197. THOMAS W. DONALD; private, Co. D; mustered in Oct. 21, 1863; transferred to Second N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865.

198. EDMUND GREENHALGH; musician, Co. D; mustered in Jan. 2, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 12, 1865; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.

First Regiment N. E. Cavalry; N. H. Battalion; Troop B; all enlisted March 29 or 30, 1864; all but two mustered out July 15, 1865: —

199. GEORGE W. CARLETON; absent, sick, since June 16, 1864; no discharge furnished.

200. GILBERT G. CHASE; missing June 29, 1864; gained from missing; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865.

201. PETER FARLEY.

202. CORNELIUS JENOTTE; missing at Lacy Springs, Va., Dec. 21, 1864; gained from missing; promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865.

203. JEREMIAH MANNING.

204. BENJAMIN F. MARSH.

205. JOHN NICHOLS.

206. ALVAH SMITH; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865.

207. CHARLES YORK; captured June 29, 1864; died of disease, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 14, 1864; grave No. 8,736.

Troop C; chiefly mustered in March 30 and 31, 1864, and out July 15, 1865: —

208. PAUL BERNARD; promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865.

209. JESSINO B. FAVOUR; died at Frederick City, Md., March 21, 1865.

210. CHARLES GILISS; promoted to troop quartermaster sergeant, July 1, 1865.

211. ALBERT HORNEY; appointed bugler.

212. JOHN LEE; mustered out June 5, 1865.

213. MATTHEW SULLIVAN; mustered in April 5, 1864; promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865.

Troop D: —

214. ROBERT B. FERRIS; enlisted July 28, 1864.

215. JOHN MURPHY; enlisted July 28, 1864.

216. WILLIAM NEWELL; enlisted Aug. 16, 1864.

217. GEORGE SAILOR; enlisted July 28, 1864.

218. GEORGE WILLIAMS; enlisted Aug. 5, 1864.

Troop E; all enlisted (mustered in) between June 8 and Aug. 17, 1864 (the major part July 16 and 21), and deserted in a body: —

219. William Anderson.
220. John Blair.
221. Edward Bradley.
222. John Brady.
223. John Brown.
224. John Cronan.
225. John Dailey.
226. George Duley.
227. John Farrell.
228. Henry Flarthey.
229. James Gilman.
230. George Hane.
231. James Hardgrove.
232. Thomas Jones.
233. Charles Kent.
234. William King.
235. James Markham.
236. Timothy McCarty.
237. Daniel Miller.
238. William Simpson.
239. Andrew Smith.
240. John Smith, 2d.
241. Albert Walsh.

Troop F (mustered in July 16, 1864; out July 15, 1865): —

242. James Benton.
243. James Fitzgerald.

Troop G: —

244. John Canning; mustered in July 29, 1864.
245. George Goodwin; mustered in July 21, 1864.

Troop I: —

246. William Anson; mustered in Aug. 13, 1864.
247. George Edward; mustered in Aug. 13, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
248. John G. Sanborn; mustered in Jan. 5, 1864 (was also previously enlisted). (See Vol. II. p. 681–615, 3.)

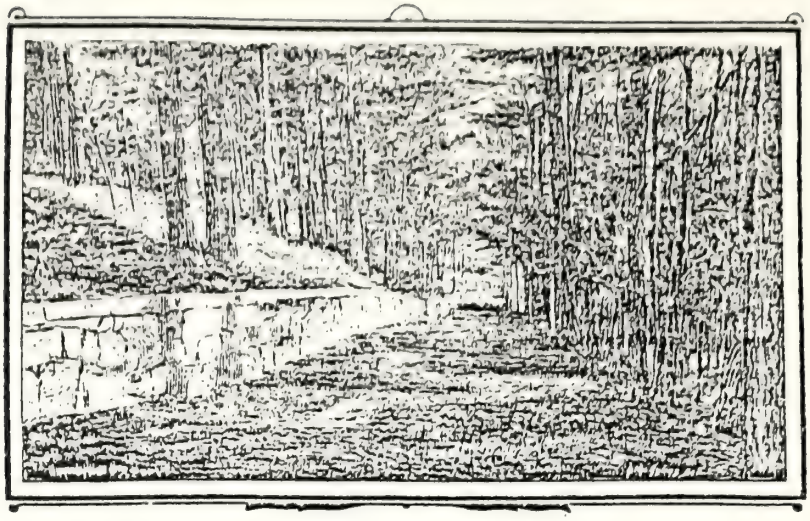
Veteran Reserve Corps: —

249. Westley Alexander; mustered in June 30, 1864.
250. William Bannister; mustered in July 28, 1864.
251. Pat. C. McQueeney; mustered in June 25, 1864.

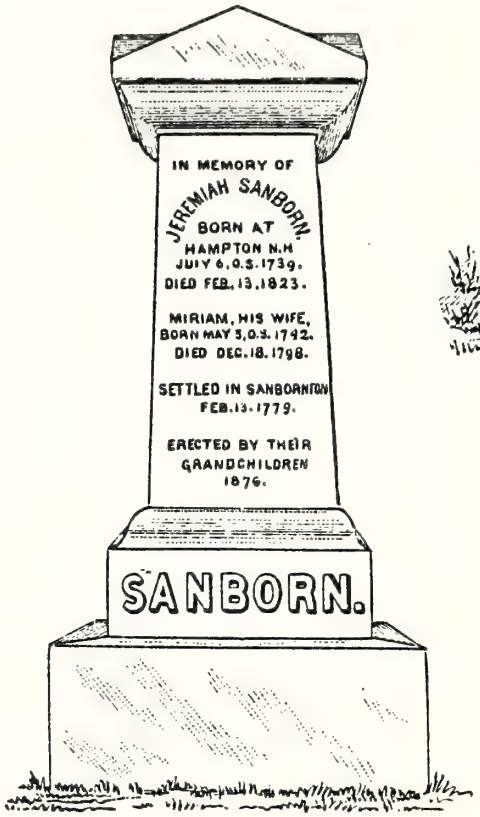
We supplement the above lists by the following fourteen names of individuals who are otherwise known (as indicated in their several records referred to in Vol. II.) to have served their country as Sanbornton men in the war of 1861–65. A few of these, though belonging to New Hampshire regiments, yet fail, by an oversight, to be noticed in the Adjutant-General's reports; others were enlisted in regiments out of the State; and others still served in some different army departments. References are made, as above, to the pages in Vol. II. where their army service is mentioned: —

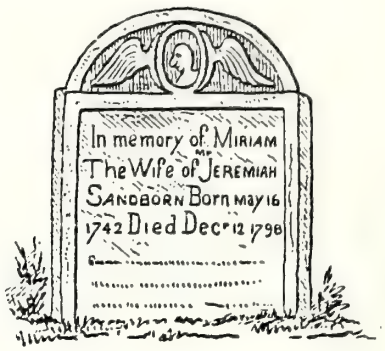
252. Amos D. Baker. (See Vol. II. p. 18–36.)
253. Sylvester Chapman. (See Vol. II. p. 114–36, 1.)
254. William O. Daniels. (See Vol. II. p. 214–12.)
255. Ebenezer C. Fifield. (See Vol. II. p. 278–25.)

256. George P. Howe. (See Vol. II. p. 357-7.)
257. John M. Howe. (See Vol. II. p. 357-4.)
258. Rufus Howe, Jr. (See Vol. II. p. 357-6.)
259. Sylvester D. Hunt. (See Vol. II. p. 78-16.)
260. Oliver P. Morrison. (See Vol. II. p. 527-356.)
261. Carleton Rollins. (See Vol. II. p. 83-43, 2.)
262. Josiah S. Swain. (See Vol. II. p. 746-40.)
263. Frederic P. Taylor. (See Vol. II. p. 764-171, 1.)
264. Albert K. Tilton. (See Vol. II. p. 804-90.)
265. Jeremiah C. Tilton. (See Vol. II. p. 802-76.)



Aiken Avenue. (Franklin.)









Inscriptions from Franklin Falls Cemetery. (See pp. 312 and 407.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

"Cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones." — Isaiah lxii. 10.

"Highways are a very good standard of civilization."

Sanborn ("History of New Hampshire").

The earliest allusion to anything resembling a highway which was customarily travelled over within the limits of Sanbornton is found in Rev. Grant Powers's "Historical Sketches of the Coös Country," p. 18, being taken from the "Journal" of Capt. Peter Powers of Hollis, who commanded an exploring party, consisting of thirty armed men, and was one of the first to penetrate the country described, in June and July, 1754. "Monday, June 17 [after spending the Sabbath at Contoocook or Boscawen]. This morning fair weather, and we fixed our packs and went and put them on board our canoes about nine of the clock; and some of the men went in the canoes, and the rest on the shore. And so we marched up the river Merrimack to the crotch or parting thereof, and then up the Pemigewasset about one mile and a half, and camped above the carrying place, which carrying place is about one hundred rods long; and the whole of this day's march is thirteen miles."

The "carrying place," from Capt. Peter Powers's Journal.

Upon the above record Hon. George W. Nesmith remarks: "This 'carrying place' will be recognized as located near where the present highway exists, which connects the ox-bow on the river Winnipiseogee with the Pemigewasset above the Falls in Franklin Village. The tradition is that it was used by the Indians for the transportation of their canoes long before the white men had occasion to adopt it as their own."

It was specified in the earliest grant of Sanbornton that —

"The lots be laid out in ranges, where the land will admit of it, and that land be left for high ways, four rods wide between the ranges, and two rods between the lots";

thus anticipating an advanced stage of improvement such as the necessities of the early settlements could not recognize. Hence the first practical movement for a road was more in the line of convenience, at

a regularly warned meeting of the proprietors, May 24, 1762, when Joseph Rollins was allowed the sum of £148, o. t., —

First road of the proprietors in 1762.

"To clear a sufficient bagege rode of five feet wide [substantially a path for pack horses] from Canterbury setelments to Winepesoco river, whear it was markt out by the survaier, and from thence, the nerest and best waye [independently of ranges and lots], to the center squair of the said township [Sanbornton], within one month of this date."

This is the first intimation of any road or bridle-path to or within the limits of the town. Over this the early settlers very generally came from the Canterbury fort, on the hill one mile west of the Centre Village of that town. It crossed the river at Sanbornton Bridge, — near the present tin shop, — then swift water and a ford; and the Gulf Brook just north of the present Gulf Bridge, though the Copps and Rowens had a branch path from the above, crossing the river at the Shallows, near the Plains.

The next year, April 21, in connection with action for the first mill, it was voted that "Dea. Fogg, Josiah Robinson, and William Chase be a Com. to clear a good bagege way five feet wide from Winepisoco river to the mill grant for £4 per day each." This path, if opened, probably went east of Tin Corner, following nearly the lot side lines, to the Thompson neighborhood, and thence, by the present old road, *via* Gale Hill and "New Boston" to the late Morrison Mills, in Franklin. The mill-site being so soon transferred to the Bridge, the path was probably disused. "£300 o. t." were also given, Nov. 20, 1763, "towards building a bridge over Winepesoco river in the most convenient place for the Town." This is supposed to have been the first bridge at Tilton, built of birch poles, over which most of the settlers afterwards passed, at the place of the ford above named. The Burley family are known to have crossed it with their horse in 1767 (see Genealogies, Vol. II. p. 59 [13]). The aid of Canterbury was sought and probably obtained in its erection. The next action of the proprietors was, in 1764, to the effect that "a good bagige way be cleared from the brige to Holderness way," at the committee's discretion.

Original bridge over the Winnipiscogee.

The next road of importance is first heard of at the meeting of Sept. 22, 1766, —

"Daniel Sanborn, Jun., Esq., being appointed to lock [look] out the rode and spot the same, and Abraham Perkins to clear said rode teen feet wide, fit for a cart or sled to pass in, — excepting bridges and cauces, — for which he shall have 23 pounds and teen shillings old tenner a mile."

Daniel Sanborn's "return" for this road was received the 17th of the next November; to wit, "that Perkins hath cleared the way

according to vote, in distance four miels and 100 and 3 rods." They then voted to Abraham Perkins, for clearing this way, "six pounds lafal money"; but whether as an equivalent for the sum previously mentioned, — the one being "old tenor" and the other "lawful money," — or as a bonus for the job, does not appear. This road is elsewhere designated as passing "throw the town from the head of the rode that is already cleared." We are hence to infer that the original "baggage-way" had been previously widened as far up as the Centre, though not noticed upon the proprietors' records; also, that the favorite way of moving into town on the part of the settlers had begun to be on ox-sleds in the winter!

Abraham Perkins's road-making.

One of the earliest votes after the incorporation of the town embodied this fundamental principle, which has ever since been acted upon in assessing highway taxes, — viz., "to clear and maintain y^e^ rodes in proportion to each man's rates." Two hundred dollars were raised for the highways in 1773 and 1775, which fell to $100 the two following years, and rose to $300 in 1778, "to be worked out at $1.00* per day"; and all, as in previous years, "by the last of October." In 1779 the style of computation changed, and "400 days' works" were voted, the selectmen to set the price of labor. 1780–84, "600 days' works," the latter year, "at 4 shillings p'r day"; and in 1783, with a fine of "50 per cent on all that is back" by Oct. 15, to be imposed on the surveyors! 1786, "1,000 days' work"! 1788, highway surveyors were empowered in the winter to call out all the men in their districts to break through the snow, and make the ways passable, in neglect of which duty each surveyor was to pay a fine "not exceeding $10* nor less than $5.00"! It was customary at this time to vote sums of money, or days' works at three shillings per day, to repair sections of the "main" and other roads "complained of"; as in 1790, "$50* worth of labor on main road above David Burley's" (north part of town), with Col. Josiah Sanborn to see the work done, "and that every man dooth a day's work for a day"!

Early highway taxes.

1791, "Voted one day's work on y^e^ single head, and all other estate in proportion, on y^e^ roads"; one and one half days' work, ditto, the following year. Special privileges granted, as in 1794, to "Mr. Dustin and the miller to work out their highway rates on his mill road." Extra appropriations began to be voted (1794, £40, and 1795, £30) "for the repair of public roads to be apportioned by the Select men," surveyors to see that the road

Special privileges and appropriations.

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* This modern way of writing "dollars" is not used in the original records of these years.

have full width, where the fence is built new, for the future. "One day's work, per head," again, 1796, "allowing 5 shillings per day wages till Aug. 1, and 3 shillings afterwards."

1801. "Two thirds of the highway tax to be laid out in June." and "one third by the last of September." Delinquent surveyors required to render a sufficient reason to the selectmen for the non-working of taxes, and to pay over the money not worked out; or, as in 1805, "to work it out at their own expense." 1807 and 1808, it seems to have been customary, when roads were petitioned for, to choose a committee to view the proposed route, estimate probable cost, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Delinquent surveyors.

The "indictment" of the principal road through the town in 1812 and 1813 occasioned considerable stir! Two or three special meetings were held. Road described as "leading from Satchel Clark's [Sanborn Road] to Jona. Calley's [Calley Pond]; and "from South end of turnpike to the river." Committee "to view it" appraised $1,200 for cost of repair. Finally, voted, that one surveyor (special) in each school district be appointed by the selectmen to lay out the labor, assigning as "wages for eight hours' labor of a man and yoke of oxen sixty-five cents, and that each surveyor provide one gill of rum per day per man, if the same can be procured, instead of labor from any man that is taxed"! In 1814, voted to repair other bad roads, "so as to prevent any cause of indictment"! Winter tax first voted in 1818, "half a day's work each ratable poll," etc., "to be worked in the summer following what is not needed the next winter."

Precautions against indictment.

In September, 1826, town authorized the selectmen to borrow, on its credit, $300 for the repair of bridges; this doubtless occasioned by the great August freshet of that year, — of the Willey house catastrophe! In 1833, raised $500 for the repair of roads and bridges. The number of highway surveyors still continued sixty, even after the southwest corner of the town had been set off to Franklin.

Robert Morse and wife, of Rumney, were injured by the falling of "Sanbornton Bridge," August, 1839. Town authorized the selectmen to settle with said Morse, but action was brought; and Sept. 10, 1840, an agent was appointed to defend the town or settle. The voted tax had been divided for different years, solely between "one" and "one and one half days on the poll." In 1826, "one day" (and selectmen to lay out not over $1,000 on repairs), which seems to have continued at least till 1843.

The falling of Sanbornton Bridge.

In connection with the catalogue of roads "returned," changed, etc., as given in Appendix D, we now propose to add some account of those bridges and roads (especially of those roads not returned by the select-

men), the building of which was attended with peculiar interest or excitement.

At the third annual town meeting, March 31, 1772, first mention is made of a "new bridge over Winipisoco river" (for bridge No. 1 see p. 194); and it was voted not to lay out a road to the same. This action, however, did not prove satisfactory; for a special meeting was held, July 30, to reconsider the above negative vote, at which voted "to lay out a rode through John Gale's land, from that already laid out to said land, to y^e^ new Bridge, as above." (See No. 19, in catalogue, Appendix D, to which the numbers throughout this chapter refer.) This bridge had at that time been thrown over a swift part of the river, — as the second in town over the same stream, — at the foot of the steep hill, a little southeast of the late Charles H. Clark's, in Franklin; the large stones now appearing, serving as piers.* It was thought to facilitate the entrance of settlers into the west part of the town, by the way of Canterbury; but it probably continued in use not more than twenty years, as April 5, 1790, a committee of three was chosen to meet with a committee from Northfield, "at y^e^ middle bridge, near Joseph Clark's, to consult the propriety of keeping or destroying the same," by which it would seem that the bridge was then much out of repair. At the same time, voted "to accept the lower bridge, by Sanborn's Mills," which then crossed the Winnipiseogee a few rods east of the present upper bridge, at Franklin Falls, having just been built, and rendering the second or "middle bridge" less essential. This third or "Sanborn's Bridge" was renewed on present site, with "stone butments," in 1822; but again carried off by the great "ice freshet" of Feb. 12, 1824, which the *New Hampshire Patriot* of that week represents as "carrying away two bridges near Smithville, on the Winnipiseogee River, and one at Sanbornton Bridge Village, together with dams and mills." The time of building the fourth bridge over the Winnipiseogee is indicated by the following vote: "March 27, 1792, to join Gilmanton in building a bridge over Gibson's Falls; that is, we will build y^e^ Western half" (with the selectmen a committee for so doing), thus originating the well-known title of "Union Bridge."

Second bridge over the Winnipiseogee.

Third and fourth bridges (Sanborn's and Union).

The first bridge over the Pemigewasset is believed to have been built in 1802, and called the "Republican Bridge," reflecting a chief phase in the political excitements of the time. This was at site of

* The building of the latest dam over the Winnipiseogee River, by the Paper Manufacturing Company, on this precise spot (1881), has of course obliterated all traces of this ancient road and bridge crossing.

the present covered bridge, between the two villages of Franklin. This bridge was chartered in 1800, the same year with the incorporation of the fourth New Hampshire turnpike, and is named in the Act as "a bridge at Webster's Falls." It was an old-fashioned "string bridge, with wooden piers, built on contract, by the Sanbornton brothers, William and John Durgin, at a cost of $2,200. The February freshet of 1824 swept this also away (see "Annals," Chap. XIV.); and a similar winter freshet, accompanied by "a tremendous gale and storm," Jan. 27, 1839, demolished its successor. The following summer (1839) the present covered bridge was erected at a cost of $7,000, and continued, like its predecessors, a "toll bridge," till 1855.

Republican and Federal Bridges.

But (returning to the time of the original building, 1802) the Federals were still in the ascendency in town; and so the compliment was returned the next year, 1803, by naming the fifth bridge over the Winnipiseogee, crossing just below the lowest dam in Franklin, the "Federal Bridge"! This bridge has had three sites, being rebuilt, by Sanbornton and Northfield, in 1819, on the abutments of the old dam; probably again on same site in 1824; and in 1833 a little higher up the river, at its present location. At what date the first, on site of the present upper bridge, at Tilton Village, was built, is uncertain. This was in lieu of the original bridge over the Winnipiseogee (see p. 194), which stood a little above. Its date may be referred to 1784, when it was voted (March 30) "to build or repair the upper bridge over Winnipisiokee river, if Northfield will join and do one half of the same." But as before hinted, it was carried away in February, 1824, — being then the only bridge at "Sanbornton Bridge Village," — and must soon after have been rebuilt; and after the "falling," in 1839, must have been thoroughly repaired, if not entirely renewed. The first erection of the bridge at Cross's Mills, in Franklin (Winnipiseogee River No. 6), probably corresponds with that of the first mill, in 1804.

The upper bridges at Tilton Village.

"March 17, 1807. Shaker Bridge and road thereto accepted, provided both can be made by subscription, and that the town shall maintain both for the future." This vote marks the time of the bridge named (Winnipiseogee River No. 7), and also accounts for the road to the same as not being found among the roads "returned" on our town records. About this time, or perhaps somewhat earlier, at the building of Burleigh's clothing mill, the second or lower, — called also "Burleigh's Bridge," — at East Tilton, was thrown across the stream, just above its entrance into Little Bay (Winnipiseogee River No. 8). The new bridge over the narrows at the Bay, on Lot No. 48, First Division, — called

Bridges Nos. 7 to 10 across the Winnipiseogee.

"Mosquito" or "Bay Bridge" (Winnipiseogee River No. 9), — is referred to the year 1810, built upon tiles, thirty-six rods in length, and at an original expense of about $2,000. It fell to Tilton (west half) in the final division of the town. The lower bridge, at Tilton Village (Winnipiseogee River No. 10), was erected in 1857; then called the "Suspension Bridge," which, with the "Sanbornton Bridge" (Winnipiseogee River No. 1), was formally divided for repairs between the towns of Sanbornton and Northfield, in 1858.*

Hill or "Belknap" Bridge.

We have evidence that the "New Chester Union," "Hill," or "Belknap Bridge" was built over the Pemigewasset as early as 1809, and the "Bennett's Ferry," below, was thrown up soon after. Thus have we accounted, historically, for the eleven bridges (nine at present) which have spanned the Winnipiseogee out of Sanbornton, and the two which have crossed the Pemigewasset. These, with the three railroad bridges, — two at Tilton Village and one at East Tilton, — are the only ones that have ever connected our well-bounded "peninsular" township with the adjoining towns, of which the "Hill Bridge" is the only one belonging to the Sanbornton of to-day!

History of the Gulf Bridge.

There is far more of history, however, connected with some of the interior bridges over the smaller streams. Especially is this true of the famous and romantic "Gulf Bridge" (Lot No. 37, First Division). So early as March 31, 1778, it was voted in town meeting "to build y^e^ bridge at y^e^ 'Gulf,' so called, by filling the brook with logs to be hawled next fall, and to build said bridge the Summer after in manner aforesaid," — *i. e.*, with logs. This was about twenty rods above the present bridge, whence the original path was by spotted trees to the present road below T. W. Taylor's. The final issue of this first vote, above, resulted in a contract with Capt. Chase Taylor, "Jan. 10, 1780, to build a good sufficient bridge where y^e^ road now is, with pears, by y^e^ 15th of June next, and to keep said bridge in good repair for twenty years from date"; but before the expiration of the twenty years the bridge had been "presented," there seeming to be a dissatisfaction, chiefly with its location; and after voting to build a stone bridge, March 12, 1799, it was changed, May 7, to a wooden bridge "where the stone bridge was proposed." Lieut. John Durgin had the contract for building this; for which, March 11, 1800, it was voted to give him enough, in addition to what he had received, "to make him up $100." This bridge was a little

* Both these bridges are to be replaced by two elegant iron structures (now under contract, November, 1881), at a cost of nearly $6,000. We are informed, too late for fuller notice, of an *eleventh* bridge, which once crossed this river *above* Tilton Village, near the present Simonds Mills.

below the present. The roads were changed to suit, and it remained in use about eighteen years. "The end is not yet"; for Aug. 26, 1818, measures began to be taken in town meeting to "rebuild the Gulf Bridge," voting to make it of stone, with Col. Stephen Gale, Joshua Lovejoy, and Jeremiah Tilton as committee, to see on what terms stones can be obtained from the adjoining land-owners. They reported that David Burleigh would furnish stone, submitting to any good men in Sanbornton what the damage shall be; and that Nathan Taylor permits the town to take as many stone as they please on both sides of the road up to a certain swamp, near foot of first hill, without any consideration; whereupon it was next voted to build "between where the old bridge stood and the present bridge, water-course six feet by four, — thirty feet wide at bottom, and twenty at top, — to be completed by Nov. 15 next," with Nathan Taylor, Capt. Jona. Moore, and Eliphalet Ordway committee of inspection, who finally let the job to Christopher S. Sanborn for $474, with two bondsmen.

Special town meeting.

Yet a special town meeting was called Feb. 3, 1819, "on account of the situation of the Gulf Bridge," at which "refused either to relinquish Col. C. S. Sanborn, or to accept the bridge as it now is." The matter "hung fire" for yet another year, part of the town seeming willing to award Col. Sanborn his contract, — at least to the amount of $376, — and others sternly refusing; the old bridge, meanwhile, being kept in repair, and the town still claiming security "from cost and damage on account of water flowing the mill above"! Sanborn was finally accorded his full pay of the town, on certain conditions, by vote of March 15, 1820; but meanwhile had relet his contract to Mr. Philbrick. To show that this Gulf Bridge controversy had occasioned considerable excitement as well as outlay, it was voted, March 15, 1820, "to allow Mr. Haselton $25 for collecting Gulf Bridge tax the last year." Tradition informs us that "the people," on one occasion during these proceedings, in the night season, pried off and rolled down a great stone upon the bridge while in process of construction, thus crushing it in, or "bulging the north side out"! They thought said stone ought to be taken out of the bank; but it was not likely to be! The "neighbors" took hold and helped the contractor build it over, though imperfectly, as the south side fell two or three years after the bridge was accepted. This was "righted up," and thus remains to the present, firm as the hills on either side; but with the water-course always imperfect, as seen by the large collection of water each spring in the north ravine! The mean height of this bridge on the south side is about thirty-five feet, with a most wild outlook down the gorge, well paying the traveller for stopping to gaze.

Always imperfect, but firm.

The stories of other small bridges in town may be more briefly told.

The Turkey Bridge.

"Turkey Bridge," over Salmon Brook, is said to have received its name from the trifling circumstance of Caleb Tilton's being found "hunting for a turkey" once in that vicinity! whether wild or tame, our deponent saith not. (See, also, Chap. XIX.)

"March 20, 1798. Selectmen to view the bridge over Salmon Brook, in Lane's District, and afford reasonable assistance." Bridge north of Tilton school-house; probably built before (see Appendix, Road No. 37); repairs then proposed.

Other small bridges in town.

May 7, 1799. Aid to be afforded "in building a bridge over Salmon Brook, between Mr. Giles's and Jona. Cawley's," just below the outlet of Cawley Pond, — most likely a ford before.

March 17, 1807. "Voted to lay out a road from William Weeks's to Republican Bridge, provided lands be obtained without cost to the Town, and to build a bridge over Salmon Brook"; thus accounting for another unreturned road, — the present river road in Franklin, — and assigning its date to the bridge above the Morrison mills (Mill Site No. 1) in Franklin. The venerable Deacon Ward informed us that previously to this time only three places were occupied on what is now the line of the above road in Franklin: viz., (1) Bradbury Morrison's; (2) Mr. French's, who went out to the "Square" (their nearest trading point; "Salisbury South Roads" nearest in the other direction) over road No. 61: and (3) Master Eben Clark's, who had a private path intersecting with road No. 43. The latter was then continued west, down the hill, to river road.

Previous dwellers on the Franklin River Road.

March 9, 1814. Selectmen were left "at liberty to make a road through William Rundlett's land, for the benefit of Capt. Samuel Lane and others, or to build a bridge over Salmon Brook, near Clark Gordon's." Another unreturned road, except north end, No. 137, and beginning of the Nathaniel M. Prescott bridge.

Lastly, not to mention others, except as noticed in the catalogue of roads, we must call attention to the famous (?) "Stone Bridge" of Sanborntou. It gave its name to a school district in town, and was prefixed as his distinguishing title to one of the early Jonathan Taylors! And yet it was only an insignificant stone causeway for the main road, over a small brook (Giles's Brook), in Lot No. 27, Second Division; but it was claimed as the first structure of the kind in town, and hence its celebrity!

The Stone Bridge.

Many of the "returned" roads, others that were built without being returned, and a few even that were only talked about, became, from

time to time, the subjects of interesting discussion and action in town meetings. To a few of these we will now allude, as giving us opportunity to notice with profit the views and sentiments of the Sanbornton men of different periods upon these and kindred topics. Roads have hardly ever been "discontinued" without a vote of the town.

Highways "conditioned."

Sometimes the town would guard its pecuniary interests by "conditioning" the roads in the following manner: "When there shall be sufficient security given from y^e^ owners of y^e^ land to y^e^ Select men for to free ye^e^ town from cost for y^e^ land and present cost of clearing"; *then* shall the selectmen lay out the road, as was specified in the case of No. 39. Frequently land reserved for roads on the ranges or side lines was sold or given in exchange, by town's vote, to owners of lots which the roads divided, as in No. 40. By comparing Nos. 72 and 75 of catalogue we are reminded that the Sanborn Road, between Lots 61 and 62, was first established by a special survey and the mutual agreement of the land-holders in 1793, a few rods east of the present. When, however, it was ascertained that this was not on the side line between the lots, a petition was presented to the town, in 1796, "to expunge" the former return "from the Town Rees."; not carried. But finally, in 1799, town voted to "make" said "road on the side line,"

The Sanborn Road dispute.

and the new return (No. 75) resulted! Ebenezer Sanborn and Barnard Hoyt, Jr., were the prime movers in this "dispute," and both honest in their convictions: the former pleading precedent, or the previously established line; the latter propriety, or the design of the side lines for roads in the original survey of the town.

When the town voted, in 1800 (March 18), to "lay out a road from the Burley mill, so called, through the Pine woods to Bennett's Ferry," resulting in road No. 76 of catalogue, it was evidently designed to make use of No. 54 (with a few changes, perhaps, as at John Colby's cider-house!) and of No. 64, the "Bennett's Ferry Road." Hence, in 1801, voted "to give John Colby the old road, west of his land, in lieu of road by his house." Nine years later (March 18, 1809) a committee, chosen the November before, consisting of Bradstreet Moody, Stephen Gale, Jr., and Joseph Woodman,

Report on road to the New Chester Bridge.

made a report respecting a road from William Weeks's corner to the "New Chester Union Bridge," which is peculiarly interesting, as seeming to indicate the first leaning, in Sanbornton, towards valley roads! Report acknowledges that present road from said bridge towards the centre of the town is —

"Considerably circuitous and very hilly." "Road petitioned for [which was to run west of some of these hills, striking the Bennett's Ferry road below the present Kinsley H. Batchelder's] would not much mend the matter"; "a new

way" recommended "by Mr. Samuel March's (late Newton place) [and doubtless designed to strike the Pemigewasset just south of the present Folsom Morrill place], of straighter direction and more passable ground, — though of more length to make new, and at present of less inhabitants for its future support." Yet selectmen are advised to "view this contemplated way," giving notice for other citizens to attend them, and to lay out and make the road, wholly or in part, "if the public good require; . . . at the same time without making too great a sacrifice of the Town's property in these adverse times." It is needless to remark that neither of these two proposed highways was ever opened.

A slight obscurity rests upon some of the early roads in the north part of the town in their relations to the "turnpike," etc. The March previously to the return of No. 80 (1801), town voted "to lay out the road petitioned for, above Jona. Calley's, by Capt. Colby's mill, so called, to Meredith line." The "turnpike" had been built in 1813, as per return (road) No. 100, connecting it with the original Meredith Ridge road (No. 80), near town line. Strictly speaking, the turnpike only extended from just above the house of the late Rev. V. E. Bunker (Thomas place), and was the stage road as now travelled from that point towards New Hampton. In process of time, however, it came also to include the former stage road (No. 80) down to the point "above Jona. Cawley's," where it intersected the original highway from Sanbornton to New Hampton.

The turnpike.

The returned road No. 90 first began to be talked about, five years previously, in 1804, a committee being chosen "to examine the ground," etc. But when, in 1812, the town voted to discontinue the old road, for which it was substituted, "between Capt. Joseph Woodman's and Lieut. Jona. Perkins's barns," Mr. Fifield, it is said, was strongly moved to prosecute the town for taking the road away from his house!

Among the other roads agitated, but never secured, was that "from main road, near Samuel Hunt's," across the Gulf, "to near Lieut. Benjamin Sanborn's." In 1809, it was indeed voted that the road be laid out, but "not to record return till road be made passable, free of expense to the town." No. 96 is in part the return of the same road, with course reversed, — perhaps "made passable" for saddle horses in the intervening four years, — from the late Charles J. Lane and present William Lane houses across the Gulf, as now travelled in the winter.

Contemplated highways.

But the most notable road war ever known in Sanbornton was that which resulted in the unreturned, long-ignored, but now very useful highway from the Square to Clark's Corner, around the meeting-house hills! We will give the history of this interesting case somewhat in detail. A petition had been presented to the selectmen, Nov. 20, 1837, signed by twenty-nine citi-

Clark's Corner Road — peculiar history.

zens, for the "new road"; also (in same application) for the further widening and straightening of the Sanborn road. The selectmen made return favorable to the latter request, but ignored the former altogether. Hence the intervention of the Court of Common Pleas was sought, and a committee of this court had evidently laid out the road prior to June 23, 1838, at which date the battle commences, in a special town meeting, the vote standing one hundred and seventy-six to thirty-seven, —

"Not to raise money to build the road which a Committee of the Court of Common Pleas has laid out, but to petition the Court to discontinue it." Also voted, one hundred and forty-eight to fifty-nine, "not to instruct the selectmen to lay out a new road from Sanbornton Bridge to the burying-ground near Jona. Calley's, as petitioned for by Nathaniel Holmes and others."

The opposition to this Clark's Corner road was very general throughout the town; especially on the part of those residing on the two meeting-house hills, from whom it would take away travel and the prospect of post-office accommodations, and of Noah Eastman, Esq., whose farm it divided. It was urged by some, while in process of making, that the workmen should be attacked and driven off by mob violence! The road was advocated chiefly by Charles Lane, Esq., and others living at the lower end of the Square village, and largely on the ground of "heading off" Nathaniel Holmes, Samuel Tilton, and others from the Bridge, who were trying to secure an entirely new road, down the Salmon Brook and Gulf Brook valleys, from Cawley Pond to the river road (as seen by last vote above), all further efforts for the building of which it finally and effectually checked. Against these combined forces, — (1) the interest of the Bridge in favor of the proposed new road which must leave the Square entirely deserted; (2) the local opposition at the Square, as just described; and (3) the unwillingness of the townspeople generally to incur the expense, — the valiant Charles Lane, Esq., and his few associates, carried on this enterprise, perseveringly and triumphantly, to complete success! To examine the votes of the town a little further: March, 1839, its action was "that the road recently laid out by a Court's Committee, from the Square to Clark's Corner, be discontinued so far as the said town has power to do it." Aug. 3, 1840, town still refuses (by dismissing articles) "to build the new Clark's Corner road rather than have it built by an agent of the Court; or to raise money either for building the road, for fine of Court, or for damages to land holders." And Sept. 10, 1840, an execution having been levied on the town for building the road, the town refuses to pay it, but votes "to bring," by its agent, "a writ of error to reverse the decision of the State against the

Grounds of opposition to the road.

Built by a court's committee.

Town of Sanbornton!" But finally, Nov. 1, the first signs of yielding on this vexed road question were shown by the town in voting "to take from the surplus funds to pay the land holders the damages awarded them by the Court's Committee for their land appropriated."

Never formally accepted.

The road, built thus in troublous times, had become an established fact, and was soon after practically, though never formally, accepted, by being freely, if not gratefully used, and by being assigned to a couple of the town's highway districts for future repairs. This road was the last struggle by which an attempt was made to retain at Sanbornton Square a remnant of its former business celebrity!

Meanwhile the other contemplated valley roads — "from near Jona. Cawley's house to Philbrick Bridge, on River road," and "from brook near Richard Lane's to Alder Heath Bridge," parts of which had actually been laid out by Grafton and Strafford Counties courts' committees — were in 1841 both discontinued by vote of the town, "if the Court of Belknap County consent."

We close this prolix account of the highways and bridges of Sanbornton by giving copies of the following warrant and list, which may show how the road business was transacted, in early times, between the selectmen and surveyors of highways: —

"SANDBORNTON, May 27, 1783.

"TO NATHAN TAYLOR, a surveyor of Highways:

Surveyor's warrant for the Centre District in 1783.

"You are hereby required to cause the several men in your District to work out the sums set against their names, at four shillings per day, within your District, by the first of October next ensuing: if any neglect or refuse, you are to take it by Destraint; for your so doing this shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

"Given under our hands this day and Date above.

"AARON SANBORN,
JAMES HERSEY,
JOHN LANE,
} *Selectmen.*"

Names.	£	*s.*	*d.*
"CHASE TAYLOR	1	12	8
NATHAN TAYLOR	3	9	0
DANIEL SANBORN	3	4	1
WILLIAM HARPER	1	9	2
JOSEPH HOIT	1	6	6
EDWARD KELLEY	1	3	8
WILLIAM MORE		14	3
NATHANIEL CAVERLY		3	5
Mr. HALLY [HALEY (?)]		3	5

"This District runs thus: Beginning at the mouth of Nathaniel Burley's upper road, on the main Road; Running on said main, to what is called the

meadow brook, near Mr. Eastman. Also in by Esq. Sanborn's New Road, leading to Peter Hersey's, as far as to the gulf brook."

All which boundaries will be readily identified by present dwellers at the Square! By vote of the town, March 12, 1817, this Centre District was extended, over hill road to Clark's Corner, "to the bridge above Noah Smith's."



A. W. Sullaway

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MILLS AND MILL SITES OF SANBORNTON.

"I wandered by the brookside;
I wandered by the mill:
I could not hear the brook flow;
The noisy wheel was still."

RICHARD M. MILNES (LORD HOUGHTON).

"Turning here and there a mill,
Bearing tribute to the river,
Little streams, I love you ever." — MARY HOWITT.

COMMENCING again with the provisions of the first Masonian charter, twenty acres were to be assigned in some suitable place for a saw-mill; and whoever should build the first mill within three years might own the land and have the privilege of sawing the "loggs of share owners and other inhabitants thare, to the halves for the teerm of ten years next after the said mill first starts." If none should appear to build thus within three years, the owners of shares were to undertake to build the mill at their expense, and put it under such regulations that all the inhabitants might be "seasonably and reasonably served with bords and other timber sawed" for building purposes.

The town mill site was established on Salmon Brook. First action of the grantees was April 21, 1763, — meeting held at Joseph Hoit's in Stratham, — when it was voted that a saw-mill be built and maintained on that first established site, "agreaibel to Charter"; that it be completed by Oct. 10; that "whoever builds it shall have £1,000, old tenner, and the mill priviledg." At a meeting, June 6, the privileges of mill builder were accorded to Daniel Sanborn, under the oversight of the selectmen. Time extended to Nov. 20; but even then the mill had not been built, as Feb. 6, 1764, voted "not to release Daniel Sanborn, Jun., from his obligation to build a mill," which accordingly had been completed that spring, and was soon after carried away by a freshet. Hence the proprietors voted, July 9, 1764, to give Daniel Sanborn, Jr., £500, o. t., "to build a saw mill in the rome of that which he lost"; also that a grist-mill be built by the proprietors,

Provision of charter and grantees.

I. — Original Morrison Mill, Franklin.

within fifteen months. But afterwards, Oct. 8, at a meeting in Exeter, permission was given Mr. Sanborn "to build his saw mill in Sanbornton, on Winepisocke river, ner the brige [thus changing the location], provided he build a grist mill, with or near the saw mill, within the specified time."

Its traditional history.

Tradition supplies an account of this first mill, on Salmon Brook, in what is now Franklin, as follows: that the foundation had been laid the fall before, — at site of bridge leading to the late Albert G. Morrison house, — without a dam, trees being simply felled from one ledge over to the other; that Edward Shaw drew up the mill irons from Exeter on a hand-sled, in March, only to find the foundation all washed away; and finally, that by June the mill thus "built between the ledges" was completed and went into operation, and that a log was actually sawn before the fatal freshet alluded to, so the mill site was claimed!

Subsequent mills near this first town mill site.

After standing neglected for several years, a Mr. Adams built the first permanent mill on or a little above this original town mill site. It was, however, early purchased and enlarged by Mr. Bradbury Morrison, and being extensively used by three generations in his family, — himself, several of his sons, and recently by his grandson, the late Albert G., — the whole group has ever been known, and will be for years to come, as the "Morrison Mills." Another saw-mill, with a grist-mill, tended by Bradbury Morrison, Sen., and a blacksmith's and trip-hammer shop for the ingenious Ebenezer Morrison, stood some twenty rods below the main dam, carried by water conveyed from the same by a sluiceway. Nathan S. Morrison and Capt. Levi Thompson also had an interest in this mill and shop, which were burned in 1836. Forty rods below these last, on the flat, Albert G. Morrison, with his uncles, Bradbury, Jr., and George W., had also a planing and shingle mill, which were likewise burned about 1850.

At the main dam, the first planing mill in this part of the country was erected by William Greene, its first starting being "celebrated," it is said, by large potations of potato whiskey! This was swept away by the February freshet of 1821. Of late years there have been a saw-mill above and a shingle, lathe, and planing mill below the bridge and original site, the latter built by A. G. Morrison between 1845 and 1850. The present occupants and chief owners of the whole are Giles & Knapp. The upper mill has a large circular saw for boards, also a shingle and other saws, with an annual product (1875–79) of between 200,000 and 300,000 feet of lumber. The privilege must always remain a valuable one, as the fall is from seventy-five to one hundred feet between the upper mill

Their earlier and later business extensive.

and the Pemigewasset, at which it is not surprising that "immense quantities of lumber" were rafted from these mills in earlier times, when they were surrounded by "the heaviest and finest pine timber."

II. — The Darling Mills.

As intimated above, the first permanent saw-mill was built in what is now the village of Tilton, — old "Morrison" or "Darling" privilege, — first below the railroad station and bridge. The Proprietors' Records would indicate that this, like the first, was also built by Daniel Sanborn, though by others claimed for Ebenezer Morrison himself. It was more probably a "company concern"; at least a portion of it was owned by Daniel Sanborn till Jan. 5, 1775, when by deed he relinquished "his right to one fourth part of mill on the Winnepesoco River, which had been improved by Thomas Lyford of this town, to Sachwell Clark for £10." In November, 1773, Clark had charged for "work on the floom [of this mill] and plank, £8 10s."; afterwards, for "work on floom," twice, £2 10s., and £2 6s. Tradition has said that this mill was built originally "by a grant from Congress"! meaning, doubtless, from the proprietors, as just seen It is certain, moreover, that it was first and jointly occupied by Deacon Benjamin Darling and Eben Morrison; but afterwards, and longest, by the deacon's son, Ebenezer, who married the said Morrison's daughter (see Genealogies, Vol. II. p. 215 [8]), — whence its usual name. Though it was stipulated that a grist-mill should be added to this within fifteen months, yet there is evidence,

First corn ground in Sanbornton.

from the following well-authenticated legend respecting "the first corn ground at Sanbornton Bridge," that it could not have been completed and occupied before 1766. The story is that William Sanborn (see Family Record, Vol. II. p. 632 [140]), when a lad of thirteen years of age (born 1753), came up to visit his brother, Sergt. John, previously settled. Before that time, the settlers had gone to Canterbury or beyond for all their milling; but the same day William arrived at his brother's, the new Sanborn (or Morrison) grist-mill was nearly finished, so that they were hourly expecting to get some meal, which John's family were then entirely out of! The starting of the mill-stones was, however, delayed; so that our young visitor had to go supperless to bed, having first been out behind the barn to indulge in a "good cry" at his forlorn condition! But about eleven o'clock at night his brother John came home rejoicing, with his meal upon his shoulder (the first grist ever ground, certainly in that part of Sanbornton); so that William arose, and had a luscious repast of hasty pudding and milk! Eben Darling and his wife are said, in after years, to have attended these mills together, — he the saw, and she the grist mill, — herself shouldering and carrying the bags with a true masculine intrepidity! No elevators then in use; had to go down

stairs and bring up all their grists! As another anecdote of this old mill, Sergt. John Sanborn was "jogging along" towards the same early one Monday morning, feeling somewhat in a hurry for his grist, when a young fellow, —— by name, yet more in a hurry, rode past him rather disrespectfully, and going up to find Mr. Darling, the miller (at what is now Eleazer Davis's), with the design of "getting ahead of the old gentleman," found to his chagrin, on returning with the miller, that Mr. Sanborn's grain already had possession of the hopper!

Milling anecdote of Sergt. John Sanborn.

These original mills are both said to have "sailed down stream" in the great freshet of February, 1824: but the grist-mill was immediately replaced by the enterprise of Judge Atkinson; and to this had been added, before 1844, another saw-mill, cider-mill, etc., all of which were then bought by Col. A. H. Tilton and George S. Baker, who cleared off the rubbish, built a woollen mill thirty-seven by seventy feet, two stories high, with attic and basement, and ran one set of cards till 1846. They then sold to the Lake (Water-Power) Company; but Col. Tilton continued to occupy the mill, under a lease, with a new set of machinery and great success, till it was totally destroyed by fire, December, 1855, with a loss to Col. Tilton of $6,000 above his insurance.

Destroyed by freshet and fire.

From this time the old dam stood idle till 1868, when it was used by R. M. Bailey, of the Bailey Mill Company, for a coffer-dam in building the present substantial dam just below it; on which, the same year, the spacious and attractive factory was also erected, known in 1873 as the Winnisquam Mill, of the Winnipiseogee Mills Company. This is of wood, one hundred and sixty by fifty-eight feet dimensions, and three stories in height, with a handsome basement, costing Mr. Bailey some $25,000; now owned (1880, 1881) by the New Hampshire Manufacturing Company (Dexter, Abbott & Co., Boston), and run by Mr. Charles T. Almy, resident lessee. He manufactures cotton yarns and silesias, or fine sheetings, operating 7,300 spindles, and employing about fifty hands. The machinery is of the most improved pattern, the "slasher," in the basement, having been imported from England at a cost of $1,125. The company now own three dwelling-houses, and the picker and boiler apartments are separate from the main factory.

Latest improvements.

The third mills in town, proceeding as nearly in chronological order as may be, must have been the Dustin saw and grist mill below Turkey Bridge, where the old road crossed Salmon Brook. They were built and occupied by David Dustin, very early, and his grist-mill has often been claimed as the first in town. But it seems improbable that, with the few settlers in that part of the

III.—The old Dustin Mills.

town, it could have had an earlier existence than the mill at the Bridge, just named, in 1766. The stones for grinding in this mill were dug near the mountain road, east of the original Wadleigh place, where now a pasture, and drawn down on an ox sled. The water-wheel was an undershot, "forty feet in diameter" (?), as reported. Some five of the later millstones of this establishment were still to be seen (1871), strewn upon the south bank of the stream, near the end of the old dam, — now two feet wide, — with a solid wall standing ten feet high above it, and with ruins of the old raceway in the deep ravine below! Samuel Dustin afterwards changed the original building into a saw and shingle mill, adding a separate one for the grist-mill. The last vestige of these mills disappeared about 1850, except as above stated.

The first mill at the Chapel should come fourth in order, if built, as some allege, in or before 1772, by "Bear" (John) Folsom;* others say by John Shaw and Major William Prescott. The old platform was discovered, in good preservation, six feet under ground, in 1875. This original mill was only for sawing. "Every board had to be run back by the foot." A grist-mill was afterwards added, on the north side of the stream. Nathaniel Burleigh is said to have succeeded Folsom in the possession (having first, in a contention about the "hidden ox-chains" and the choicest trees, proved himself the stronger man of the two in the old mill yard!). Nathaniel Piper, Sen., rebuilt these mills, and his son Nathaniel erected the present saw-mill and later grist-mill, as now, upon the south side of the brook. Having remained for nearly two generations in the Piper family, they were purchased by Benjamin S. Colby in 1870–72, who, in company with Alfred Clark, has been doing a large business, the saw-mill having been supplied with entirely new machinery, — a large circular "and lathing, shingle, planing, and box machines." Present value of both mills, $3,000, though costing much more. Annual product, 300,000 feet of lumber, or about $5,000, of which $1,400 is in boxes, made for A. W. Sulloway, of Franklin. Ten hands employed from March to July; four the rest of the year.

IV. — The Chapel or Piper Mills.

As built nearly at the same time (1772), and perhaps by the same man (who may have removed hither from Calef Hill), was the original Folsom saw-mill, which is known to have been standing on the Sanbornton side of the river when Jeremiah Sanborn first settled at Franklin Falls, in 1778 (see Vol. II. p. 633 [161]). This is at the upper bridge, and the middle one of the three upper falls (dams).

* This account requires a slight modification of that appearing in Vol. II. (p. 573 [18]).

The first mill was soon carried down by a freshet, and Mr. Sanborn rebuilt on the Northfield side, where one of his old sills was, till very recently, to be seen embedded in the wall just above the bridge. This mill (with an added grist-mill) was again transferred to the Sanbornton side, though extending over the edge of the river for some little distance; and its site was occupied, after 1810, by the Jona. Sanborn fulling or clothing mill, which was itself succeeded by the old "red mill," two stories high, for making satinet and cotton yarn. This, after lying unused for several years, was burned, by design (?). The same site is now occupied by Mr. Sleeper (late Sleeper & Page), door, sash, and blinds; valuation, $6,000; employing fifteen hands, with an average product of $20 per day, or $6,260 per annum. Also in immediate connection, the provender grist-mill of Charles H. Davis, with two runs of stones and a flourishing business. Just above these mills, on the same privilege, is a small brown shop, owned by the Water-Power Company, on the exact site of the machinists' and wood-workers' shop of Mr. Daniel Herrick, which was also, for some years, used by the late Dea. G. C. Ward as a palm-leaf pressing establishment.

V. — Earliest mills at Franklin Falls.

A set of mills — probably both grist and saw together — very early (1780?) stood on the Winnipiseogee River, sixty rods below Union Bridge. They were first built and owned by the Gibson Brothers, at the so-called "Gibsons' Falls." Signs of their dam, which then crossed the river, may still be seen at low water. There were mills on both sides of the stream. Willoughby Durgin afterwards built a catering dam part way across the river, on the site of the old Gibson dam, owning and (in part, at least) building a grist-mill and saw-mill joined to it; sold his privilege to Simon D. Sanborn and Joseph Dow, about 1814; and they sold to Major Edward Pearsons, of Exeter, in 1828, who put a new straight dam across the river, to accommodate his mills both sides. The saw-mill was owned, like many others in town, by different shareholders. With the exception of a few of these shares, Pearsons got possession of all the mill property. A shingle and clapboard mill was built by Josiah C. Philbrick (near 1831) in connection with the above. The noble river, now at last made tranquil by the new dam below, flows over all these sites as if nothing, as here described, had ever happened!

VI. — The Gibson Falls or Union Bridge Mills.

A trip-hammer scythe shop and grist-mill, erected by Tilton & Smith, as early as 1788, was the first improvement at the original Sanbornton Bridge (see Vol. II. pp. 732 [129] and 797 [28]). Through various changes, by fire and otherwise, the site is now occupied by the large and commodious two-story grist-mill of Hazen Copp

built by him in 1872, now run (1880, 1881) by Charles W. Blood; as also a similar structure a few rods below, built by Mr. Copp in 1877, — with machinery driven by the same fall, — and now occupied by Raymond N. Colvin, hosiery, ribbed shirts, and drawers, employing about twenty hands. Estimated value of both mills, $15,000, the upper or grist-mill being rated at two thirds that sum.

VII. — The Tilton-Copp Mills.

Among the previous occupants of this same site should be named Mr. William Follansbee, who used it first for a cotton mill, built about 1830, and soon burnt; next as a woollen factory till about 1837. During some ten years' residence, Mr. Follansbee, by his business energy, did much for the upbuilding of the Sanbornton Bridge of that day. Here also Col. A. H. Tilton, leasing the mill in 1838, in company with George S. Baker, mainly commenced his career as a manufacturer. (See Vol. II. p. 804 [91].) A case of goods sent from this factory to Boston in 1840 first received the name of Tilton's "Tweeds," selling well, and establishing a reputation by their excellence.

William Follansbee and A. H. Tilton.

Our chronology must now take us to another corner of the old town; for on Prescott Brook, one and three fourths miles above its mouth, a set of mills had been built, and was owned by Joseph Prescott (the second son of Major Joseph, first settler) in 1789. The saw-mill was first erected below the crossing of the old road, south side of stream; then the grist-mill (one run) above the road, north side of brook; with the mill house, occupied by those who carried on the mills, between the two. These mills have been attributed to Asa and Mark, the sons of Joseph Prescott, who may have improved, rebuilt, or possibly first built the grist-mill, but could not have been the first to erect the saw-mill. They continued for thirty years on what was then a main thoroughfare; now overgrown with woods.

VIII. — The Prescott Mills.

The Threshing-Mill Brook, flowing into the Salmon, south and west of the Chapel, though small, has from the earliest times (1790?) afforded an excellent mill site. At the point on Lot 70, First Division, where Joseph Smith, first settler, erected a dam for grist-mill, etc., the height of the fall compensates for the small volume of water; and the mill is still largely patronized in the summer and fall for threshing and apple grinding, many loads of grain being carried to it from a distance of two to four miles in every direction. Present owners (1880), White & Osgood.

IX. — The Joseph Smith, or threshing mill.

The Burleigh clothing mill, at East Tilton, dating back to 1795 (?), at least, was near the bank of the Winnipiseogee, at the end of the present and just above the old Burleigh Bridge. (This bridge was

changed in 1867 — east end swung down and west end swung up, middle pier remaining the same — so as to avoid a sharp turn in the road, on west side of river.) In the rear of this mill was the antique two-story "corporation house," as now standing, originally built as "clothier Burleigh's" residence. The new dam of the Water-Power Company is built fifteen rods above the old clothing-mill dam. Nearly at the same time with this clothing mill, a saw and grist mills were also built, fifteen rods west, nearer the Little Bay, on the same site, and in partly the same buildings as occupied by Byron W. Brown and D. S. Daniels, till 1866 and 1877. On the former year the grist-mill was rebuilt; has remained in the charge of Mr. Daniels, with two runs of stones, and grinding from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of Western corn per annum, besides a large custom business. Mr. Brown completed his new saw-mill, eighty feet by thirty, in September, 1877, with one large circular saw, two range saws, clapboard mill, and planer. He employs five men in the winter, besides choppers and teamsters, — ten or twelve in all. Total value of the above mill property, about $3,000.

X. — The Burleigh clothing mill and others near it.

The excelsior factory should be named in this connection, a few rods up the stream, below the railroad. It was erected in 1869, by G. Wm. Blanchard, of Boston, at a cost of $20,000; was driven from the upper dam; manufactured excelsior for mattresses out of poplar-wood; employed twenty men; was sold to Person C. Shaw and H. O. Haywood, in 1877, for $7,000; disappeared by fire in 1878, — a serious loss, both to the owners and to the manufacturing interests of East Tilton.

The excelsior factory.

A grist-mill, oil-mill (flaxseed), and trip-hammer shop were built and occupied by Bradstreet Moody, Esq., soon after he came to town, near the upper dam and the late Rev. Mr. Cass's, east of Tilton Village. His first house also stood next to the river, below which his mill extended, on the present dam, about one hundred feet, and forty or fifty feet wide, consisting of a main part, two stories, and an L or T part, one story. This building contained a trip-hammer, three or four forges, an oil-mill (in the lower end), a flax-swingling mill, a foundry next to the river (L part) for all small castings; and in the second story, a turning lathe and carding machine, with the grist-mill and two or three runs of stones below. He employed ten men in all. The above describes Mr. Moody's first establishment; destroyed by fire in 1814; rebuilt, and again burned, about 1855. After lying idle for twenty years, the privilege was bought by Benjamin P. Simonds, for $5,000, who erected a saw and shingle mill, seventy feet by thirty-eight, in April, 1875; and in April, 1880, an addition to this, forty feet by twenty-two,

XI. — The Moody and Simonds Mills.

containing three planers and a box-mill. Mr. Simonds employs, on an average, fifteen hands, with two pairs of horses and four yoke of oxen. His manufactured product for 1880 was 1,250,000 feet of lumber.

Before 1800, also, the earliest mill must have been built at North Sanbornton, by Benjamin Colby, as it was certainly called "Capt. Colby's mill" in 1801. He sold the same to Abner Kimball, and the latter to Joseph Huse, who owned longest and made large improvements about 1810, probably adding the grist-mill, so that the two mills have chiefly borne his name. The saw-mill was washed out by the freshet of 1826, and immediately restored. Grist-mill rebuilt by Moses P. Piper, 1838 and 1839, and hence called, of late, like those farther down the stream, "Piper's Mills." The two are now owned by Moses R. Weeks, — grist-mill east side of stream, two runs of stones; saw (upright) and shingle mills west side, with cider-mill addition, in 1878. Last appraisal, $1,200; worth more. Business mostly job-work. This privilege has a valuable reservoir, the Hermit Brook as well as Salmon being made available.

XII. — The North Sanbornton Mills.

Following chiefly in the order of time, though partly by groups, we have the saw-mill west of the Sanborn Road, in Tilton, on the Gulf Brook, known to have been first built, before 1800, by the Sanborns living near. It was once burned and twice built over; lastly on shares, and "occupied by the neighbors in turn, during the sawing season, without intermission, by day and by night."

XIII. — The Sanborn Mill.

The original dam and earliest saw-mill at what is known as "Cross's Mills," in Franklin, on the Winnipiseogee, were built by Abraham Cross, in 1804. John Clark obtained, by deed, "for his own use, one half of saw-mill and privilege in Lot No. 71, Second Division, for trip-hammer, grindstone, and other machinery for blacksmithing in all its branches," Jan. 26, 1825. "Jerry Cross's Mill" is said to have been "raised," March, 1825, "opposite the Satchel Clark Mill." Trouble apprehended about the use of the privilege. Probably two mills for a time. Just below this site the Winnipiseogee Paper Company have erected, since 1870, one of their extensive pulp mills, at a cost of $40,000, for the manufacture of spruce lumber into paper material, employing from fifteen to twenty hands.

XIV. — The Cross Mill.

A saw-mill on the Sanders lot, No. 46, First Division, just below junction of the three brooks, was built by a company of six men, — John Wallis, Benjamin Morgan, Jr, Lieut. Nathaniel Grant, Stuart Hoyt, Peter Sanders, and Ebenezer Sanborn,

XV. — The Wallis Mill.

— about 1805. Like most of the mills on the brooks of Sanbornton, it was used but part of the year, during the high water. Taken down 1825.

The history of the Gulf Bridge privilege is as follows: Mill first built, with house accompanying, above the road, by one Wadleigh, called "Bradhook." The same afterwards owned by Charles Hutchinson, about 1810, with one acre of land. Only used in the spring, as a grist-mill, for grinding corn. Mr. Philbrick next owner. Walter Ingalls, who had previously run a windmill at his father's place on the hill, then bought this privilege, and had a turning lathe here for several years. Afterwards sold, for $20, for a threshing mill, but never used, and so finally reverted to the Hersey farm, Lot 37, First Division, from which originally taken.

XVI. — The Gulf Bridge Mill.

On the first site above No. III. (Dustin Mill), Salmon Brook, and half-way to the so-called Turkey Bridge, was the William Rundlet grist-mill, with two runs of stones. Continued some thirty years; but the only remains now visible is the "steep road running down to it," just west of the red house beyond Turkey Bridge. It was early carried away by a freshet; rebuilt, and finally tended by Elias Russell till burned, 1836 or 1837.

A "mill company" — number of owners — built the first saw-mill four rods above the present Turkey Bridge. Another was afterwards erected on the same site, by Thomas Morrison. "When this mill was raised, the hands had stolen a turkey for the occasion, and Squire William Weeks, who was at the raising, contrived to get it away from them. The joke gave the name which always clung to the old mill." — *Merrimack Journal.* The mill has long since disappeared, the dam is in ruins, but the name is permanently embalmed in that of the bridge, as above.

XVII.-XIX. — The mills at Turkey Bridge.

Midway between the two last, or just below Turkey Bridge, is the large shop, now disused except for storage, where James Taylor, its builder, carried on extensive blacksmithing for many years, afterwards owned and used by James Calley (Colby?). It was aided by the water-power (main brook), with a trip-hammer for "drawing iron." This site had, however, been previously occupied by a blacksmith's shop for making scythes, etc., which was burned; supposed to have been operated by Thomas Calley, Jr.

Opposite the last, on the south side of the stream, was originally a shop for turning lathes, and a "goldsmith's shop"! where also Mr. Simon Johnson carried on the business of clock-making for several years after 1830. A very superior quality of clocks has been produced from this establishment by the senior Mr. Johnson, and latterly by the Johnson Brothers. Motive power supplied by the unfail-

ing reservoir of water fed by springs, south side of the road, and discharged into the brook. One of their best clocks was manufactured for the United States Clock Company, New York, in 1865, the movement alone costing $300, and the finished article about $1,000. Their clock for the observatory at Hanover was furnished for $200. The "regulator" in Lord Brothers' store, at Tilton, bearing their imprint, was $150 as it stands. Movements are now their specialty, varying in prices from $50 to $300, with orders from all parts of the country, and an annual product, in good times, of $2,000. Their building, though unpretending in appearance, is valued, with its machinery, at $900 to $1,000.

XX.—The Johnson clock factory.

The Nathaniel M. Prescott, one of the best privileges on Salmon Brook, a few rods above No. XVIII., was originally a clothing mill, built by Mr. Gordon; carried off in an August freshet, probably of 1826; then sold to Asa Swain (by whom rebuilt), and owned successively by Joseph Calley and William Rundlet, still as a clothing mill, till finally burned. Phœnix-like, it reappeared as a shingle and clapboard mill; used also for cabinet work and Mr. Warren Wadleigh's axe-handle factory; next a threshing and cider mill, as employed by Mr. Prescott, till 1874, when leased by Blaisdell & Burley, and fitted with valuable and improved machinery for the manufacture of their patent refrigerating cupboards.

XXI.—The Gordon-Prescott mill site.

We add to this account of the mills of the "Salmon Brook Hamlet" a few observations from the graceful pen of Prof. E. Harlow Russell, in a *Merrimack Journal* of November, 1873: "The original location of the settlement was probably determined by the rapid descent of the brook at this point, which is so great that it afforded four mill sites within a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile. Thirty-five years ago there were two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and two shingle mills, besides some minor manufacturing machinery, all in full operation almost within hearing of one another. Now, all is changed. The mills are mostly demolished, the dams, save one, are gone, and the stream murmurs along the channel much as it did two hundred years ago."

Quotation from Prof. Russell.

Passing to the Prescott Brook (New State), a saw-mill was built by Henry Blake, about 1802, some three fourths of a mile from the mouth of the brook, below the Jonathan Cawley place, and above the present school-house of district No. 10. It was afterwards owned by Capt. Nathaniel Head, and then by Dea. Osgood.

XXII.—The Blake Mill.

Twenty years later a saw, grist, and shingle mill, built by John Abrams, stood a little east of the Hill bridge. The saw-mill was on

one side of the stream, the grist-mill on the other. The shingle mill, subsequently built, was a "fine one, containing two machines, and doing a great amount of business." The whole "ran down" about 1850. Remains of the dam are now scarcely visible.

XXIII.—The Abrams Mill.

Thomas Calley early had a dam and mill privilege for a turning lathe a few rods above the bridge over Colby Brook, near the residence of the late Jerry Weeks; also a bellows at shop near the Weeks house.

Adjoining the old Samuel March place, on the same brook as last, and half a mile above the old bridge near David Shaw's, was a saw-mill and privilege "on lots numbered 1 and 2, Second Division." Having previously been bought by Charles Thomas (of Sanbornton), of William Weeks, Nathaniel Morrison, and heirs of Reuben Eaton, it was conveyed by the said Thomas and Lyman Walker, of Gilford, to David Shaw and Benjamin Cawley, for $60, Aug. 18, 1827, and was taken away about 1850.

XXIV.-XXVI.—Mills upon Colby Brook.

Near the mouth of the same brook, and between the old and new bridges at David Shaw's, was a saw, shingle, and lathe mill, built and occupied by David Shaw, Sen., for about ten years. It was then moved to Hill, and incorporated in the mills near the railroad station.

The newer highway now passes directly over the site of the old William Ford saw-mill, on the west side of Sucker Brook, Lot 48 (just below 5), First Division. In connection with this was the Sanbornton nail factory (as at last discovered!). The primitive nails were here wrought of hogshead hoop iron! One Dalton was their first and chief manufacturer.

A grist-mill was owned by William Chase, on Sucker Brook, below the Meadow school-house, forty or fifty rods from the old road; occupied eight or ten years from 1812. The new road to Laconia, down the brook, passes near the ruins of the old dam.

XXVII.-XXXI.—Mills upon the Bay brooks.

Stephen Huse had a grist-mill on Huse's or Black (Cat) Brook, on the left of the road in the ravine, as one passes from the present Ira Woodman's down the hill to Dea. Huse's.

A saw-mill, owned by Zebulon Smith, just above the entrance to the new cemetery, northwest of Bay meeting-house, there stood about forty years. Remains of the dam still seen from the road.

A saw-mill once stood on the same brook (north branch), Lot No. 21, Second Division (northeast corner of town), built by Joseph Batchelder. Also a shingle mill at same place, owned by John Clark. Nathan Batchelder deeded the above (saw-mill), with eleven and one

third acres of land, to Widow Sarah Huse, October, 1832. Must have been built many years before. Burned about 1860.

XXXII. — The Philbrick Mill, Tilton.

The Philbrick Mill (saw and shingle) was on the Winnipiseogee (Tilton), near division line of Lots 77 and 78, Second Division, south of the Bay road, at ravine and graveyard. The railroad now crosses the old mill-yard; otherwise grown up to alders, but with remains of the old raceway still visible, between the railroad and river. There is still some fall at this point, — first swift water above the upper dam, Tilton Village. This mill was bought and removed by the Water Power Company, on commencing their operations, in 1846.

XXXIII. — The Jesse Sanborn clothing mill.

A carding and clothing mill, built and occupied by Capt. Jesse Sanborn (probably between 1816 and 1820) stood at Union Bridge, twelve or fifteen rods below the original mills, No. VI., as now shown by marks of the old canal, opposite the yellow house of late owned by Mr. Gile. It is thus evident that the milling interests of East Tilton were formerly more extensive than at present, since the burning of the excelsior factory.

Ephraim Green had built and carried on his cloth-dressing and carding mill just below the Chapel mills, for some years previously to 1820, though not till that year did he receive a deed for the privilege (east side of Salmon Brook) from Nathaniel Piper. He bought that on the west side of Cole Weeks. The mill was subsequently owned by Nathaniel Sanborn, and sold by him to William Chase, in 1845, whose son, Charles C. Chase, of Franklin Falls, still owns the "power" (1874–80), the machinery having all been moved to Lawrence, Mass., several years ago. A shingle mill was also built upon this site, and afterwards a shop for chair stuff, etc., by Hollis K. Thompson; the ruined frame of which (from a fire) was of late standing, though in part gone to decay.

XXXIV. — The Green-Chase clothing mill.

The lowest dam on the Winnipiseogee was built between this town and Northfield, in 1818, just above the original Federal Bridge. The Sanbornton part (north side of river) was first improved by Dearborn Sanborn for a shingle mill, who sold his interest and seven acres of land to the Peabody Brothers (Kendall O. and James L.), in 1827, for $700. These gentlemen erected, that year, the first paper mill, a "spacious two-story structure," on the site of the present extensive works of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company. This first mill employed four men and fifteen girls, the latter at fifty cents per week, including board. In January, 1835, Jeremiah F. Daniell became a member of the firm (purchasing one third), and a second mill was built, with machines and steam dryer, drawn with two six-horse teams from Windham, Conn. But on April

XXXV. — Earliest paper mill at Franklin Falls.

27, 1837, both mills were consumed by fire, at a loss of $25,000, with insurance for only $8,000; with which, however, by leave of their creditors, the enterprising firm (Peabody & Daniell, Col. James L. Peabody having retired) had a new mill "in full operation by the 29th of October ensuing." The days of the company were dark till 1842, when, with brighter prospects, they resolved on another mill. Nathan S. Morrison, "who had unbounded faith in them, put the lumber on the ground and took their note, due in one year, and the mill was raised May 3." From this time, for eight years, their annual profits were $7,000 or $8,000. Mr. K. O. Peabody died in 1855, and Mr. Daniell associated his son Warren F. in the firm, who became sole owner in 1862, and "conducted the business with conspicuous success," till he finally sold to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company in 1871; which company, however, he soon afterwards re-entered as a leading manager. Other members of the company were William A. Russell, of Lawrence, Mass., and the firm of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York.

Present operations of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, mill No. 2.

This mill, to which alone a *Sanbornton* history can lay any claim, is No. 2 of the company's establishments, No. 1 being on the other side of the river. A part of its houses were destroyed by fire and explosion, July 7, 1872, at a loss of $50,000, fully insured; but the main building, containing the two first-class Fourdrinier machines, providentially escaped. Present product of this mill amounts (1880) to fifty tons per week, or an annual value (at eight cents per pound) of $416,000. The buildings, five in number, erected 1878, are valued at $200,000. From eighty to one hundred hands are employed by this mill (No. 2); one hundred and sixty-seven in all the mills of the company, with a weekly pay-roll of $1,500.

At about the same time with the last (or 1818), the original dam of the Aiken Mills at Franklin Falls (first below the upper bridge) was built by Boston John Clark, three or four rods above the present dam, at a cost of $300. Here was Daniel M. Robinson's small machine shop, on the site of Mr. Herrick Aiken's second, and the late Frank Aiken's, now Walter Aiken's finishing room. Messrs. Trussell & Morey afterwards built a yarn factory on the site of the present hosiery mill of Mr. Walter Aiken, which latter was erected in 1869; valued at $50,000, with an annual product of $150,000 to $200,000. In this and his machine shop one hundred and fifty hands are employed.

XXXVI. — The Aiken Mills at Franklin Falls.

The present machine shop of Mr. Aiken was rebuilt on the site of the former wooden machine shop of his father in just one month after being burnt, October, 1865. The first brick was laid Nov. 1; the last nail driven on the slate roofing Nov. 30, — the shafting and pulleys



Warren Daniell

being set up as each story was completed, — so that immediately the whole establishment was set in operation. The building is one hundred feet long by thirty-eight wide, and four stories high. This is claimed as the "quickest time" on a building of the kind ever realized in New Hampshire; and that, too, without working Sundays! The new brick building below the last was erected by W. Aiken for a screw factory in 1875, and rented to the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Conn., in 1879. The two last-named buildings are estimated in value at $75,000; and the whole yearly product cannot be less than $300,000.

Quickest building time on record.

Nathaniel Holmes erected a mill, forty by fifty feet, for the manufacture of cotton yarn and twine, in 1828, at the lowest of the four water privileges which are giving to Tilton Village its eminent prosperity. In 1859, Col. A. H. Tilton put two sets of woollen machinery into this mill, and started on cassimeres. The mill property, embracing seventy-five acres, and extending one third of a mile down the river, controls an immense water power, with twelve feet fall at the mill, fifteen feet fall forty-four rods farther down, and twenty-three feet fall forty-four rods below the last. The original factory was much enlarged by Mr. Tilton (doubled in 1865), and gave employment (1872) to between fifty and sixty hands, with a net value of products in "Tilton tweeds" of about $160,000 per annum. There were thirty-two looms and 1,700 spindles in the main building, besides the dry house, picker house, sorting, dye, finishing, and waste houses as separate buildings; also nine dwellings, including Mr. Tilton's, — the original Holmes mansion. The business is still carried on by Mrs. Tilton and Selwin B. Peabody (1881); now employing seventy-five hands, with a pay-roll of $1,800 per month, and a monthly product in tweeds and meltons of 30,000 yards. The looms are now all of the broad pattern, — twenty-four in number, — ten new ones having been introduced in 1881. The present designation of this establishment is the "Tilton Mills."

XXXVII. — The Holmes-Tilton Mills in Tilton.

The so-called "Upper Dam," at Franklin Falls, was built about 1852 for a large hosiery mill, two stories high, of stone, which was erected the same year, and operated by the Franklin Mills Company, also by the Nesmith Brothers (George W. and John N., of Lowell, Mass.), associated with K. O. Peabody. The boarding-houses — two less in number than at present — were built the next season. This mill was only run three or four years, and then burned. Its site is now occupied by one of the pulp mills of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, which was first built in 1868 for the grinding of poplar-wood, and was built over in 1879. It employs about twenty hands.

XXXVIII. — The Upper Mills at Franklin Falls.

The same company are now throwing another dam across the river (1881), near the site of the earliest bridge in this part of the town. (See Chap XVIII. p. 197, note.) This may hereafter arrogate the title of "Upper Dam." It is supposed to be for still another pulp mill of the paper company, — the third upon Sanbornton soil.

We supplement this extended account of the mills of Sanbornton by brief notices of the minor mill privileges that have been used at various times in different parts of the town.

XXXIX.-XLII. — Smaller water privileges.

George C. Ward improved the small Cate Brook (so called) that flows out of Lot No. 28, First Division (west of the present road to West Franklin), building one dam, and when that was washed away, by the encouragement of his kind neighbors, another. Here he had a hat-pressing mill, and afterwards a lathing saw-mill for about two years.

While in this part of the old town, we might mention the wheelwright shop of Abram L. Morrison, on the river road in Franklin, Lot No. 28, First Division, the privilege being first improved by him in 1876, on Wadsworth Brook, near the old Andrew Thompson place. The dam is east of the highway, and cost, with shop, machinery, etc., about $600.

Passing still farther up our western valley, we may notice a threshing mill, now standing in decay, just north of Mr. Folsom Morrill's, once run by a small stream which there empties into the Pemigewasset.

Finally, returning to the other side of the town, we have the bark mill for the tannery of Mr. True Philbrick, which many years ago was driven by the waters of Barker Brook, near the present residence of Lewis R. Hunkins, Lot No. 79, First Division. The old dam is still visible from the road.

Allusions may be added, to other and miscellaneous water-power and manufacturing interests, as follows: —

Ebenezer Dustin once had a dam on Salmon Brook, above Site I., and about fifty rods below the present P. Batchelder's, which cost some $300, for the purpose of "driving out his logs."

A steam saw-mill was in operation a few years near southwest corner of Lot No. 16, Second Division (Stuart Hoit place), as per county map of 1859.

Capt. Elisha Smith had also a clock factory in front of and near to road from the present Second Baptist vestry (Bay road), northeast corner Lot 18, Second Division. In connection with these might be named the extensive hat shops, book bindery, and printing office of Sanbornton Square, and the manufacturing operations of Gridley and others which gave its appropriate name to the Tin Corner. (See Villages, etc., Chap. XX.)

Other manufacturing interests.

Eye-glass factory, Tilton.

The manufacture of eye-glasses was commenced at Tilton by the Lord Brothers in 1879, with a new and thoroughly constructed building for their steam factory and store, thirty-two feet front, eighty feet long, having two stories with a basement, and costing nearly $10,000. They employ from thirty to thirty-five workmen, producing, on an average, ten gross of the common glasses per day, and an annual value of about $20,000.

H. K. Thompson, undertaker.

The establishment of Mr. Hollis K. Thompson, as a furnishing undertaker and manufacturer of coffins, caskets, etc., with a present stock in trade of about $6,000, is claimed as one of the oldest and largest of the kind in New Hampshire. He began (in connection with the furniture business till 1855) at his residence, in this town, below the Chapel, in 1842, where his wareroom is still kept, though with branch warerooms in Tilton and New Hampton, and headquarters recently transferred to Franklin Falls. (See Vol. II., p. 787 [108].) Mr. Thompson has furnished from one hundred to one hundred and eighty funerals annually, since 1855, at prices varying from $6 to $175.

The statement in Merrill's "New Hampshire Gazetteer," 1817, may now be accepted as an item of history: —

Quotation from Merrill's "N. H. Gazetteer."

"Sanbornton has eleven grain mills, thirteen saw-mills, three clothing mills, two carding machines, one nail factory, an oil-mill, a distillery, and six trading stores." *

A glance at the foregoing catalogue makes it evident that the whole number of grain (grist) and saw mills must have been somewhat greater at that time (1817). The distillery was Lovejoy's, at the Square, whose, also, were most of the stores. The number of grist-mills now (1881) in active operation within the limits of the old town is only five, and of saw-mills five; three of the former and two of the latter being on the Winnipiseogee, the others on Salmon Brook. All the other mills named in the above statement have long since disappeared.

* The *Weekly Visitor* of Oct. 23, 1824, enlarges this enumeration to "fifteen saw-mills, fourteen grist-mills, six carding machines, an oil-mill, five clothing mills, one circular-saw clapboard machine, and twelve stores."

CHAPTER XX.

VILLAGES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS IN SANBORNTON.

"Vix scio quæ fuerim; vix Romæ Roma recordor."—HILDEBERT (BISHOP OF LE MAUR), A. D. 1057.

So great are the changes in several of the villages of our town, some having passed from a state of former business activity to utter deadness, and almost to non-existence at present, and others having changed in precisely the opposite direction; so little resemblance, moreover, can there now be traced between these places as they were and are to-day, on account either of growth or decadence, that the words of the ancient bishop just quoted would be quite applicable in their case: "I scarcely know what I may have been; I, Rome, scarcely remember Rome." In confirmation of this, we will first give a view of the business places of

I. — SANBORNTON SQUARE, AT VARIOUS TIMES,

Commencing at its upper extremity: —

1. The original Colby house, just north of the late Emerson Giles place, was one of the earliest tavern stands in town.

2. The Leavitt place, as of late known, was built by Capt. Benjamin Colby, for his son Benjamin, who went into trade there, in 1801 or 1802.

3. Near this, and probably at the house itself ("one half a mile north of the meeting-house," according to advertisement in the *Weekly Visitor*, October, 1824), Simon Rowe "carried on the tailoring business," having "correspondents in Boston and Philadelphia, with the newest fashions furnished, especially from the latter city."

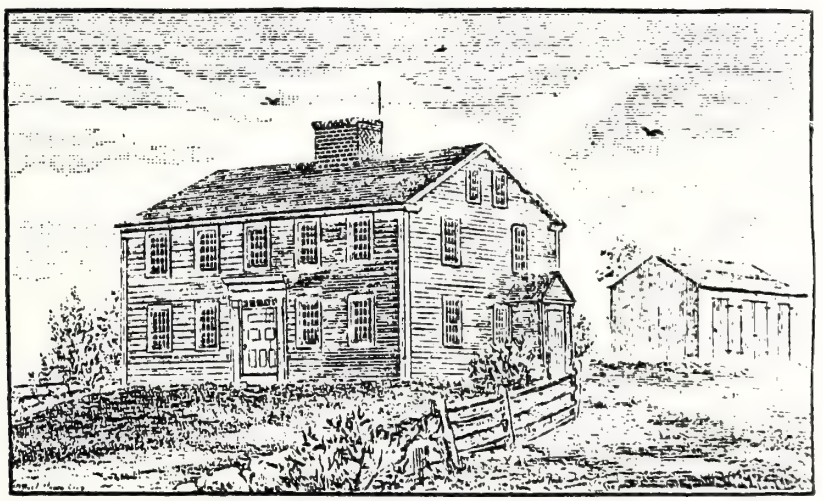
An advertisement in 1824.

4. Near the present William Payne's was the early blacksmith shop of Asa Currier, which was also occupied by his son, Asa, Jr., as late as 1841.

5. A store on the hill nearly opposite the cemetery, where the house of H. P. Wilson now stands, was kept by Thomas Taylor in 1806. Afterwards occupied by Joseph Perley. Burned about 1828.



SANBORNTON SQUARE, FROM THE SOUTH. (Taylor Elm.)



COLBY-LEAVITT HOUSE.

6. Below, and opposite the old meeting-house, "Joshua Bangs kept the first (?) tavern that was opened in town, as early as 1792," probably succeeding James Sanborn, the original owner of the place. Here, also, one Bangs, of the same family, was a tailor.

First tavern in town.

On the same site followed the store of Simon Lane, for many years, the building of which was afterwards moved down both hills and made into the present dwelling-house of Jonathan M. Taylor, Esq. In this same building David Ellsworth had his "tailoring shop," in 1824, "opposite the meeting-house," with "newest fashions, etc., from Philadelphia and Boston."

7. Joseph Conner occupied the site of the "old store" (late Chase Jaques's dwelling-house) with a one-story building, kept as a store, about the years 1790–92; soon after taken and enlarged to its present dimensions by the Kimball Brothers, who also had an extensive potash establishment near the present (Dr.) Carr house.

The Conner buildings.

8. Mr. Connor also owned and carried on, in connection with his store, a blacksmith's shop in the corner of what is now the Bodwell (late Boutwell) field; the Square proper then extending, on the other side, unfenced, to the Esq. Sanborn (now Thomas M. Jaques) house.

9. A small building, in the rear of the last [8], was occupied as a tinman's shop, while the original homestead of

10. Daniel Sanborn, Esq., was used both by himself and his son, Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, as a tavern or public house.

11. Under the hill, the small house now owned by Miss Mary Clough, was first built for a hatter's shop, was next a jeweller's shop, then a tinman's, and finally the milliner's shop of Miss Esther Sanborn.

12. A cooper's shop was very early carried on by one Mr. Clark, near the present residence of Mrs. Blaisdell, or between that and the late Dr. James B. Abbott house, like the more recent joiner's shop of John M. Blaisdell.

13. The distillery of George C. Ward, Sen. (1790), was on the site of the new barn of Jona. M. Taylor, Esq. (1879), the water for the same being taken from the excellent well above, which now supplies, by aqueducts, the houses of Mr. Taylor and Rev. M. T. Runnels.

14. The original blacksmith's shop of Mr. Taylor was built by Joshua Lane, Jr., about 1811; also the present house of Samuel W. Morrison, — same afterwards occupied by his wife's second husband, John Mace.

15. A printing office, where probably the *Weekly Visitor* was started, stood a little north of the present barn of Daniel Jacobs

(the old tavern barn formerly extending farther back); while south of the said barn was —

Hat shop and printing office long ago disappearing.

16. The hatter's shop of John Little, John E. Badger, and others for several years, succeeded by a two-story building, erected for the same business (on what is now the northwest corner of the Runnels lot), by Woodman & Lane, about the year 1828. Only the hay scales stood between this and the tavern barn, back of the present pump. This latter building was some forty feet by twenty-five feet (front). The so-called "knapped hats" were made extensively at first, by which the building was paid for. Mr. Woodman left for Gilmanton Iron Works in 1833. Lane continued the busines still 1837–38, and was succeeded by Benjamin Whitcher. The law office of Benjamin Boardman, Esq., and the shoemaker's shop of John Hill were also in this building. It was afterwards a tenement house.

17. On the other side of the street, opposite [15], was the dwelling, as also the harness and saddler's shop of Jeremiah G. Sanborn (where now Samuel P. Calef, 1881), "receiving from Boston an elegant and extensive assortment of saddlery and harness ware, plated and common bits, plated stirrups, and English winkers; also a few bear-skins for sale, violin strings, and clarionet reeds" (advertisement in *Gazette*, August, 1825).

18. The tavern stand, now occupied as a private house by Mr. Jacobs, was kept by Chase Jaques in 1826; previously by two or three others; and finally by J. Hilliard Lane. It was the largest and latest continued of the hotels at the Square.

The Ward-Lovejoy store building.

19. On the site of M. T. Runnels's present house was the "great store" of Andrew Lovejoy, Esq., built by George C. Ward, Sen. (1791–92 ?), who also erected the three-story house below and [13], as above; what are now the three distinct lots being then in one. The sheds of this store extended over the later garden plot to [16]. Mr. Ward kept his store at first, a short time, in the house of Major Chase (Esq. Nathan) Taylor; afterwards at Rev. Mr. Woodman's, probably (at one or both places), under the style of Ward & Cushing, 1789. He did not long continue in trade at his new store; but was succeeded in 1796 by Andrew Lovejoy, who greatly enlarged the business, drawing an extensive retail trade from all the neighboring towns, and even a wholesale trade from the merchants of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. He was followed, after 1815, by Thomas Gilmore, Capt. Jonathan Moore (on leaving the Bridge), Charles Lane, Bartlett Hill, Mr. Veazie, and Rev. James Thompson. By Capt. Moore, what had been the dry-goods or English department was changed into a dwelling-house; and what had been

the West India or grocery department was retained for a store. The whole building was burned Feb. 6, 1855, and was replaced by the present cottage house, about two years afterwards, by Mrs. Thompson.

20. A slaughter-house stood in the rear of these buildings, in the days of Mr. Lovejoy,

21. Who also owned a large distillery below, on the opposite side of the street; and

22. A potash building, still farther down, in the edge of the present Taylor pasture. Mr. Lovejoy, in all these departments of business, gave constant employment to about thirty men, keeping teams all the time upon the road, in both directions.

23. The house of the late Charles R. Heath, opposite [19], was built early in this century, and the L part afterwards added by Charles Hutchins for George Blanchard's saddlery. Matthew Perkins, Esq., having bought the building of Mr. Hutchins, there practised law after 1817.

24. A large building, south of the last, had been previously built, and its upper story was dedicated as "Union Hall" (Masonic), Aug. 11, 1815. The lower story was occupied at first by a company for a store; also by Charles Hutchins, William Greene, and Charles Lane (1824), as traders. Subsequently the whole building was devoted to the large printing and book-binding establishment of Charles Lane and others (see Books and Papers in Sanbornton). The building was vacated and finally burned, fully grown and thrifty apple-trees now flourishing on its site!

Union Hall and book-printing establishment.

25. The "yellow building," south of the last, and adjoining [21], was first a hatter's shop, carried on by Mr. Little; then the saddler's shop of Mr. Blanchard (before going to [23]), and finally a dwelling-house till its removal.

26. Opposite the last, at the foot of the street, stood the Chase Taylor house, the upper story of which was afterwards added and tastefully equipped for the studio of the late Mr. Walter Ingalls, as a portrait painter; more recently the offices of Drs. A. W. and E. Abbott.

27. Finally, as completing the business places of the Square, we have the hatting establishment of John Lord, who succeeded Mr. Kimball on the place now owned by Warren D. Pike.*

It thus appears that upon the three hills or elevated plateaus of the Square village, where now the only place of business is a single blacksmith's shop, there have been in former generations, within the distance of one and a half miles, from north to south, no less than

* To the above should be added [28], the blacksmith's shop of Daniel Gale, which once stood a little east of the late homestead of Noah Eastman, Esq.

four different situations where hotels or public houses have been kept, at least six places where trading stores have been maintained, and some of them quite extensive; four sites of blacksmith shops, including the one now occupied; four of hat shops, three of saddler and harness shops, two of printing establishments, together with a proportionable amount of other branches of business which were common in those times, and could be carried on without the aid of water power.

Summary of business places at the Square.

Among the dwelling-houses at the Square, the two earliest, as already noted, were Esq. Daniel Sanborn's, and Mr. Kelley's, near the height and "ledge," which has since borne his name. The Taylor house, the main part of which still remains as when the first town meeting of Sanbornton was held in it, was erected in 1768.

The "great house" built by Mr. Ward (see under [19]) happened to be a three-story house — the only one in the place — on this wise: Mr. Ward and William Harper, Esq., on the hill, had agreed to build "houses just alike"; but in the process of construction it was discovered that Harper was putting some extra finish on his, like the mouldings over the doors, and Ward, to retaliate, added another story to his house! It was bought by Col. A. H. Tilton, more than twenty years ago, and converted into tenement or "corporation" houses, at the Bridge.

Some of its dwelling-houses.

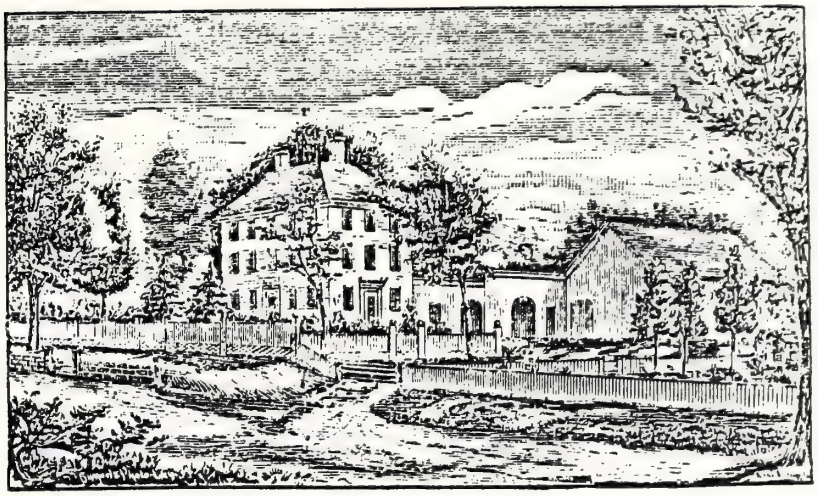
Mr. Joseph Conner early built the original of the late Boutwell (present Mrs. J. C. Bodwell) house, and opposite Mr. Conner's store, the house of his son-in-law, Rev. A. Bodwell, was erected in 1808. Mr. Elisha Longee was the first to build upon the premises since occupied by three of the physicians of Sanbornton, Drs. Thomas Webster, Thomas P. Hill, and James B. Abbott, and their office has been the central post-office of the town for the last fifteen years (1881).

A careful enumeration of the dwelling-houses and other buildings, — not including barns and outhouses — standing at present within the territory of Sanbornton Square, as above bounded, makes a sum total of thirty-eight; but within the same space, as will also appear upon the map, there have been in the past thirty other buildings, at least, whose sites are now vacant, or are occupied (in a few cases) by buildings entirely dissimilar.

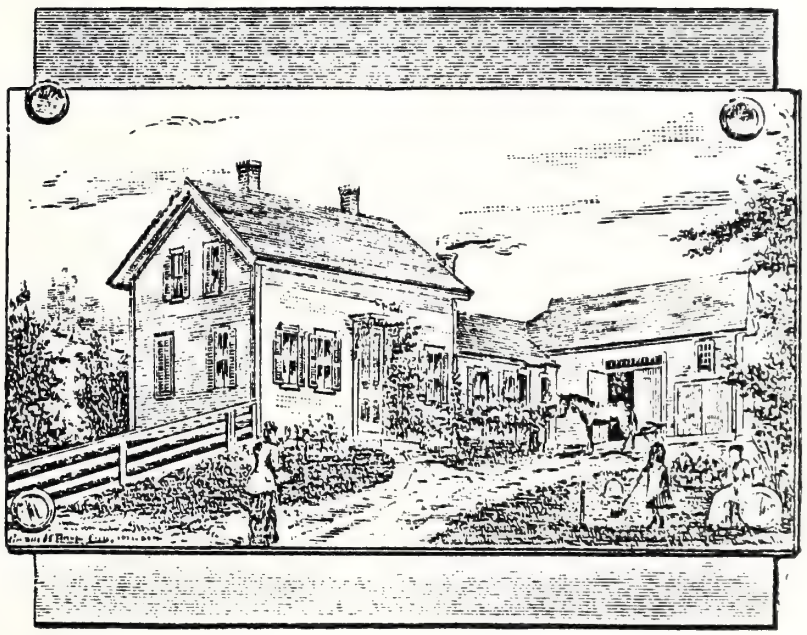
Comparative number of buildings, past and present.

II. — The Village of Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton.

A Mr. Duncan, of Concord, is said to have owned and occupied a small store at the Bridge proper — site of the present Town Hall — as early as 1789. This spot, in distinction from Darling's Mills, below, was afterwards known as "Buzzell's store" and "Lovejoy's lower



WARD-LOVEJOY HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF M. T. RUNNELS. (Sunshine Cottage.) (See p. 226.)

store," and sometimes as "Tilton's Mills," before the well-known name "Sanbornton Bridge" was fairly established.

The place as viewed sixty years ago.

The following is a brief pen picture of the village as it was at one time, about sixty years ago, from the lips of an eye-witness: Beginning at the Island, and not including the Moody Mill houses above,* we have, first, —

1. The three-story house, then occupying the site of the present residence of Mrs. Curry, which had recently been built by Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson, and was burned in 1875.

2. Below, and opposite from the last, was an old one-story house with two tenements, perhaps owned by John Tilton, and used for renting purposes.

3. Near the present double house of Wm. P. Hill — Dr. Lyford's before the last fire, in 1875 — was the dwelling-house occupied by —

4. Jonathan Moore, who was then a trader at the one-story "corner store," then, as for many years previously (see above), the only one in the place.

5. Across the street, and snug to the bridge, on site of the south end of Hill's Block, where now J. F. Taylor's store, was the small office of Squire Atkinson, painted black.

6. Opposite the last, and below the bridge, where now the new grist-mill, was the original Tilton blacksmith shop; and —

7. The small grist-mill adjoining, on the lower side, which was then carried on by James P. Tilton. In front of the two last was —

8. The original Jeremiah Tilton dwelling-house, occupying the place of the first shops (milliner's and Holmes's saloon) now west of the mill; while on the north side of the street from the last, and, as now, on the opposite corner from [4], was —

9. The hotel, two stories in front and small L, owned by Col. Samuel Tilton, with a small stable, near the present.

10. Stephen Cross's one-story house, and small tailor's shop just below it, were near the spot now occupied by the Episcopal house of worship.

Few buildings on the street.

11. A potash building of one story was then run by Jonathan Moore, on the site of the present Methodist meeting-house; and thence, across "Packer's Brook" (so called on old records from the grantee of this lot), we find on the north side of the street nothing nearer than —

* It is doubtful whether this mill had then been rebuilt. Possibly a house might have been standing on the hill across the road, where of late the Rev. W. D. Cass house; and the only other in that immediate neighborhood must have been the original Simeon Page house, a short distance above.

12. Stephen Merrill's one-story dwelling-house, where J. F. Taylor now lives; though opposite the last was the —

13. Henry Thorn house, — two stories, small, — now owned by the new mill company, and then much as recently, before the late repairs; while beyond this, same side, was —

14. The Ebenezer Darling house, nearly as at present, and now also owned by the mill company.

15. Back of the two last were the Darling Mills, as elsewhere described.

16. Beyond [12] was the Lowell Lang house, much as at present, except with his joiner's shop near by it; and still farther up the hill was the —

17. Old Morrison house, at the present residence of Mr. Eleazer Davis, since enlarged; then occupied by Jacob Morrison, a deaf-mute (see Vol. II. p. 495 [33]).

18. On the Academy Hill nothing is reported at the time of this description, but the Esq. James Hersey house, where now the residence of Gideon Piper, with its "door swinging by sections" (upper and lower half), which seems to have been a device adopted by several of the early settlers in their houses, for the purpose, in summer, of keeping intruding animals out and children in!

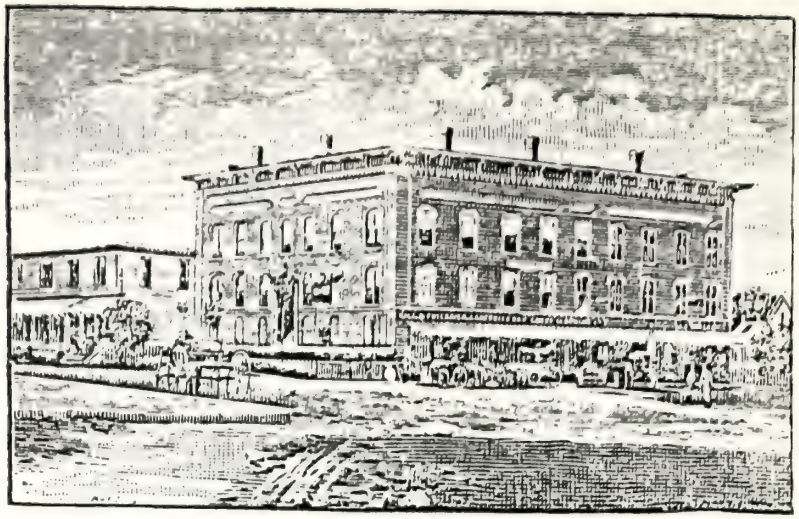
Only house on Academy Hill, with its "section door."

We judge that the time here alluded to must have been as early as 1820 or 1821, just before the new academy (and school-house) was built; also before the arrival in town of Messrs. Challis Sargent, Ira Elliot, and others. It appears from the above that of the eighteen different buildings, or sets of buildings, then reported on the Sanbornton side of the river, at the Bridge Village, no more than twelve were dwelling-houses; also that no more than three or four of these dwellings still remain in any good degree as at that time.

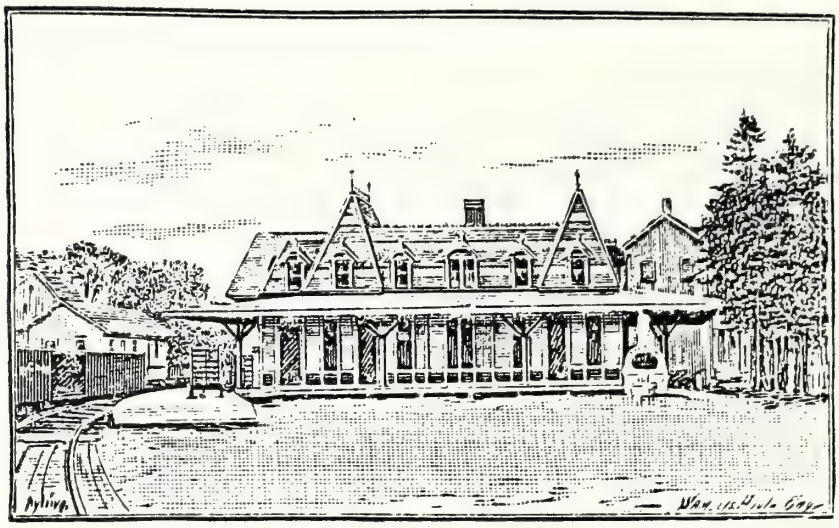
Now on the same ground (1881), showing a vast contrast and improvement, we find (though this time including the neighborhood at and beyond Simonds's Mills to the borders of the Dearborn farm, and the Franklin road as far as the cemetery) a sum total of at least one hundred and seventy-five different buildings, great and small, public and private, one hundred and thirty-seven being wholly or in part dwelling-houses, several of which have more than one tenement, and the largest (Hill's Block) containing four stores in the lower story, and a public hall, offices, and tenements upon the upper stories.

Contrasted with the present.

This village, nevertheless, has suffered greatly from fires. The corner now occupied by the Town Hall was burned out in 1838, and again in May, 1875; this last being the most extensive conflagration ever



Hill's Blocks. (Tilton.)



B. C. & M. R. R. Passenger Station, Tilton (See p. 467.)

occurring in the place, clearing out all the buildings on the north side of the street to the river, and partly on the south, including, as above, the three-story Atkinson house, then owned by Mrs. Curry, and involving a total loss, according to one estimate, of $60,000.

Business places now in Tilton.

We have only space for the following list of the principal business places now found within the limits of the village, not including the mills and manufactories already noticed, beginning at the upper bridge and returning nearly to the same bridge again. The first five establishments are in Hill Brothers' brick block: —

J. F. Taylor, dry goods and general merchandise.
C. F. Hill, plain and ornamental printing.
G. A. Stevens, books and stationery, drugs and medicines.
George Whitcher & Co., dry goods and ladies' furnishing.
Hill & Fletcher, groceries and general merchandise.
Fred. E. Thorpe, stoves and tin ware. (Hill Brothers' wooden block.)
Samuel A. Clark, furniture. (Hill Brothers' wooden block.)
William P. Hill, meat market. (Hill Brothers' wooden block.)
Moses C. Abbott, blacksmithing.
H. N. Atkinson, wheelwright.
F. J. Moulton, photographer.
George Nelson, hairdresser.
Davis & Boynton, clothing and gents' furnishing goods. (New Town Hall building.)
Post-Office; D. E. Hill, postmaster. (New Town Hall building.)
Batchelder & Couch, meat market. (Under new Town Hall.)
Bryant & Taylor, hotel (Dexter House).
J. L. Loverin, livery stable.
G. W. Abbott, boots and shoes.
William A. Colby, fruit, provisions, and varieties.
Railroad Station (soon to be rebuilt).
Citizens' National and Iona Savings Banks; Wm. T. Cass, cashier.
Hollis K. Thompson, undertaker's shop.
Engine Houses; No. 1, "Rapid"; No. 2, "Rescue."
Frank Thompson, railroad saloon.
Lord Brothers, clocks, watches, and jewelry.
Z. C. Perkins, express office.
T. W. Long, fruit, provisions, and varieties.
W. C. Wyatt, harnesses and trunks.
A. J. Garmon, house and sign painting.
C. B. Garmon, blacksmith shop.
C. P. Herrick & Co., drugs, medicines, and general merchandise. (F. J. Eastman's block.)
Mrs. L. S. Atkinson, dress and cloak making. (F. J. Eastman's block.)
Miss Hannah Page, millinery (lately enlarged).
S. Condon, Jr., boots, shoes, and fancy goods.
Samuel T. Holmes, provisions and eating-house.
Mrs. C. M. Bryant, millinery and dress-making.
G. S. Morrison, boot and shoe making.

The village, within a few years past, has been greatly improved and adorned through the public spirit of the citizens, and especially by the munificence of Charles E. Tilton, Esq., and the late Hon. John C. Tebbetts. Few places of the size in New Hampshire can show so complete an array of concrete sidewalks. It is also well furnished with street lamps. The island, below the middle railroad bridge, is embellished with a splendid summer-house, flower-garden, fish-pond, and a new iron foot-bridge; while an Indian statue adorns the square in front of the new Town Hall,* and other groups of statuary grace the premises of Mrs. Curry, — the old Atkinson place. The grounds and palatial residence of Mr. Tilton are approached by elaborate walks, surrounded by massive walls, and otherwise rendered peculiarly attractive by the highest artistic skill added to the natural beauties of the situation.

Village improved and beautified the past few years.

Among the other noticeable private dwellings in and near the village are the elevated residences of Bradbury T. Brown, Esq., and the late Addison B. Wyatt. The house and grounds of Mrs. Curry, before referred to, were being continually improved by the wealth and good taste of her brother, Mr. J. C. Tebbetts, till the time of his death, Aug. 25, 1881; and in the other part of the village should be mentioned the home residence of the late Hon. A. H. Tilton, and the new dwelling-house of Selwin B. Peabody, which is said to be one of the most thoroughly built and conveniently arranged of any in the State.

Its private residences.

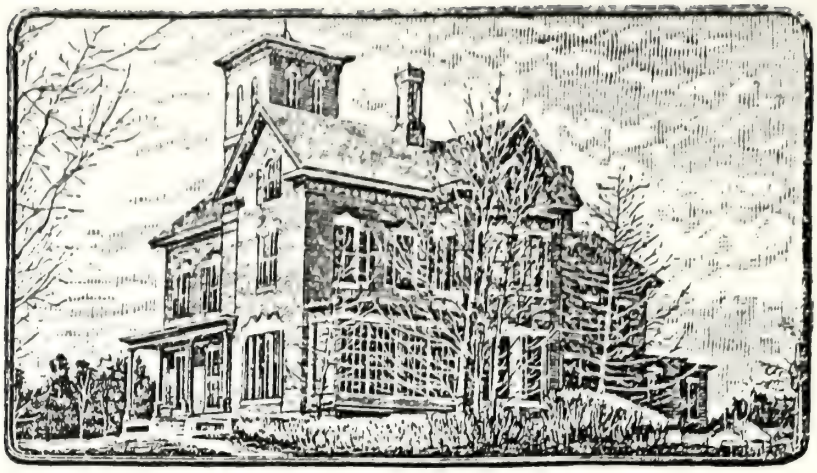
III. — The Tin Corner

Is said to have been a "first-class hamlet" many years before the Bridge had arrived at any similar distinction, having its tavern (Elkins's and Prescott's, late James S. Morrison place), its store (kept by Satchel Clark and Samuel Conner, "at the head of the street"), also its shops for blacksmith, shoemaker, house joiner, and cabinet-maker. Satchel Clark, Sen., was here one of the earliest blacksmiths in town. The original cabinet-maker of the place was Daniel H. Clement, succeeded by Gilman Clifford, at the shop on the premises of the late John Comerford, who also there carried on the business of painting and chair-making on first coming to town. (See Vol. II. p. 177 [7].)

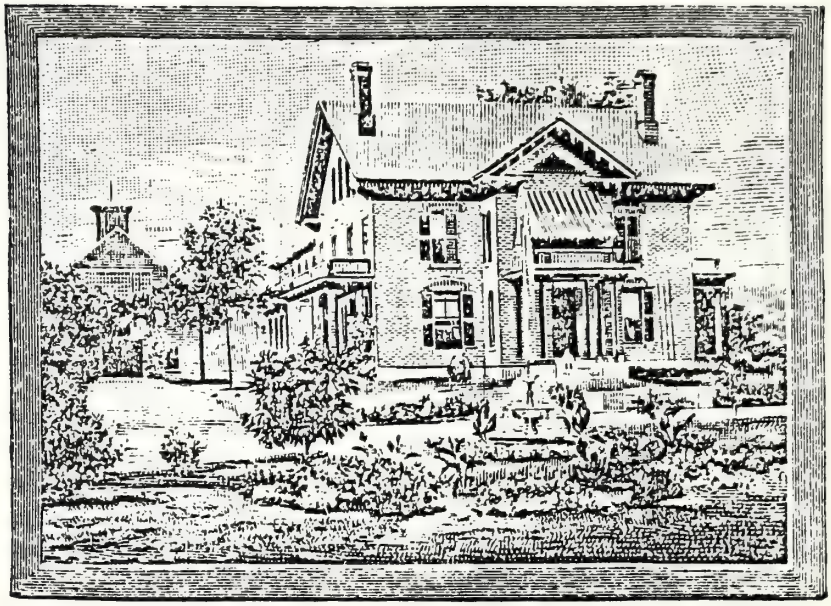
Its early business.

Five years before this, however, in 1808, the enterprise of Timothy Gridley, from Exeter, had given an impetus to the business of the place, and also its new name, as he introduced tinware making on an

* A costly stone watering-trough was also erected here, September, 1881.



RESIDENCE OF WALTER AIKEN. (Franklin.)



RESIDENCE OF WARREN DANIELL. (Franklin.)

extensive scale, employing several workmen, and sending his teams into all parts of the State, which brought back "huge loads of sheepskins." These he is said to have manufactured into morocco, probably at the tannery just east of the Corner, afterwards carried on by Zadok Sanborn and his son Waldron. He also established a wooden clock manufactory, introducing two men from Connecticut, Messrs. Peck and Holcomb, to take charge of the business, whose clock making is therefore erroneously located "at the Bridge" in Vol. II. pp. 233 and 234.* Mr. Gridley was succeeded in 1820 by Mr. William Jones, who had been since 1816 his foreman as a tin-plate worker. The latter continued the business, to some extent, for nearly fifty years, employing, a portion of the time, three workmen besides himself, and two pedlers, and "sending out as good ware as ever went from a tin shop."

Timothy Gridley and his new enterprise.

Clock-making.

Lastly should be mentioned, among the business enterprises of the Tin Corner, the wheelwright establishment of Col. Joseph W. Clement, who there commenced in 1814, and "carried on the business with great energy and success" for nearly twenty-five years. His buildings, with many others at the Corner, were finally moved to the Bridge. Like the Square, Tin Corner is now very nearly abandoned of all other pursuits except the agricultural.

The wheelwright business of J. W. Clement.

IV. — Franklin Falls.

So much of this village as stands upon Sanbornton soil includes the long "Ox-Bow" street, and contains, besides some of the earliest and largest mills, as elsewhere shown, the well-known mercantile stand of N. H. Sanborn, Esq., now occupied by his son; another store, near the Winnipiseogee Paper Mill, No. 2; and the blacksmith shop of Benjamin J. Calley, near the east end of the Republican Bridge. Among the conspicuous private residences on this side of the river is that of Hon. Warren H. Daniell, just above the junction of the two rivers, formerly owned by Hon. George W. Nesmith; the new mansion of Walter Aiken, Esq., overlooking the whole village from the high bluff east of the "Ox-Bow" (see Vol. II. p. 11 [13]); the Sanborn dwelling-house, on the site first occupied by Jeremiah Sanborn, immigrant ancestor; and the ornate cottage residence of Walter Burleigh, merchant, on the crest of Willow Hill.

* "Mrs. James Conner painted and lettered the faces of the clocks for Gridley before she was married, and for Col. Simeon Cate after marriage. Col. Cate had bought out the clock business of Mr. Gridley, and carried on a manufactory of chairs and cotton hats at the same time. The machinery for turning out his stuff for the clocks was in a part of the old Darling mill, and afterwards in the Bradstreet Moody mill." — *Merrimack Journal*, 1873.

V. — The Villages of East Tilton,

Two in number, were formerly more nearly connected together than at present, by the mills extending between the two bridges, — Union and Burleigh's. From the former bridge the principal street ran, as at present, to the main road, at the head of which was —

1. The reed-making shop of Samuel Shirley. On the right corner, going down, was —

2. The Parker House, two stories, with the "corner store" at its west end, occupied first by Silas Parker, trader; afterwards by Abel Philbrick; and lastly, from 1838, for nearly twenty years, by Charles W. Sanborn, who was also postmaster. He left the establishment in 1857, and the next year the building was burned.

The "corner store" and hotel.

3. The large house on the left corner, opposite the last, was the store and tavern stand of Josiah C. Philbrick for about twenty-five years. The small store of Mr. Mudgett has of late years been in the same building. Half-way down upon the left, and nearly opposite the Freewill Baptist Meeting-house, was —

4. The blacksmith shop of Joseph W. Hunkins and others, now gone; in lieu of which we find —

5. The new blacksmith's shop of Jonathan L. Dearborn, on the other side, below the meeting-house.

6. The other stores upon this street were, formerly, one below [2], in part of the late Lakeman house, kept by Whittier, Conner, and others; and —

7. The more recent store in the building on the east side of the street, nearer the bridge, lastly occupied by the late Charles C. Taylor.

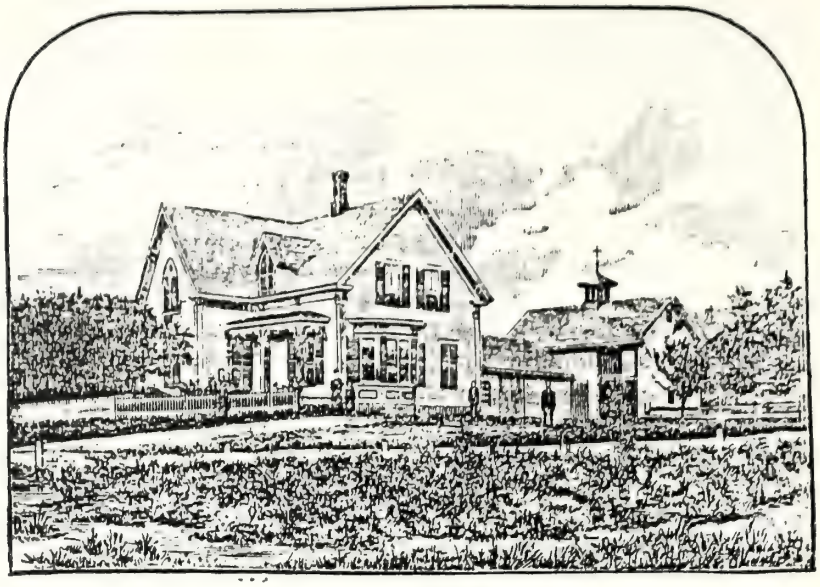
Aside from the mills elsewhere described, the only important place of business, near Burleigh's Bridge, has been —

8. The large store building, with dwelling-house attached and public hall above, formerly owned by Leonard C. Clough; now owned and occupied by Chase Rollins, who does a flourishing business, and is the present postmaster of East Tilton. This store was not erected till after the opening of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, the railroad station being about one third of the distance between it and the bridge.

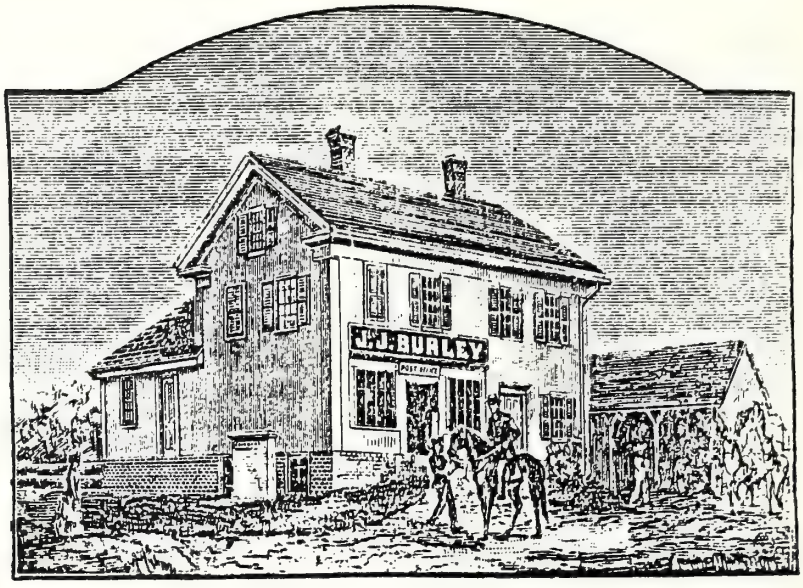
Vicinity of the railroad station.

VI. — The Hamlet of Salmon Brook.

The only business places worthy of especial mention here found — besides the shops furnished with water-power and the mills previously named — were: —



Residence of C. B. Burley.



Store and Residence of J. J. Burley.

1. The store once kept by Daniel T. Morrison, at his house, on the knoll above the old Dustin mill site. (See Map, Site 1, Lot No. 6, Second Division.)

Store and tannery once there.

2. The long shop near the residence of William R. Russell, first built and used as a currying shop by Jacob Smith; afterwards for harness making, and finally for shoe-making.

VII. — The Chapel Village.

Besides the mills on the brook (which see), a blacksmith's shop on the upper terrace, near the school buildings, was occupied many years by Mr. David Burley, and others before him; but there has been no other business of importance in this locality.

VIII. — The Village of North Sanbornton,

Too, has never had any extended mechanical or business operations aside from the mills already described, though the post-office has been established there for several years.

But (coming nearly to our starting-place, with this list of the villages), —

IX. — Clark's Corner,

Being at a point where four, and of late years five, roads come together, has long been quite a business centre, and now contains the only store (Mr. Jason J. Burley's) of which the present town of Sanbornton can boast!

Only store left in the present Sanbornton.

1. Mr. Burley has a new and commodious set of buildings, on the northeast corner, with a large and excellent assortment of dry goods and groceries, being also extensively engaged in the stocking-seaming trade, as an agent for A. W. Sulloway, and formerly for Walter Aiken, of Franklin. His stock in trade is about $6,000.

2. The original store building of John H. Clark, Esq. (last occupied by Mr. Burley), was on the southeast corner, opposite the present store. The other chief branches of industry at Clark's Corner have been —

3. The first joiner's and wheelwright's shop of Mr. Dudley Clark: and of late years the blacksmiths' shops, first, of

4. John W. Taylor, which formerly did a large business; and second, of —

5. Parker C. Quimby, the only one now in operation.

A few stores and numerous shops for different branches of industry were formerly scattered over the town, in other localities (from the nine just noted as hamlets or villages), far more than at present. For

example, we have in Vol. II. p. 780 a notice of the store once kept by Moses Thompson, on the premises now occupied by his grandson, Jeremiah S. Thompson; also (p. 779) of the blacksmith shop of Jacob Thompson, father and son, for nearly two generations, near the present residence of Seth S. Thompson.

Other business enterprises formerly scattered over town.

Calef's Corner, too, had its earlier blacksmith shop, and later store-furniture rooms, and public hall in the house of the late Jacob Hersey.

The Bay meeting-house road could formerly boast of a clock factory — as before noted, Elisha Smith's — and the blacksmith's shop of Hezekiah Smith.

Eliphalet Lord, and his son James after him, carried on the hatting business (manufacturing hats by hand, with a journeyman occasionally) at the Shaker Bridge; shop seen at present.

Dea. Samuel Lane was an extensive tanner in the Lane neighborhood, north part of the town; and his brother, Master Joshua Lane, and *his* son and grandson, carried on quite a large business at tanning and shoemaking, just below the Square; while the Perkins Brothers were similarly employed, with remarkable industry and profit, about the same distance to the east.

Indeed, in many parts of the town, and noticeably along the Sanborn roads in Tilton, you may still see — or might until very recently — some kind of a shop attached to almost every homestead, in which the former occupants of the several estates were wont to engage in their mechanical works — upon wood, iron, or leather — in connection with their farming operations.

Farmers who were also mechanics.

Among the industries still flourishing, and not previously named, because outside of the mill privileges and villages already described, may be mentioned the wheelwright works of Walter Sanborn, on the Sanborn road, at the shops of his father and grandfather, with an added steam power and all the facilities for repairing wheeled vehicles and making first-class wagons and carriages. Also the harness-making establishment of William H. Seavey, near the old Lancaster place, overlooking East Tilton village, the style and quality of whose harnesses are not often surpassed by village or city manufacturers.

Two rural enterprises still continued.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS OF SANBORNTON.

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal." — HOMER.

"Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power." — RICHARD HOOKER.

WE have it from the annalist of 1841 that "Dr. Chase, of Canterbury, was the principal physician employed by the people here previous to Dr. B. Sanborn's going into practice." He also adds: "A Mrs. Symonds, of Canterbury, officiated here as midwife in the early settlement of the town; and, it is said, usually rode on horseback, with a common saddle, when called upon for professional services." But the same authority errs in calling Dr. Sanborn "the first physician," since we have the very early and only action ever taken by the town in reference to a physician: "Sept. 13, 1779, Voted to give Doct. Hugh March fifty acres of land at either end of the school lot in y^e^ 1st Division of Lots, as an encouragement to continue with us as a physician, which he must give sufficient obligation for, as a consideration therefor" (which obscure expression probably means he must obligate himself to remain, if he accepts the offer of the town). Another authority tells us that the wife of Esq. Daniel Sanborn, and mother of Dr. Benaiah, "was the principal midwife (though not professionally) for several years in the early history of the town, travelling in all parts of it, and in the winter on snow-shoes."

Records of early medical service.

We subjoin the list of the physicians of Sanbornton in chronological order — twenty-three in all — which was prepared by Dr. James B. Abbott for the New Hampshire Medical Society, about the year 1850. The genealogies of twelve of these are given in Vol. II., where the sketches which accompanied Dr. Abbott's list will be found embodied for substance, and mostly in his own

Dr. Abbott's Sketches.

language. (See references.) For the eleven others, we here give the individual sketches precisely as left by Dr. Abbott. Together with their numbers, the names of the several physicians, the years of their commencing in town, and the pages of Vol. II. referred to, will now appear in order: —

Those not embodied in Vol. II. here given.

1. Dr. Hugh March (1777). (See Vol. II. p. 475 [9].)
2. Dr. Benaiah Sanborn (1779). (See Vol. II. p. 638 [252].)
3. Dr. —— Chickering, "came to Sanbornton about the year 1782, and practised in town one or two years. He then removed to Berwick, Me. He is said to have been a man of good abilities."
4. Dr. Daniel Jacobs (1790), "son of Capt. Solomon Jacobs, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Aug. 31, 1766. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1787; studied medicine at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; attended medical lectures in New York City, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Sanbornton in 1790. He continued in the town until 1796, when he removed to Gilmanton. For further particulars respecting Dr. Jacobs, see 'Notices of Physicians in Gilmanton,' Vol. I. No. 1."
5. Dr. Samuel Gerrish (1797 or 1798), "son of Dea. Enoch Gerrish, was born at Boscawen, July, 1773. He was of a slender constitution, and therefore designated by his parents for a learned profession. He pursued his studies preparatory to entering college under the superintendence of Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College at the age of sixteen, and graduated at twenty. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard (Learned?), of Hopkinton, with whom he continued two years. He then went to Salem and became a student of the celebrated Dr. Holyoke, attending medical lectures at Cambridge, where he received his medical degree. He commenced the practice of his profession at Sanbornton in 1797 or 1798, and continued in the business until prevented by the sickness which terminated in his death. He died at Sanbornton, Oct. 30, 1809, aged thirty-six, of pulmonary disorder. In his death, not only his friends, but the community at large, experienced a loss, and the cause of humanity and of science lost a noble advocate. He was not a professor of religion, but a firm supporter of religious order and institutions, and a constant attendant upon religious worship when not prevented by professional business. He was mild and obliging, honest and upright in all his dealings, and universally beloved. He was unmarried" (but lived, with Widow Sanborn as his housekeeper, where of late Mr. Brown, opposite the present Congregational meeting-house).
6. Dr. Colby (1800), "came to this town probably about 1800, and continued in town a year or two. From Sanbornton he went to Salisbury, and established a hospital for inoculating for small-pox in the northwesterly part of Boscawen. His history after this, and before he came to Sanbornton, is not known."
7. Dr. Alexander T. Clark (1801). (See Vol. II. p. 148 [271].)
8. Dr. Ephraim Crockett (1802, 1803). (See Vol. II. p. 190 [7].)
9. Dr. Thomas Webster (1810). (See Vol. II. p. 831 [1].)
10. Dr. Joseph M. Harper (1810), "a native of Limerick, Me., and son of Samuel Harper, studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Kittredge, of Canterbury, and commenced practice in Sanbornton in 1810. He stayed in the town but a short time, and removed to Canterbury, where he now resides" (1850).

11. Dr. Peter Bartlett, "a practitioner in Salisbury, came to Sanbornton, but after a short stay returned to Salisbury. The year he was at Sanbornton is not remembered. He afterwards removed to the West."

12. Dr. Symes Sawyer (1813). (See Vol. II. p. 361 [72].)

13. Dr. John Carr (1813). (See Vol. II. p. 96 [1].)

14. Dr. Sweatt (1813), "removed from Boscawen to Sanbornton, August, 1813. He continued in the place until the next year, when he went to Newbury. He was afterwards a surgeon's mate on board a man-of-war. His remaining history is not known to the writer."

15. Dr. Thomas P. Hill (1816). (See Vol. II. p. 353 [33].)

16. Dr. Mark Harris (1817). (See Vol. II. p. 328 [1].)

17. Dr. Obadiah E. Durgin (1820). (See Vol. II. p. 244 [160].)

18. Dr. Daniel Mowe (1824), "commenced the practice of medicine at Sanbornton Bridge, about the year 1824, and continued in the place a few years, when he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he still resides, engaged in the practice" (1850).

19. Dr. Calvin McQueston, whose name merely is given in Dr. Abbott's sketches.

20. Dr. Nathaniel G. Ladd (1835). (See Vol. II. p. 430 [77].)

21. Dr. James B. Abbott (1843). (See Vol. II. p. 3 [36].)

22. Dr. Charles C. Tebbetts (1845 or 1846), "son of Capt. Bradbury Tebbetts, was born at Northfield, Jan. 13 (14), 1814 (1813). He commenced the study of medicine in 1840, at the Tremont Medical School, in Boston, and completed his studies with Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Northfield. He received the degree of M. D. at Hanover, in 1844 [1845, triennial catalogue], and commenced the practice of medicine at Campton, where he remained a few months, and in October, 1845 [1846], established himself at Sanbornton Bridge, where he is engaged in the business of his profession [1850]. He married Harriet K., daughter of George L. Sibley, Esq., of Meredith, Feb. 14, 1837, by whom he has one child." (He finally settled at Iron Dale, Mo., and died in the United States service, as surgeon, in that State, May 19, 1863, aged 49.)

23. Dr. Ephraim F. Wilson (1846), "son of Dr. Job Wilson, of Franklin, and born at Salisbury, Oct. 30, 1817. He commenced reading medicine in 1839, and pursued his studies with his father, and his brother, Dr. Thomas W. Wilson, of Salisbury. He graduated at the Medical Institution, at Castleton, Vt., in November, 1845, and in January, 1846, commenced practice at Union Bridge, East Sanbornton."

Later physicians in town.

Thus far the sketches of Dr. Abbott, since the writing of which the following are to be named as the principal additional physicians residing and doing business in Sanbornton and Tilton: —

24. Dr. Byley Lyford (1857), was the son of Jeremiah and Naomi (Dickey) Lyford, and was born June 25, 1822, in Stanstead, C. E. He attended school in Newbury, this State; studied his profession in Campton, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, in 1849. Having practised one year in Campton, three years in Hillsboro', and four years in Nashua, he became established at the Bridge in this town, in the eighth year after his graduation, and here for eighteen years continued in practice till his

sudden death, Jan. 23, 1875, in his fifty-third year. His disease was hemorrhage of the lungs; his funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Herrick. He was highly prized in this and the adjoining towns for his medical skill and kindly sympathy for those in distress; was "widely known throughout this section of the State," and in a notice in the Boston *Herald* is called "one of the ablest physicians in New Hampshire." He was married in Nashua, March 6, 1851, to Vashti P. Shattuck, daughter of Hon. Zebadiah and Vashti Shattuck, who was born 1823, in Hillsboro'. Their only child — 1. Josie (Lyford) — was born 1853, in Nashua; married George G. Trowbridge, and now resides in Chelsea, Mass.

25. Dr. James Prescott Osborne (1864), was born June 3, 1833, in Piermont, being the son of Cyrus and Sally C. (Thresher) Osborne, his father being a native of Piermont and his mother of Candia. Receiving his academical education mostly at Haverhill and Newbury, Vt., — at the latter school under Prof. Cushing, — he attended medical lectures in various schools, and was graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1855. He first practised at Felchville, Vt., eight years, till March, 1864, when he sold out his business for $1,000, exclusive of real estate, and passed the rest of that season in the Boston City Hospital. In the fall of 1864 he came to Sanbornton Bridge, and entered into partnership with Dr. Lyford for three years, from Dec. 12; since dissolving which (1867) he has maintained an extensive practice by himself till the present. He has enjoyed the patronage of many of the best families in Tilton, and has been deservedly popular in the adjoining towns, especially at Franklin Falls. His business during several years has amounted to $5,000 per annum. He married Sally P. Stanyan, of Wentworth, March 18, 1855. Child: 1. Flora Gertrude (Osborne), born Oct. 6, 1862, in Felchville; graduated, with great credit, at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, 1881.

26. Dr. Alfred W. Abbott (1870). (See Vol. II. p. 4 [41].) Resigning his situation in Sanbornton to his brother, in the spring of 1881 he established himself in Laconia, and is there entering upon a large and lucrative business, retaining many of his former Sanbornton patrons, especially in the east part of the town.

27. Dr. Franklin L. Mason (1870) (see Vol. II. p. 480 [38]), resided on the Sanborn road in Tilton — owning the former Simeon Sanborn place — for about seven years. He had a successful practice in his immediate neighborhood, and in other parts of Tilton and the adjoining towns. A weak condition of the lungs obliged him to give up riding in 1877, and he has since been a druggist and apothecary in Meredith Village, serving also as a consulting physician when business and health have allowed.

28. Dr. Albert Alonzo Moulton (1874), was the son of Jonathan and Mary (Morse) Moulton, and was born in Meredith, Oct. 6, 1829. Studied medicine at Bristol and Hanover, and graduated M. D. at the Dartmouth Medical College, 1850. He practised in Meredith six years, and in Concord from 1856 till 1874, including one year as surgeon in the Third Regiment N. H. Vols., by which service his health was seriously impaired. He has practised in Tilton since 1874 to the present, with office in Hill's Block. He married Anna Maria Sawyer, of Bristol, May, 1850, who died in Concord, June, 1872. His only son and child — 1. Arthur Channing (Moulton) — resides in Colorado.

29. Dr. John H. Sanborn (1874). (See Vol. II. p. 646 [322, 3].) Since

coming to Franklin his residence and one of his offices have been, till 1881, within the limits of the original town of Sanbornton, at the old Jeremiah Sanborn homestead; and his business, while large and increasing in Franklin, has also extended into the confines of the present Sanbornton.

30. Dr. EDWARD ABBOTT (1881). The last, and now the only physician that claims Sanbornton as his residence and headquarters, having succeeded his brother [26] as above. He has shown a brave spirit in battling the unusually severe storms of his first winter's practice, and a skill in many cases remarkable for one of his years and experience in the profession. He was born Oct. 15, 1846, in Concord (see Vol. II. p. 4 [41]); fitted for college at Boscawen and Meriden Academies; and then turned his attention to woollen manufacturing, at West Concord, for six or seven years. Commencing the study of medicine under Prof. C. P. Frost, M. D., of Hanover, he continued it for two years with his brother, Alfred W. Abbott, M. D., in this town; meanwhile attending three courses of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College, where he received his degree with the class of 1881. He married Luthera W. Sanborn (see Vol. II. p. 659 [401, 1]), May 3, 1881, and soon after gave a brilliant reception at the Academy Hall, which was enthusiastically attended by the numerous friends of himself and his bride.

Physicians of other towns practising in Sanbornton.

Besides the above, Dr. C. R. GOULD, of Northfield, Dr. L. M. KNIGHT (see Vol. II. p. 803 [85]), and other physicians of Franklin, and Dr. N. L. TRUE (see Vol. II. p. 811 [8]) and other physicians of Laconia, have, from time to time, — and those named till the present, — been called to render their professional services on the Sanbornton side of the rivers.

LAWYERS.

Notwithstanding the "majesty of the law," so worthily set forth by Hooker in his "Ecclesiastical Polity," yet few have been found among the former inhabitants of Sanbornton who needed advice and protection because suffering from its violation on the part of others. The record has come down to us, "No lawsuits among the early settlers"; which, though not literally true, accounts in part for our comparatively brief list of attorneys and counsellors-at-law. We give them, like the physicians, nearly in the order of time, with fuller notes, genealogical or biographical, of such as are not named in Vol. II.: —

Those not referred to in Vol. II. here sketched.

1. WILLIAM HARPER, Esq. (1785–1809). (See Vol. II. p. 326 [1].)

2. JOHN A. HARPER, Esq. (1800). For a few years before removing to Meredith Bridge. (See Vol. II. p. 327 [10].)

3. Hon. DANIEL C. ATKINSON (1808–1842). (See Vol. II. p. 13 [15].)

4. MATTHEW PERKINS, Esq. (1809–1826). (See Vol. II. p. 552 [25].)

5. CHARLES JESSE STUART, Esq. (1812–1823?), was the youngest child of Charles and Esther (Ferguson) Stuart, born in Peterboro', Sept. 20, 1788; his grandfather, William Stuart, being a Scotch-Irish immigrant *via* Lunenburg, Mass., and the first man who died in Peterboro'. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1809; commenced his practice at the Square, and was there known for several years as a famous singer in the old town meeting-house, under whose

"lead and inspiration" the choir did wonders! Of large size, he "loomed up," especially on Thanksgiving days, with his ample cloak thrown gracefully over his shoulders, — "all full of music from head to foot." He afterwards removed to Lancaster; there practised law, and died May 17, 1836, aged forty-seven years eight months. He married Eliza Austin. Two children: 1. Charles, died aged twenty. 2. Arabella; married Prof. F. Bowen, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

6. Charles Gilman, Esq. (1826–1833?). (See Vol. II. p. 314 [123].)

7. Benjamin Boardman, Esq. (1833?–1836), was born Feb. 15, 1798, in South Reading, Mass.; the tenth child and fourth son of Amos[3] and Mary (Lewis) Boardman (both born 1755), and the grandson of Amos[1] (born 1716) and Elizabeth (Smith) Boardman, all of Reading. He studied law with Samuel Fletcher, Esq., of Concord, and there remained, studying and teaching, from 1818 till 1825; was then admitted to the bar, and first located in Ossipee. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Stickney, of Concord, 1826, who was born Aug. 25, 1802. Next settled in Conway, where his second child and oldest son — 1. George Lewis — was born, March 1, 1831. His residence in Sanbornton must have been between that date and Jan. 21, 1837, when his third child and second daughter — 2. Rebecca Long — was born at Gilford (Meredith Bridge). "His house in Gilford was for years the pleasant home of the judges during the sessions of the courts." Three other children were there born, the youngest, a son, — 3. Edward Kirk, — born Feb. 12, 1844. Leaving Laconia in 1847, he was settled in his profession at Lawrence, Mass., from 1848 till 1867, when he again repaired to Concord, now in the retirement of age instead of the ardor of youth, and there ended his varied and useful career, April 3, 1871, aged seventy-three years and three months. His law office, while at Sanbornton Square, was in the building which then stood north of the Lovejoy store, now the premises of the writer of this sketch. The only son of his son: 1. George L. Boardman, who married Betsey Smart, is, I. Charles Smart Boardman, born Aug. 19, 1859; who has resided several years in Sanborton; was married by Rev. N. P. Philbrook, Nov. 9, 1881, to Miss Etta M. Page, of Tilton, and having purchased, is now settled as a farmer on the old Ingalls homestead.

(Mr. Boardman being the last of the lawyers at the Square, the remaining six of this list have been settled, as was [3], at the Bridge, now Tilton.)

8. Hon. Asa P. Cate (1840?–1871). (See Vol. II. p. 104 [45].) Judge Cate's law practice was almost wholly on the Sanbornton side of the river, and much of the time in Judge Atkinson's old office, near the Bridge, in company with —

9. Benjamin A. Rogers, Esq. (1840?–1858). (See Vol. II. p. 620 [49 and 50].) He was a native of Northfield; the son of Benjamin Rogers; remembered as a gentleman of ready wit and decided talent in his profession. The last twenty years he has been a clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; settled in Texas, at Austin, and now (1881) at Waco. He has lately published letters of peculiar interest in the Laconia *Democrat* pertaining to the old-time scenes and characters of Northfield.

10. Benjamin M. Colby, Esq. (1845?–1863). (See Vol. II. p. 168 [87].)

11. Charles C. Rogers, Esq. (1858). Still in practice, — Hill's Block (1881). (See Vol. II. p. 204 [20].)

12. Francis R. Chase, Esq. (1866–1876). (See Vol. II. p. 120 [84].)

13. James Otis Lyford, Esq., the son of James Lyford, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1853, and was there educated in the public schools till his

removal with his parents to Canterbury, in 1866. He graduated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, in 1872; studied law at Concord with Messrs. Sanborn and Clark, and with W. T. and H. F. Norris, being meanwhile a member of the Constitutional Convention from the town of Canterbury in 1876, and the editor of the *People* in Concord for two years, 1877–1879. Having been admitted to the bar in 1880, he has opened a law office in Tilton, — Eastman's Block, — and there continues, devoting some time also to literary pursuits.

CHAPTER XXII.

CASUALTIES IN SANBORNTON, — SERIOUS OR FATAL.

"Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach."

SHAKESPEARE.

UNDER this head we give, in chronological order, the most remarkable of the casualties alluded to in Vol. II., and if possible, with a somewhat fuller account than is there found; also notices of a few other fatal accidents occurring in town, knowledge of which has come to hand from various sources. Where the date is uncertain, the stated year is followed by (?). It is proposed to enter fifty-four casualties, as numbered, and few only of recent dates.

Fifty-four different notices proposed.

1. 1766 (?). The first to be recorded was serious rather than fatal. The earliest frame on site of the original Clark house, west of Tin Corner (one of the very first framed dwellings erected in town), before being covered, was "cut in two by a large ash-tree blown down upon it" by a violent wind! It was immediately repaired, and the building proceeded.

2. 1770 (?). John Gibson was drowned in the Middle Bay, above Gibson's Falls, by falling from a boat. This is supposed to have been the earliest instance of drowning in town, and probably the first fatal accident.

3. 1780. Nathan Philbrick, while "clearing" on his brother David's land, was so injured by the falling of a tree that, though able to walk back (with assistance) to his sister's, Mrs. Ebenezer Sanborn's, on the Sanborn road, he soon after died.

Earliest accidents in town.

4. July 4, 1795. Joseph Smith was drowned, or more probably killed, by a fall on the dam of his own mill, at the Threshing Mill Brook. (See Vol. II. p. 716 [7].)

5. Aug. 19, 1796. Jacob Hersey was drowned at what has since been called "Hersey's Cove," Little Bay. He was bathing with William Burley and one other young man, and was seized with the cramp. Burley's exertions to save his cousin

Hersey's Cove.

resulted in his own death the December following. The spot has since proved a dangerous one for bathers.

6. May 5, 1799. Nathan Blake was drowned in the Pemigewasset, while running logs over the rapids. (See Vol. II. p. 36 [3].)

7. Oct. 15, 1800. David Copp was drowned while ferrying a pair of steers, with his brother Thomas, across the ferry at Mohawk Point, to draw wood from the other side for a brick kiln. The steers became restive, and crowded the two brothers into the water. Thomas, being the younger, was rescued by his father.

8. Sept. 2, 1801. James Robinson was fatally injured while felling trees near the old mountain road. (See Vol. II. p. 604 [62].)

9. Nov. 20, 1802. Simon Gilman was drowned in Sanbornton Bay. He was coming down with a boat-load of sand for Meredith Bridge, when a squall struck his boat below Pot Island and sank it, with himself fastened in it by one leg, which was missing when his body was found by Mr. Tuttle, nine (eleven) months afterwards, on the Gilmanton shore, near Horse Point. The boat has never risen.

The drowning of Simon Gilman.

10. Jan. 9, 1804. Mrs. Edward Kelley was burned to death in the house just east of Kelley Ledge. The house caught fire while her husband, being a deaf man, was out watering his stock. Her clothes ignited, and she found herself "barricaded in her room," probably by wood accidentally piled or fallen against the door. "She was old and somewhat broken in mind," says one authority; and another remarks, "Whether sick or intoxicated is a point about which the tradition, softening with the lapse of years into a tender charity, is misty." All that is left of that family in the town is the *name*, "graven as with an iron pen and lead in the rock [Kelley Ledge] forever."

The Kelley Ledge disaster.

11. Jan. 22, 1805. Benjamin Smith was crushed by the water-wheel of the blacksmith and scythe shop, where now the new grist-mill, in Tilton. (See Vol. II. p. 732 [129].)

12. 1805. In the latter part of the winter, an elderly man (Mr. Morgan?) is said to have been drowned by falling through the ice, on his way to Meredith Bridge, his body not being found till the next June, when raised by the sound of a four-pound cannon (which had been given to one of the artillery companies) fired several times over the water.

Mysterious drownings of 1805.

13. Aug. 13, 1805. Jeremiah Morrison was drowned near Rowen's Point, Middle Bay, when wading out for a boat. His mind had been considerably affected by the last-named instance of drowning; claimed that he had seen "troopers moving over the ice," and other spiritual manifestations; said he was "going to join that

company" before the year was out, — and thus it proved. Some verses of poetry, written by William Knapp, in reference to the two last-named casualties, are said to have appeared in the Dover *Sun* the following year. The whole account needs further elucidation.

14. 1806 (?). Asa P. Cate was drowned in the Pemigewasset, while bathing, at the age of fourteen years.

15. April 6, 1808. David B. Prescott was drowned or killed at the Morrison Mill in time of freshet. While repairing underneath the bulkhead, it gave way by pressure of the water and he was carried through and drowned, or killed by the concussion of the plank against his body. "He was a noted singer, and was singing a psalm at the time."

Death of David B. Prescott.

16. 1808. The tavern at the Bridge (Tilton), in process of construction, was being shingled, then of two stories; and Simon Jaques, while reaching up for some shingles, slipped, was precipitated to the ground, and taken up for dead. He afterwards recovered.

The Jaques brothers.

17. Oct. 28, 1809. Stephen Jaques, an apprentice at Mr. Chase's clothier's shop, in Northfield, while rinsing a piece of cloth on a log, losing his hold of the cloth, and attempting to recover it, fell into the stream and was drowned.

18. Dec. 19, 1809. Elijah Rollins was drowned in crossing Middle Bay on the ice; one account says, "with his two horses" (doubtful thus early in the season). He was on his way to Mr. Tucker's, shoemaker, in Gilmanton, for a pair of boots, where he never reported. His dog returned home wet. "Body found next day by the rising of his fur hat to the surface" (?).

Elijah Rollins.

19. Jan. 19, 1810, was the "cold Friday" and "a memorable day throughout New England. From the mild temperature of forty-three degrees above zero, at sunset the evening before, the mercury sank to twenty-five degrees below zero in sixteen hours. This change was attended by a violent, piercing wind, prostrating trees and overturning buildings. Young cattle and wild animals were frozen, and many a stage-driver and school-boy received ear-marks which they wore through life." Thus was occasioned the death of the Ellsworth children, the most tragical event that ever occurred in Sanbornton. We give a more extended account than of other casualties, taken, with slight amendments, from the Boston *Journal* of March 18, 1869: —

The "cold Friday" of 1810.

"The farm-house of their father, Jeremiah Ellsworth, on the old New Hampton road, gave way to the violence of the gale, half an hour before sunrise, the windows being blown in, exposing the whole building to destruction. Mrs. Ellsworth and her youngest child took refuge in the cellar. Mr. Ellsworth covered his two other children in bed and started for his nearest neigh-

bor's, David Brown's, reaching there at sunrise, and though but a hundred rods distant, yet with feet and face badly frozen and himself unable to stand. Mr. Brown hastened to the house with his horse and sleigh, and found the inmates as left by the father, except that the wind had blown off the clothes from the oldest children. He loaded mother and children in the sleigh, covered them with the bedding, and started for his own house. Twice the sleigh was overturned by violent gusts of wind. The first time Mr. Brown urged the mother to try and reach his house immediately, as her limbs were beginning to fail. She did so, crawling much of the way on her hands and knees; while he, having a second time loaded the half-dressed children, soon found them again scattered upon the frozen snow, with his sleigh broken. Covering the youngest under a log, he started with the two oldest on foot towards his house. Their cries stimulated him to intense exertion; but before he reached the house they were frozen stiff, so as to die in a few minutes after. Other neighbors came to the rescue, and the body of the remaining child was soon returned. Mr. Brown was blind the rest of his life, in consequence of this exposure, and the children's parents suffered long and severely from their injuries."

Quotations from the Boston *Journal*.

Tragical death of the Ellsworth children.

20. Jan. 14, 1811. Ephraim Fogg perished on the ice of the Great Bay, between Meredith Bridge and Sanbornton, the cold being intense.

21. April 19, 1811. James Badger was killed by the falling of a tree, while working in the woods, on the present farm of Charles L. Bowers.

22. Oct. 1, 1812. Daniel Eastman came to a speedy death by having fastened round his wrist the long halter of a powerful colt. The animal took fright, and he was dragged nearly one third of a mile, in the vicinity of his father's, Mr. Thomas Eastman's.

Dragged by a colt.

23. Feb. 25, 1813. Jeremiah French, Jr., jumped from a high window in a state of somnambulism, and was thus killed. (By some, thought to have occurred elsewhere.)

Somnambulism.

24. June 23, 1814. Elisha Thomas was drowned in Little Bay, by the upsetting of a boat, while out with one or two others, setting nets for fish. He was a good swimmer; while his companions, who could not swim, were saved. When leaving home that day, he seemed to have a "presentiment," and took up one of his youngest children, a little daughter, and kissed her, giving also the impression to an older child that he was never coming back.

A presentiment.

25. April 20, 1815. John Cass met a sudden death, being crushed while rolling logs.

26. Dec. 29, 1815. A young child of Abel Kimball was fatally scalded by falling into a kettle of "boiling beer" or cider.

27. June 11, 1816. Samuel Taylor, being a blacksmith apprentice in the trip-hammer shop of Samuel Tilton, Esq., at the Bridge, while helping to repair the dam, was precipitated into the water, carried over the falls, and drowned. Body recovered half a mile below.

Drowning of Samuel Taylor and others.

28. April 19, 1817. Stephen Clark was drowned in the Pemigewasset, at Republican Bridge, while running logs. (See Vol. II. p. 147 [253].)

29. Sept. 26, 1820. Ebenezer Sanborn died at the house of Capt. John B. Perkins, in consequence of his being thrown from his horse. (See Vol. II. p. 633 [151].)

30. June 17, 1821. John Smith was drowned at the Bridge. He was there learning the tailor's trade of Mr. Cross.

31 Sept. 25, 1821. Solomon Copp was thrown from a wagon, one mile from Union Bridge, fractured the back of his skull upon a rock, and died a few days afterwards.

Peculiar accidents.

32. April 8, 1822. William Sanborn inhaled steam upon his lungs from the nose of a teapot, and soon after died in consequence.

33. Nov. 20, 1822. A child of Abijah Sanborn was instantly killed by an overturning cart. (See Vol. II. p. 657 [391].)

34. Oct. 13, 1823. Odell Batchelder was fatally injured by a fall, while picking beech-nuts.

35. July 19, 1826. Samuel Smith was drowned in the Pemigewasset River, below Morrison's Mills.

36. April 5, 1827. Nathaniel E. Burleigh was drowned in the mill race at Burleigh's Bridge. (See Vol. II. p. 66 [115].)

37. March 8, 1828. Col. Christopher S. Sanborn was drowned on the Great Bay, near the mouth of the river, with a horse or a span of horses, by breaking through the ice, having strayed from the right path in the darkness of the evening. (See Vol. II. p. 639 [253].)

38. Nov. 20, 1828. John Gilman and Dudley Pottle were both lost in crossing the same bay from Meredith Bridge in a wherry. "They parted the company of Messrs. E. Chase and A. Gilman at the mouth of the river just at night, which was the last of their being seen alive." The precise occasion of their deaths is shrouded in mystery, as Mr. Pottle's body was found in the water near the Gilmanton shore, while Mr. Gilman seems to have perished in the boat, which had drifted to the Meredith shore. It is most probable that the boat had been partially overturned, and both thrown into the water, but that Gilman regained the boat, and afterwards died as the result of cold and exposure following a state of asphyxia.

Gilman and Pottle lost on the bay.

John Dustin crushed by a log.

39. June 15, 1830. John Dustin, son of the first settler, met his death by means of a log rolling down the hill near the Dustin mill, and crushing his body upon the other logs below. He was over sixty years of age, and being deaf, did not hear the warning given His leg was amputated, but he survived the accident only two days.

40. Aug. 25, 1830. A child of Silas Atkinson was drowned in the canal, near Burleigh's Bridge.

Thomas J. Pottle's death from exposure.

41. January, 1833. Thomas J. Pottle, while driving with Andrew W. Hoyt across the ice from Meredith Bridge to Sanbornton, ran into a reef, and both were drawn into the water. Hoyt first escaped, and rescued Pottle, who became so chilled while they were trying to extricate their horse, that his companion had to start with him for the nearest house, carrying him part of the way, and dragging him the rest. He was also helped towards the shore by some skaters, but was so much frozen that he died soon after reaching it. Mr. Hoyt froze both hands and some other parts of his person. The horse was also lost.

Drawn under a dam.

42. May 31, 1833. John D. Clark, while breaking a jam of logs above the Darling mill, was drawn with his boat into a hole or crevasse of the dam, where it was broken. His body was held fast by logs at the bottom of the stream below, till it was finally discovered, June 5, at a lower stage of the water.

43. Nov. 8, 1834. John Robinson was killed near Clark's Corner, probably by the wheel of a cart from which he was thrown.

44. 1839. A stage-coach, with six horses, was leaving the hotel at Sanbornton Bridge for Concord, and "in a moment" afterwards, as it were, the bridge fell just as the horses were upon it! They became detached, providentially, and the coach "held on the bank by the hind wheels, though canted down." The outside passengers were precipitated, with the horses, into the river, but were caught by the dam below, so that none lost their lives, though only one horse was saved. (This was the accident on account of which the town paid heavy damages, as elsewhere noted.)

45. 1840, or previously for a few years, a series of accidents occurred at the Bay bridge, which was first built as a private enterprise, too narrow, without railing, and otherwise insecure. Several horses were drowned by "shying" or backing into the bay, and one or two persons, as it is now reported. It became a notoriously dangerous place, the towns disclaiming any responsibility for the bridge, till at last they were obliged by law to "take it up" and put it in a safe condition by rebuilding.

46. Aug. 23, 1840. Richard Wallis was drowned at Sanbornton Bridge, in the whirlpool below the present Tilton Mills.

47. Jan. 30, 1844. Mrs. Mehitable Prescott was burned in her own house, on the Franklin road, west of the present Hollis K. Thompson's. Her aged maiden sister, Miss Rhoda Bean, who resided with her, was absent at the time.

48. 1846. At the close of the Seminary spring term, a boat-load of six students, three of each sex, was accidentally carried over the main dam at the Bridge. All were rescued except a Mr. Williams, who perished, and his body was not found till two weeks afterwards.

49. Nov. 4, 1846. A little son of Jacob Odell was drowned in a small pond near his father's house, while chasing the chickens, being about two years of age.

50. June 18, 1849. Clara M. Gould, daughter of John Gould, was drowned at the Bridge while trying to escape from a boat which was fastened at the shore of the river, near the house of Esquire Atkinson. She was playing in the boat with two other little girls. All three of them became frightened and jumped for the shore, the others reaching it in safety. This accident occurred on the evening of the dedication of a hall for the Sons of Temperance. Her body was recovered by Wesley Ladd.

Sad case of drowning at the Bridge.

51. January, 1853 (?). Joseph (B.) Swain perished by cold near Dea. Huse's barn (Bay road), within half a mile of his home.

52. July 6, 1857. George H. D. Clark was drowned at Little Bay (Hersey's Cove), aged ten, being the son of David W. Clark.

53. Feb. 15, 1859. Samuel P. Sanborn, aged twelve, was driving a team loaded with wood for Laconia, and had reached the edge of the Bay (west side), when the oxen became frightened at a dog, swung round, and threw him under the sled runner, resulting in instant death.

54. Aug. 12, 1868. Jonathan J. Frye was suddenly killed by the falling of a well sweep, at the house of his father-in-law, Nathaniel Leavitt.

The Great Bay, before the building of Mosquito Bridge, was the scene of more frequent accidents than in later years, as most of the communication between Sanbornton and Meredith Bridge was had by means of boats in summer and ice in winter, avoiding the circuitous land route by Union Bridge. The freezing up of the bay was quite an important event in each year, generally about Christmas time; and it may be naturally supposed that people often ventured upon the ice too soon, or before it was sufficiently strong to be safe. Boys frequently got "cooled off" by breaking in while skating, and horses were often lost when their owners escaped.

Numerous accidents on the bay.

The mouth of the river, or its vicinity, has ever proved a dangerous locality. Here John Knowlton, in the winter of 1858, broke through into deep water while drawing wood to Laconia, with two valuable horses. One of them he succeeded in getting out; the other perished.

Sketches from the *New Hampshire Democrat.*

We are indebted for some of the foregoing items to "Sketches of Sanbornton Bay," by "W.," in the *New Hampshire Democrat* of Jan. 20, 1860, from which also we quote the following: —

"Besides the above, there have been almost innumerable 'hair-breadth escapes' on the bay, both summer and winter, such as upsetting of boats by wind; loads of wood, hay, potatoes, etc., breaking through the ice, but generally managing to get out. Mr. Alva Gilman [probably Alba] was once taking a big boat-load of wood down to Meredith Bridge; the wind sprung up so that he had to keep near the shore, when the boat filled with water and the wood floated all over the bay!

"Many years ago Elisha Chapman and Jeremiah Gilman got lost, one dark, foggy night, on the bay, while coming home from Meredith Bridge in a boat. Chapman rowed and Gilman steered. Chapman said Gilman would holloa out to him every few minutes, 'Row away, Mr. Chapman, or we shall sartinly be lost!' Daylight found them near the middle of the bay, having rowed all night. Probably they went round in a circle, as a strong man like Chapman would have rowed to Concord in a night"!

Rowing all night in a circle.

"W." also relates of a certain early settler at Sanbornton Bay that while coming across from Meredith "in a boat, during a heavy wind, he was afraid, and kept praying to the Lord for deliverance till he got near enough to the shore to be out of danger," when his prayer suddenly changed to a thoughtless imprecation of the "Prince of the power of the air."

Prayer while the danger lasted.

When the writer first came to Sanbornton from Orford, he brought over the favorite boat with which he used to navigate the peaceful Connecticut. It was a very small craft, flat-bottomed, and rigged with a square sail to run before the wind. Adding a slight keel (a plank fastened edgewise to the bottom, in the centre, and extending half-way to the bows), he launched it upon Middle Bay, and was accustomed for four or five years to take occasional rows and sails, — sailing one way and rowing the other, — sometimes to Laconia, sometimes to the upper part of Sanbornton. Numerous romantic adventures and hair-breadth escapes are recalled in connection with these boat rides, from some of which he now regards it as a wonder, to the praise of a kind Providence, that he was spared to write the present record.

Recent boating experience.

Disasters by lightning have not been frequent in Sanbornton. Two

only have been noted which resulted in the burning of buildings, both high up on the old New Hampton road; the barn of Thomas McClary on the Winthrop Durgin place, and a barn on the David Brown place, the latter, July 22, 1829. Two dwellings have likewise been struck by lightning within a few years in the Hunkins neighborhood. In both cases the houses were slightly injured, and the inmates narrowly escaped, leaving more in the matter of preservation to be thankful for than in the way of loss to be regretted.

Casualties by lightning.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

"For with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become [three] bands."—GENESIS xxxii. 10.

WHAT pertains to the setting off of the southwest portion of the original town, to form the town of Franklin, may now be safely treated as a matter of history; but in alluding to the later division, or attempts at division, we shall be treading upon delicate ground, and shall therefore confine ourselves almost exclusively to the recorded action of the town from time to time. The Sanbornton people were no doubt honest in their earliest strenuous opposition, though we now smile at the arguments used, the fallacy of some of which, valid in their day, is being proved by the lapse of time.

In town meeting, March 9, 1825, the subject of "setting off the southwest corner of town" first came up in the warrant, "by petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, to form a new town." A "polling of the house" resulted in "yeas, 4; nays, 402"! At the same time, a similar movement for the "northwest part of the town, on petition of Ebenezer Kimball and others," was disposed of in nearly as summary a way, — "nays, 379; yeas, 7"!

Decidedly opposed at the outset.

Next, from the Strafford *Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1825, we obtain this document: —

"The inhabitants of the southwest part of this town presented to the committee appointed by the Legislature to lay out a new town, agreeably to the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, the following

REMONSTRANCE.

"The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Sandbornton, remonstrate against being set off into a new town, agreeable to the petition of E. Eastman and others, and represent that they are not subject to any great 'inconvenience,' nor do they suffer any 'privation of civil and religious privileges by

reason of their distance from the public building' in this town; but on the contrary, believe their civil and religious privileges are now far superior to any they might expect to enjoy in the new town.

"That they now live in a town in which there is and long has been an uncommon harmony between the different religious societies; neither can they believe that that harmony, civil or religious, will be increased by their becoming members of the new town, divided as this will be by a large river, extending nine miles through the centre of the town, impassable but at one place, their neighborhoods divided in like manner, the wants of its several parts unknown to the other in consequence of this division; but have good reason to believe that it would produce an unfriendly disposition and rivalship between its several parts, not only in their civil and fiscal concerns, but might likewise engender the seeds of hatred and animosity in their religious duties.

The harmony hitherto existing.

"That the town in which they now live have a school and parsonage fund amounting to more than $8,000, the interest of which is annually appropriated towards the support of our common schools and all of our religious societies. Remove us from these advantages, and you place us in a town having no funds; and instead of conferring a favor, you impose upon us a tax annually exceeding our proportion of a $4,000 State tax. Remove us, and you deprive us of a rich legacy, fostered and enlarged by the parental (?) [obscure] and tender care of our fathers, and left by them not only for the instruction of our children in their civil and political duties, but by it the vital principles of piety and evangelical knowledge are enforced, which are the only sure foundations of our present, and the only hope of our future happiness.

The school and parsonage fund benefits endangered.

"That they now live in a town mostly surrounded by monuments created from the foundation of the world, which require no perambulation, admit of no doubt, and subject us to no lawsuits respecting their authenticity. Remove us, and you subject eight towns and eight different sets of selectmen to the expense of perambulating over twenty-five miles of a zigzag line on this new town where we now have natural boundaries.

Present natural boundaries and favorable location.

"That we have located and accommodated our farms to our several wants and circumstances. Remove us, and you divide them, and leave a part in another town, to be taxed as non-resident, depriving our children, in addition to the loss of our school and parsonage money, of the benefit of the school tax of that part of our property, and giving it to strangers. Remove us, and you divide our school districts, subjecting those who now live near the school-house to travel more than two miles to attend school; you will locate many of us farther from our public building; you will augment our taxes; you will give us a great share of bridges; you will subject us to the maintenance of several miles of highway, in addition to our common highway tax; and we never have been able to find a precedent, and cannot discover the least semblance of justice in taking off a large section of this town against their unanimous wish, augmenting their taxes at least one third, depriving us of our school and parsonage money, dividing and cutting up our farms, destroying our school districts, and placing us under the arbitrary will of strangers, — and we cannot willingly consent to these sacrifices without we can perceive a far greater advantage to some section of

Other unprecedented grievances.

this town than merely gratifying the ambition and pride of some half a dozen individuals. (Signed)

"James Clark.
Samuel Fellows.
Abraham Cross.
David Clark, Jr.
Dearborn Sanborn.
Jonathan Sanborn, Jr.
George C. Ward.
Tristram Sanborn.
David Thompson.
Nicholas Clark.
Abraham Sanborn, Jr.
Jonathan Prescott.
William Thompson.
David Gage.
Nathan S. Morrison.
Ebenezer Morrison.
Bradbury Morrison.
Satchel W. Clark.
Dearborn Sanborn, Jr.
William Robertson.
Abraham Sanborn.
Andrew Sanborn.
John Cate.
Jonathan Prescott, Jr.
Jeremiah French.
Samuel Prescott.
David Dolloff.
Joseph Thompson.
John Thompson.
Levi Thompson.
Joseph Sanborn."

It would appear from the foregoing that the legal voters in that part of Sanbornton which is now Franklin were then, almost to a man, opposed to the division; while it must be remembered that Mr. Eastman, and the few others who petitioned in its favor, were living upon the west side of the river, in what was then Salisbury Village. Accordingly, for three years longer, while efforts were continued for the formation of the new town, the dismemberment of its own territory was as steadily opposed by the town of Sanbornton. Even "at the last moment," Nov. 3, 1828, it was voted, on the motion, "that part of the town petitioned for be set off for the formation of a new town," yeas, twenty; nays, three hundred and eighty! and Charles Gilman, Esq., was chosen as an agent to oppose the petition of Dearborn Sanborn and others (for new town) before the committee of the Legislature on towns and incorporations.

When, however, at the next annual meeting, March 11, 1829, the town of Franklin had been constituted, there was a display of will, pertinacity, and almost obstinacy, on the part of the Sanbornton citizens, which seems hardly justifiable, in that they "would do nothing" in respect to "the proportion of the town funds claimed by Franklin, the town paupers of Sanbornton belonging to Franklin, or the annexing to most convenient school districts of those disannexed by the forming of the new town."

Persevering opposition of Sanbornton.

The controversy continued for several years, as in March, 1832, a special agent was chosen — Nathaniel Holmes, Esq. — to make arrangement with the town of Franklin, and to obtain able counsel, whether the town of Sanbornton is holden to pay to Franklin any of its fund; and if holden, to make further arrangements, and lay the matter again

before the town. At a meeting in October (same year) it was voted that the town agent and selectmen "obtain further counsel whether Franklin has a legal claim upon Sanbornton for a proportion of the School and Parsonage Fund." The above agent never reported to the town (as appears from records); but at a special meeting, Jan. 20, 1851, an action having been brought by the town of Franklin against Sanbornton, to recover part of the funds belonging to said Sanbornton, Charles Lane, Esq., was appointed agent to attend to the suit, with instructions to continue the action so long as any probability of gaining it may exist; or otherwise, that he have power to settle the action and agree on a committee to say "how much of the town funds Franklin shall have, and what part of the poor it shall take."

Final lawsuit — Franklin vs. Sanbornton.

The Sanbornton fathers of that day were honest in the belief that no other town could justly claim the funds which were left to their town; hence they were sincere in resisting the claims of Franklin. But it was ultimately decided against them, as in 1836, of the "School and Parsonage Fund," which had amounted to $6,658.78, $633.53 was paid to Franklin as "the share belonging to those persons who had been set off," leaving a balance of $6,025.25.

Controversy settled.

Subsequent agitations upon the subject of division may now be alluded to, as noticed on the town records. In May, 1850, voted "in favor of dividing the town, one; against, one hundred and ninety-nine"! and chose "John Carr, agent, to oppose the division before the New Hampshire Legislature as petitioned for by Chellis Sargent, Bradbury T. Brown, and others." This appears as the earliest record of that movement which resulted in the formation of the new town of Tilton, the full history of which movement may more appropriately be left for the future annalist of that town. The inhabitants of the old town were of course honestly opposed to it, and worked against it, from first to last, feeling reasonably assured that any division of that kind would leave the original town without facilities or the hopes of future growth and improvement as a town.

Original movement for a second division.

Yet it must be conceded that the people of the village precincts had some reason to apprehend that their local interests were liable to be disregarded by their fellow-citizens in the back and rural districts. For example, there seems good evidence that the town, as a whole, was unwilling, through a course of years, to pass votes favorable to an engine company at the Bridge; as June 6, 1857, at special town meeting, the article was dismissed that proposed the town's action for "organizing and regulating a fire company, and making suitable appropriation for the support of the same."

Claims of the village precincts.

Two special town meetings were held in 1860 to agitate the division of the town. At the first, May 5, two hundred and forty-four voted against forming a new town south of the second range, — none in favor; forming a new town north of second range and west of main road to Meredith line, none in favor; for setting off northwest corner to Hill, article dismissed. At the second meeting, June 2, dismissed proposal for forming a new town, bounded north by the fifth range-way and east by the Fullington or Gulf Brook; also chose Folsom Morrill and Joseph L. Conner agents to defend the town, before the Legislature, "against any division of the town whatever." At the March meeting, 1861, division of the town again opposed unanimously, and the representatives appointed agents to defend against it. June 5, 1866 (special meeting), voted on the question of disannexing south part of town and annexing it to Northfield, — negative, two hundred and eight; affirmative, none.

Various schemes annulled.

But in 1869 the final and decisive movement was made for the second dividing of Sanbornton, and the formation of the new town of Tilton. At the town meeting, May 18, the vote was one hundred and fifty to one hundred and five against dismissing the article which called attention to the subject, and thus letting the matter pass without a protest; and the selectmen were further instructed "by a majority of fifty-one out of two hundred and sixty-one votes" to appoint an agent and "employ counsel to oppose the division." Herman T. Hale, Esq., was afterwards appointed agent, and the bill for the formation of the new town was stoutly opposed before the committee of the Legislature by the Hons. Ira A. Eastman and Asa Fowler, counsel for the town (though advocated with equal ability and greater success by the Hons. Mason W. Tappan and Austin F. Pike), and before the Legislature itself by William S. Woodman, Esq., town's representative, and others. It was first proposed to make the division on the fourth range line, with a southern detour at its east end, so as to give the Mosquito or Bay Bridge to Sanbornton; but by the Act as finally passed and "approved, June 30, 1869," the third range line was adopted, with a northern detour, so as to assign the same bridge to Tilton.

The action of 1869 and final result.

Without further entering into the merits or the particulars of this controversy, we may yet refer the curious reader to an able paper on the "Division of Sanbornton," which was designed and circulated as a remonstrance among the legislators. (See Appendix E.)

The following is a copy of the "Act constituting the town of Tilton": —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

AN ACT TO CONSTITUTE THE TOWN OF TILTON FROM A PART OF THE TERRITORY OF THE TOWN OF SANBORNTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

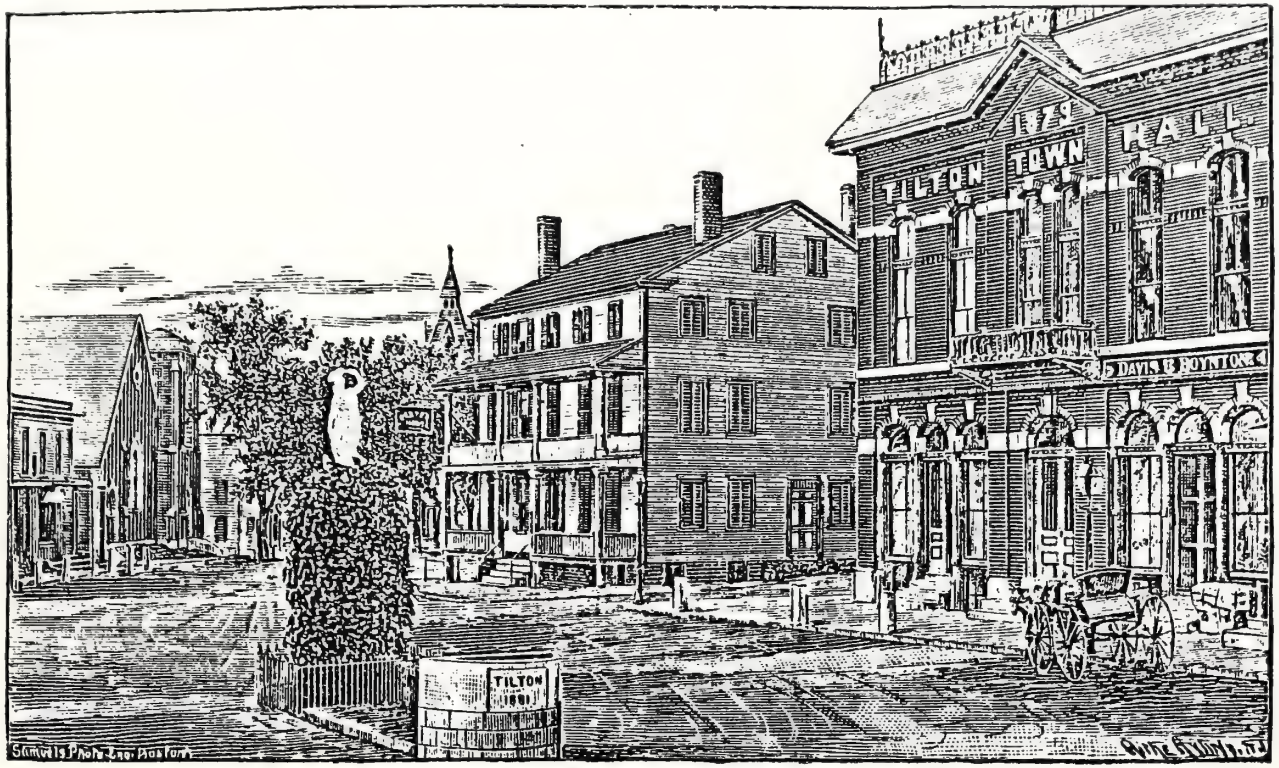
SECTION 1. That all that part of Sanbornton lying within the following lines and boundaries, to wit, Beginning at the centre of the Winnipiseogee River, at the southwest corner of said Sanbornton, on the line of the town of Franklin; thence northerly, on the line between said Franklin and said Sanbornton, to the north side of the third range of lots in said Sanbornton; thence easterly, on the north side of said range line to the highway leading from Union Bridge to Laconia, across the Bay Bridge; thence on the north line of said highway to the Sanbornton town line, on the northerly side of said Bay Bridge; thence on said Sanbornton town line, down the Winnipiseogee River to the place of beginning,—be, and the same hereby is, severed from the town of Sanbornton, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of Tilton.

SECT. 2. All real and personal property, including all debts, claims, and demands of every kind now owned by and due to the town of Sanbornton; all school and other funds belonging to said town, and the proportion of the literary fund, which, until a new apportionment of State taxes, shall be payable to said towns, shall be divided between them in the proportion of $4.50 to Sanbornton and $5.50 to Tilton. And if said towns cannot agree upon the division of any such property, the County Commissioners for the County of Belknap, for the time being, upon the request of either town, may make division of the same, or assign the same, or any part thereof, to either of said towns, and may order the town to which such property may be assigned to pay over such sums of money to the other town as in their opinion is equitable, according to the foregoing proportion, and may fix the time of payment.

SECT. 3. All taxes assessed since March last upon the polls and estate of persons residing in said town of Tilton, as hereby constituted, and all non-resident taxes assessed since March last in said town, shall be collected by the collector to whom the same has been committed for that purpose; and after deducting therefrom the State and county taxes, shall be by him paid over to said town of Tilton, in the same manner in which he is directed to pay the same to the town of Sanbornton before this division thereof; and the treasurer of the town of Tilton, when duly chosen and qualified, shall have the same power to issue an extent against such collector for any neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act that he would have if such collector had been chosen by said town of Tilton.

SECT. 4. All debts and liabilities heretofore incurred by said town of Sanbornton, and all municipal expenses of said town since the first day of March last, shall be paid by the aforesaid towns in the same proportion as hereinbefore prescribed for the division of property.

SECT. 5. All paupers now supported by, and in the actual receipt of assistance from, said Sanbornton shall be supported by the towns of Sanbornton



Monument Square and Street. (Tilton.)

and Tilton, each contributing in the same proportion as hereinbefore mentioned for the division of property, until such time as either of said towns shall call for a division of said paupers; and if said towns do not agree upon a division, the aforesaid county commissioners for the time being shall, upon the request of either of said towns, determine and assign to each of them its proportion of said paupers, upon the same basis, as near as practicable, as that prescribed for a division of the town property, and determine which of said paupers shall be supported by each of said towns.

SECT. 6. In all assessment of State and county taxes, until the Legislature shall otherwise order, Sanbornton, as constituted after this division thereof, shall pay $3.15, and Tilton $2.94; and the State and county treasurers shall issue their respective warrants accordingly.

SECT. 7. Jeremiah C. Tilton, Alexander H. Tilton, Addison B. Wyatt, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said town of Tilton by posting up a warrant for that purpose, as the law directs, at which meeting either of said persons may preside until a moderator be chosen, and at such meeting all necessary town officers may be chosen.

SECT. 8. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SAM. M. WHEELER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 30, 1869.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*

A true copy of bill as engrossed and signed.

Attest: FRANK KIMBALL, *Engrossing Clerk.*

According to the provisions of this Act, as we learn from the Sanbornton town records, Tilton's portion of "cash in the treasury" was $414.02; Sanbornton's, $338.75; total, $752.77. Debt, in notes, — Tilton's portion ($\frac{11}{20}$), $48,369.20; Sanbornton's ($\frac{9}{20}$), $39,574.80 (but in reality Tilton assumed $17 less, — $48,352.20, — and Sanbornton $17 more, — $39,591.80, — that sum ($17) being paid by Tilton to Sanbornton, in order to distribute the notes between the towns without changing); total, $87,944. Whole amount of school and parsonage fund, $5,757, — Tilton's portion ($\frac{11}{20}$), $3,166.35; Sanbornton's ($\frac{9}{20}$), $2,590.65. Railroad stock, thirty-eight shares and $30 in scrip, equalling $3,830, — Tilton's portion, $2,106.50; Sanbornton's, $1,723.50; but Tilton takes for its portion twenty-one shares and $30 in scrip, and pays Sanbornton $1.35, and Sanbornton takes seventeen shares for its portion, the scrip only selling for about ten cents on a dollar. Amount of taxes assessed in Sanbornton for 1869 (before division), $17,207.60, — Sanbornton's portion, $9,886.10; Tilton's, $7,321.50. Whole amount of real and personal estate sold, $4,750.07; expenses, $141.78; balance, $4,608.29, of which received by the town of Tilton, $2,534.55; by Sanbornton, $2,073.74. Expense to the town of Sanbornton (as left) incurred by the division of the town, $3,375.40.

Division of the town property.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN SANBORNTON AND TILTON.

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew; —
The conscious stone to beauty grew." — R. W. Emerson.

Besides the original town meeting-house, already mentioned in Chap. IX., few other public structures are referred to on the town records of the earlier years. The "pounds" and the "powder-house" are chief. Having previously used the barn-yards of certain individuals for pounds, as elsewhere noted (for the confinement of stray cattle, etc.), the town first voted, March 31, 1778, "to build a pound on y^e^ corner of Aaron Sanborn's land, made by y^e^ main road and y^e^ Bay road so called." This must have stood either near the site of the late Walter Ingalls house, or on the corner opposite, since occupied by the gardens of the Lovejoy and present A. M. Baker houses; and it must have been quite an elaborate structure for the times, as in 1780, it was "Voted, to give Jacob Garlon $140 for building y^e^ pound." In 1786, it was "Voted, not to move y^e^ pound nearer to the centre of the town," as had been desired; but Dec. 13, 1790, it was "Voted, to build a Pound near y^e^ meeting house, and to vandue y^e^ same to y^e^ lowest bidder"; and in 1804, at annual meeting, it was further ordered "to build a Pound of wood, the Selectmen to draw a plan, and let out the building." This was also a little west of the old meeting-house, and in process of time, after the town house had been moved, was found in a less convenient location; whereupon, in 1839, the selectmen were again instructed to "provide a pound in the most suitable place," which resulted in the erection, soon after, of the still standing but now venerable and deserted structure of stone on the right hand of the highway, a little west of the family residence of the late Noah Eastman, Esq.

The first pound.

The building of the powder-house was also attended with considerable legislative formality, of which we have the following record: —

The powder-house.

"November, 1808; first Friday. Town voted to build a powder-house, and chose a committee of three — Bradstreet Moody, Jeremiah Tilton, and Nathan Taylor — to make draft of the same, estimate cost, and receive proposals, reporting at the next annual meeting.

"March 18, 1809. Powder-house committee reported that it stand on the top of a ledgy hill, on the easterly part of Esq. Lovejoy's land: round; eight feet in diameter on the inside; eight feet high; and then to be topped off in the fashion of a cone. Material, stone or hard-burned brick, laid in, and pointed with lime on the outside. Door of white-oak plank, well hung, with iron hinges, and secured with a good lock. Job to be bidden off at the vendue of the poor; but not to go over $60, there being offers to do it for that amount. Thickness of wall, time of contract, and lightning spire (whether this year or next) to be left discretionary with the selectmen. Report accepted."

Prominence of the old town meeting-house.

The town meeting-house, already several times referred to, was a conspicuous object to dwellers in the lower parts of Sanbornton and in several of the neighboring towns. It stood at the Square, upon the southern crest of the Centre or Colby Hill, which also, from the commanding appearance of the building itself, took the name of "Tower Hill." It needed no steeple to give it prominence, though its architectural attractions were few, and it failed to excite the admiration of new-comers to the town. One gentleman, Esq. Stephen Perley, on first arriving in town, in company with Mr. Ward from Salem, in 1789, is said to have asked his travelling companion, "What is that great building on the hill?" and on being told, "It is the Lord's house," replied, "I should think it looked more like the Lord's *barn*." For its religious associations was this building peculiarly endeared to the hearts of the first and a large portion of the second generations of the town's population. To the children it seemed much larger than it really was. The orator at the church centennial, in 1871, having stated its historical dimensions, as given on p. 68 (*ante*), was taken to task by another son of the parish, in his after-dinner speech, in the following humorous strain ("Centennial Anniversary Proceedings," p. 69): —

Youthful impressions concerning it.

"'But as to swallowing all he said about the *size* of the old meeting-house on the hill, as only sixty by forty-three feet, — all that won't go down! Just as if anybody who ever saw that old house were to believe any such thing! That stately old house not so large as this newer one! Why, that was the biggest house ever seen! How high it stood! How grand it looked to all the people on this side of the circling hills, from the Gilford to the Ragged Mountains!' The speaker said he had seen the Trinity and other large churches in New York (where they have many big things, besides big thieves and other political rascals), and the large churches of Chicago, which the flames have made so small; but never saw any that seemed half so large as the 'old meeting-house' on the hill! Why, so large was it, that to help the sound, so that the minister could be

heard by all the people, there was that curious thing up over the minister's head! The great interest felt by the youngsters in that 'sounding-board' was in the fact that it looked as though it might come down some day; and our speculations used to be on the probable results to the minister's head, being wickedly curious to see how it would strike!"

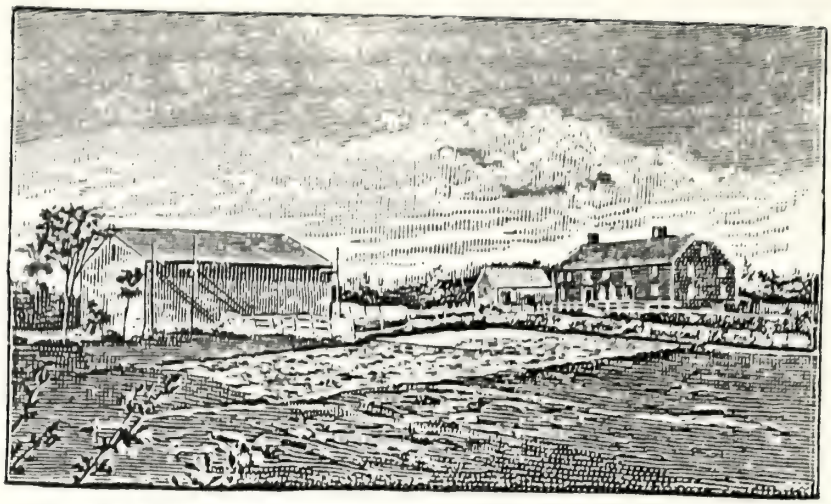
In March, 1834, the town voted to relinquish their right in the town meeting-house; and a movement being made to buy it back for the exclusive use of the town, at a special meeting, the following May 12, it was finally decided, by a vote of "seventy-eight to thirty-six, not to purchase the meeting-house, but to build a town house, to raise $600 therefor, and to locate it as near Dr. Benaiah Sanborn's as will be expedient." This was the origin of the present Town Hall of Sanbornton, situated just below the Academy building and the new Congregational meeting-house, which was the same year (1834) completed and dedicated. This building is of one story, with a gallery in the front end, (originally designed for minors and spectators, and by them noisily improved!) under the north extremity of which the selectmen's room was afterwards finished off. Its internal arrangements were similar to those of most town houses in the State, with rows of long seats (seldom used as seats) on either side, with a lower open space between, at the head of which is the enclosed platform for the town officers on election days. It contained nothing peculiar but the so-called "sausage-filler," — a long, heavily built alley-way or walk, enclosed on the sides with plank, shoulder high, and extending to the moderator's desk. Into this the voters were obliged to file in passing round to deposit their ballots. Crowding at the polls was thus effectually prevented, though there was usually quite a "jam" at the entrance of this alley, and a dense mass of citizens would be surging and palpitating through it while their votes were being cast. This arrangement dates back to Jan. 12, 1850, when the town voted, on report of committee on repairs and alterations, that the "selectmen be instructed to make a walk to protect the people in going to the moderator in voting." Though now removed, it was formerly found almost a necessary convenience; and the hall itself was none too spacious for the large meetings of the old town, in those years before Tilton was set off, when nearly seven hundred voters were convened, and the two great political parties were nearly equally divided.

Town's right relinquished.

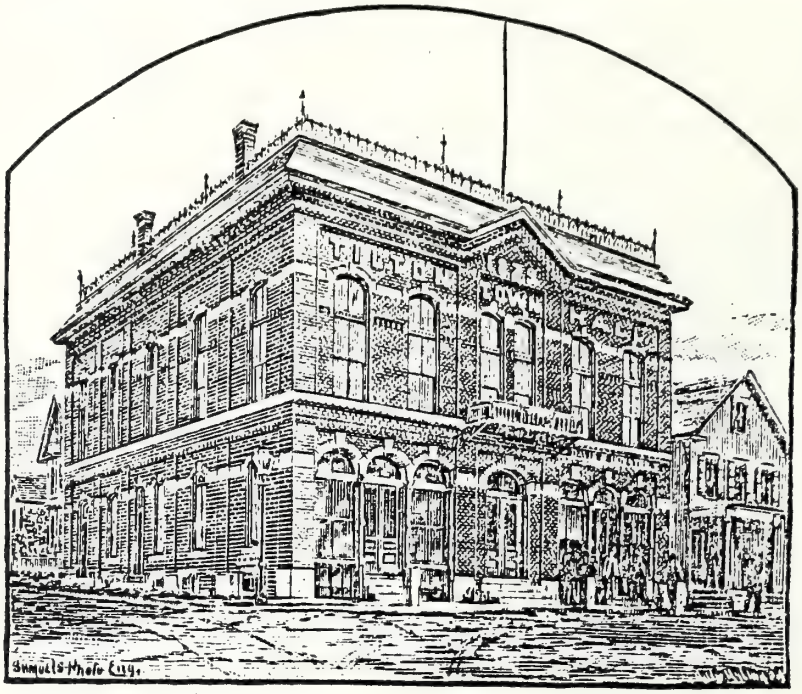
Later Sanbornton Town House.

Peculiar internal arrangements.

We supplement this unavoidably meagre account of our public buildings with a particular description of the new Town Hall in Tilton, from the pen of F. J. Eastman, Esq., the Tilton correspondent of the Laconia *Democrat*, premising that the building itself is certainly a credit and an ornament to the town as well as an honor to its generous



ORIGINAL SATCHEL CLARK HOUSE. (See p. 244.)



NEW TOWN HALL. (Tilton.)

donor; and that the people of the present Sanbornton take an honest pride in this hall, as the village of Tilton is still essentially their own in many points of view. Mr. Eastman's account, though of a recently constructed edifice, will prove of interest to the present residents of both towns, and must ever remain a worthy matter of history to those who shall come after us.

Tilton Town Hall.

"From the date Tilton was incorporated, in 1869, to 1879, a Town Hall was a subject of conversation as much as the weather. Its production was never coupled with the idea of expense to its inhabitants; but a building for public use, some way or other, was to be the outgrowth of the formation of the new town, and without cost to its citizens. The Tiltons, for whose ancestry the southern section of glorious old Sanbornton was christened, were associated with the enterprise whenever it was canvassed. The Sanborn and Tilton families, from days prior to the Revolution of '76, had been foremost men in times of peace and times that tried the stoutest hearts. Side by side they had upheld their country's flag, and their generations had left honored names and memories. If its division was to be, no more fitting name could have been chosen for the new birth.

F. J. Eastman's account of its inception.

"We know that the late A. H. Tilton entertained the project favorably, and was ready to join with his two nephews, Alfred E. and Charles E., in erecting and presenting to the town a suitable hall, several years before the present structure was built. Two of the three named having been removed by death, one might have supposed that popular expectation would have been quieted. On the contrary, it grew more positive, and perhaps, like approaching events, it cast the shadow of coming reality.

"Speculation became certainty when it was made known that Mr. Charles E. Tilton, surviving son of Col. Samuel Tilton, had purchased the site of the Batchelder store, on the corner of School and Main Streets, and good authority announced that he, singly and alone, would give shape and materiality to castles that had been years in building by common report.

The gift of Mr. Charles E. Tilton.

"The solid logic of granite foundations for a brick block, fifty-two by sixty-four feet, manifested itself in 1879, on which, the succeeding season, the beautiful structure called Tilton Town Hall now rests. Two hundred and sixty-four thousand of brick were required in its construction. They were made at Boscawen; transferred by rail to Franklin, and from thence by teams to where used. They are laid in mortar composed of black lime, sand, and cement.

Its material and dimensions.

"The walls are twelve inches thick, and in height, with French roof, to the cresting, forty feet. The superstructure is strengthened by brick pilasters on cut-stone bases, while window-sills and belting show the liberal use of well-hammered granite. The basement contains the needed conveniences for the occupants above, and an ample market-place occupies its southern end. A strongly appointed lobby, finished in stone and iron, gives reasonable accommodations to foreign and domestic peace-breakers. On the ground floor is the vestibule, as you approach the principal stairway to the hall. From this and another door the post-office is reached, which for elegance and convenience will compare with any in the State. There is sufficient frontage for the usual box arrangement, for lock-boxes, facilities for receiving mail matter and delivering the same, which would be difficult to improve. In connection with it, there is a partitioned recess where money orders can be purchased, and any private business pertaining to the mail service transacted without outside notice. The selectmen's room is on this floor, and also ticket office at the foot of the main stairway. The eastern half of this story is finished into a first-class storeroom, especially adapted to the manufacture and sale of clothing.

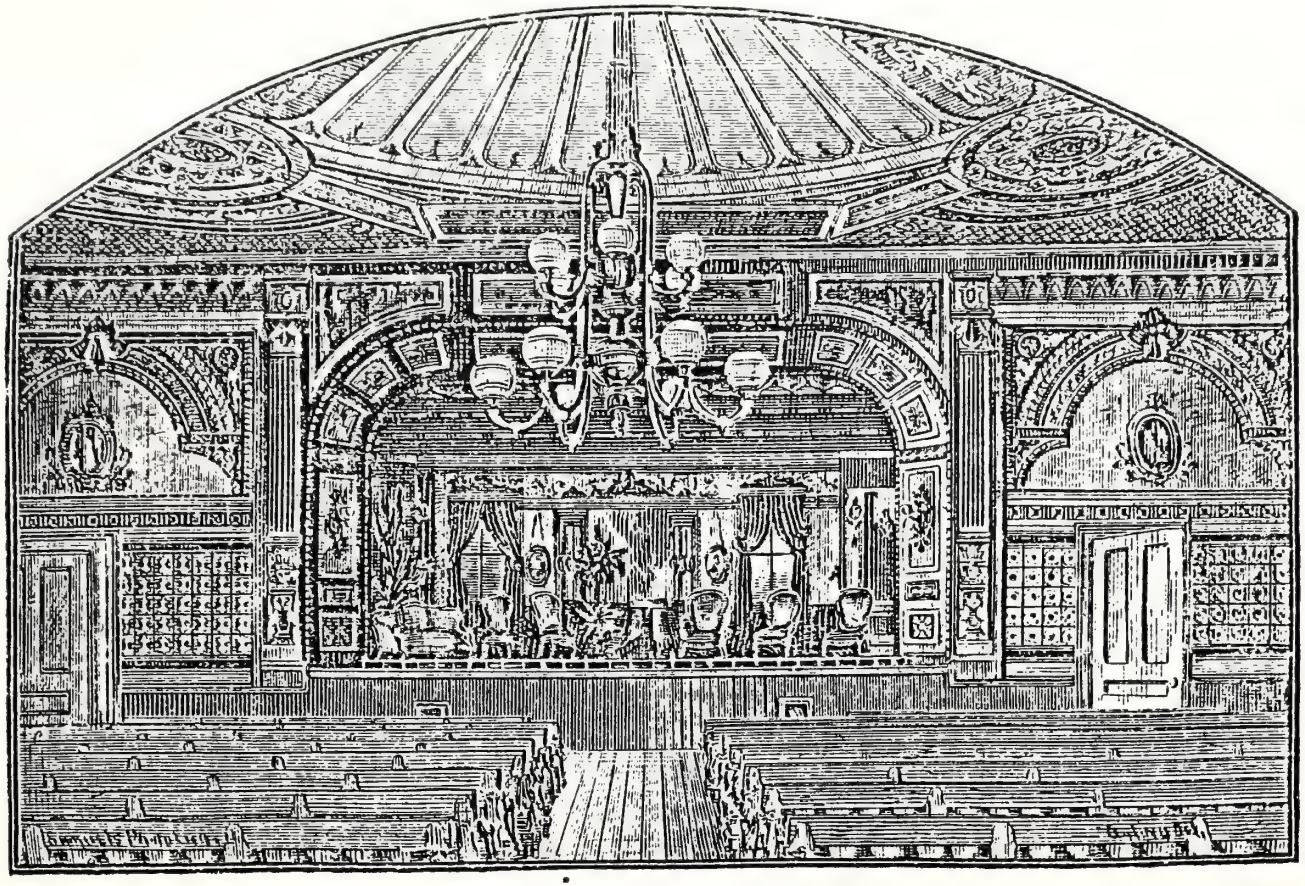
Post-office accommodations.

"There are two entrances to the basement on School Street, as well as to the building, from the sidewalk; on the south front there are three, — one to the post-office, hall, and store, respectively. The hall above has a seating capacity of four hundred or more. It is rectangular in form, forty by forty-eight feet, with a height of eighteen and one half feet. On its north side, and relatively in its centre, is a stage elevation of three feet, twenty-two by forty-eight feet, with a beautiful proscenium, dressing-room, drop-curtain, and various changes of scenery, operated by the most approved appliances, with all the appurtenances desirable for exhibitions and theatricals, including furniture. The hall is finished to correspond; it is most elaborately frescoed in water-colors and gold gilt, with beautiful designs. There is but one feeling expressed by visitors, and that is admiration.

Size, style, and finish of the hall itself.

"The premises are supplied with water from the river, and the overflow goes into a public watering-trough, erected by the same public-spirited citizen. The whole property, with a fixed rental of $500 annually besides an income from occasional letting of the hall, its neatly made seats, stage furniture, gas fixtures, and Steinway piano, costing nearly or quite $30,000, quietly passed into possession of the town. Its construction, in all its stages, from foundation to flag-staff, was under the supervision of Leonard Conant, Esq., of Tilton. During that time no serious accident occurred to person or property.

Cost and oversight of construction.



NEW TOWN HALL. (Interior View.)

"This well-appointed building stands, in its solid and graceful individuality, a witness of skilled and honest workmanship, as well as of the large generosity that bestowed it. Although it is seen outside the limits of the old town to-day, for more than a century the name and jurisdiction of Sanbornton covered its site. It gave birthplace to the honored sire, as well as the son whose munificence has erected this monument. Geographical lines cannot bound admiration for generous deeds or noble acts. They will live in the memory of ages to come, when mortar and bricks may have crumbled. Such acts may become the inspiration for nobler benefits to mankind. Tilton can better congratulate itself in the possession of such a citizen than in the gift of such a hall."

Meeting-house steeples.

Of the other public buildings in town, the Academy at the Square, and the Congregational and Methodist meeting-houses in Tilton, are the only ones that have ever presented the traditional New England spire, "pointing towards heaven." For the houses of public worship in other parts of the town which have had steeples, the square-turreted style of architecture, usually with two decks, which prevailed forty and fifty years ago, was invariably adopted. The spire of "Trinity Church," at Tilton Village, contemplated in the original plan, will in due time be added.

The old school-houses supplanted.

Within the limits of the original Sanbornton there is not found, at present, in either of the three towns, a single specimen of the unsightly, old-fashioned school-house ("dark, dingy, and dismal"), of which so many were to be seen half a century ago. The following "description of the school-house in Sanbornton District, No. 11, as given by Mr. Charles S. Morrison, builder," appears on page 216 of the "Annual Report of the New Hampshire Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1875." As being deemed worthy of the former publicity, it ought assuredly to claim a place in the history of the town: —

That of No. 11, as described in the N. H. School Superintendent's report.

"Size, nineteen feet wide, twenty-five feet long, ten feet high. Underpinning, fourteen inches high, of brick. Outside finish, pine. Style, 'balloon projection,' trimmed with O. G. moulding. Windows trimmed with moulding; slide blinds, painted green. Large door head, trimmed with mouldings. Corner boards, trimmed with mouldings and capitals. Pine clapboards, cedar shingles; hewn granite doorstep. Sign over door, in gilt letters, 'No. 11, 1874.' Inside finished with brown ash, up to the bottom of the windows; red-oak floor. Brown-ash benches, twelve in number; old style, much improved. Entry across one end, four feet wide, nineteen feet long; two doors into the school-room. Blackboard, nine feet long, four feet wide. Doors, seats, and finish all stuffed and grained. Woodshed, eight feet wide, ten feet long, seven and a half feet high; clapboarded and finished the style of house. House and shed painted white. Cost the district $520; cost the builder $620; value, $700.

Size of the lot, four and a half rods long, five rods wide; fenced with oak and hemlock. Cost of road leading from one highway to the other, $65; cost of grading and fencing around school-house, $34. Windows, eight in number; two on each end, two on each side, 9 x 13, twelve lights. One outside door."

The latest rebuilt, by C. S. Morrison, 1881.

The old school-house in the Stone Bridge district has proved the last to yield its place, being now transformed into the newest and one of the neatest and best furnished of our modern structures; built, like that of No. 11, by Charles S. Morrison, and bearing over its doorway a tasty inscription, "No. 7, 1881."

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWN'S POOR. — FINANCES.

"The primal duties shine aloft like stars;
The charities that soothe and heal and bless
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers."

WORDSWORTH

"For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." — MARK xiv. 7.

PREVIOUSLY to the purchase of the town farm in 1829, the poor, as individuals, were vendued by the selectmen annually for support to the lowest bidder. Sometimes they were thus subjected to discomfort, and even cruelty. Yet the town, at its meetings, would pass humane and sympathetic votes from time to time; for instance, April 4, 1796, "To allow the Doctors' accompts respecting Mrs. Shores and her daughter, Nancy Falls, as follows: Dr. Sanborn's, for Mrs. Shores, £3 15*s.* 6*d.*; Dr. Jacobs's for Mrs. Shores, $13.75, and for her daughter, $3" (showing *both* kinds of reckoning as then in vogue). Also, in 1798, town "empowered the selectmen to put out Mr. —— and wife for their maintainance during their natural life."

Bidding off the poor.

Occasionally we find upon the town records, votes reimbursing individuals for special service in the care of paupers; as March 12, 1806, "To give John Silver $10, in full satisfaction for his trouble and expenses of the —— girl, who was sick and died at his house last fall." Similar vote to Capt. Ebenezer Sanborn, the next year, for "keeping" a certain child; and in 1808, "compensation voted to Lieut. William Robinson, for his trouble in the sickness of the girl at his house last fall, — discretionary with the Selectmen."

Town's votes respecting the poor.

At a special meeting, June, 1813, voted "that the Selectmen appoint one man in each school district to inquire into cases of people who may be sick and need assistance" (reporting to themselves); and on the second day of the annual meeting, 1817, "chose Caleb Kimball, Jeremiah Sanborn, Esq., and Simon Lane, a Committee to make a draft for a poorhouse, and report the same with probable expense." Also voted,

"to procure a house to be used as a poorhouse or house of correction the present year." The number of the town's poor that year was uncommonly large, on account of the cold and failure of crops the year before. There is no evidence that a poorhouse was then actually purchased, though for the first time contemplated, for the reason just stated. The subject was again brought up, March 13, 1821, looking towards a change in the old régime, when the selectmen were instructed to receive proposals for the maintenance of the town's poor on the 27th of March, and to accept that most favorable for the town, "and the accommodation of those who may need such relief"; also directed to bind out all children, to be maintained by the town, as soon as they arrive at the age of seven years.

Almshouse first contemplated in 1817.

The action of the following year, however, shows that no more feasible method of supporting the paupers had then been adopted; at least it betrays a tendency to fall back upon the old system, — the vote of March 12, authorizing the selectmen "to receive proposals for taking charge of the poor up to March 27, and if no acceptable proposals were made, to vendue them out, wholly or in part, to any one man for one year, if satisfied that he is a suitable person."

March 12, 1828, the first decisive vote was passed "to purchase a poor farm," which, however, was "reconsidered" later in the day; and a committee of five was finally chosen to "receive proposals for a farm on which to support the poor, and make report, giving their views on the subject." Noah Eastman, Nathan S. Morrison, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Joseph W. Clement, and Zebulon Smith, Jr., were thus designated; who, on the 3d of November succeeding, presented an able report, having made inquiries of intelligent and respectable citizens of Goffstown, Londonderry, Chester, and Boscawen, and found that a great saving had been made of one third, one half, or even more, since these towns had purchased their farms (Boscawen in 1821); stating also that the poor would have as many or more comforts, with the advantage of a more permanent home. Hence the committee recommended the purchase of such a farm for this town, and were renominated as a committee to effect the purchase at their discretion. The number of the poor in town is stated in this report to be in all from thirty-five to forty-two.

Report of committee recommending the same, 1828.

This new commission was promptly executed, and at a special meeting, Dec. 31, Joseph Woodman, Stephen Gale, and John Doe were chosen a second committee "to engage a man and woman to take charge of the poor one year from March 20 next"; also "voted that the selectmen be authorized to borrow for the committee who pur-

chased the poor farm a sum not exceeding $500." At the next town meeting (1829), voted that the poorhouse be also a house of correction; that $700 be raised and $1,000 borrowed "to pay for the town farm"; and a sum not exceeding $650 (to be raised) "for the support of the poor." For some reason, the report of the purchasing committee was not finally made, or at least entered, till the March meeting of 1830; to effect that they had procured of Joseph Johnson, for $1,800, a part of the lands formerly owned by Nathaniel Hoit, — eighty-one acres of the homestead in Sanbornton (Lot No. 23, Second Division), and one undivided half of a ninety-acre lot in the south part of Meredith.

Reports of purchasing committees, 1830.

The selectmen, as overseers of the poor, also reported, to the extent of seven pages on town records, how they had laid out the $500 which they had been authorized to borrow (probably referring to the $500 above mentioned), for procuring stock, tools, provisions, furniture, etc. Beef is here quoted at three and a half cents per pound; potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel; corn, sixty-five cents per bushel; cider at $1 per barrel, etc. The "greatest possible sum" otherwise expended for the support of the poor in the year 1829 was $480.95. A similar account appears each subsequent year.

The Committee on "Rules and Regulations" for the establishment of a poorhouse and house of correction (D. C. Atkinson, Charles Gilman, and John Comerford) reported the same in eleven sections, covering five pages of the town records. Sect. 9 provides that five persons, in different parts of the town, shall be appointed as "informers or complainants," whose duty shall be to complain of all persons who shall be guilty of any misdemeanor, offence, or disorder, and see that they are prosecuted and sentenced to the house of correction; expense of prosecution to be borne by the town, provided that the town be entitled to the labor of all such persons during the time of their detention in said house of correction, in some useful and proper employment, according to ages, health, and ability, at the discretion of the superintendent, from the hour of sunrise to sunset each day, Sundays excepted.

Informers or complainants.

Inmates and keepers of the house of correction.

In March, 1831, it was voted that the overseers of the poor should choose their superintendent before the annual meeting, and that he should then be elected "keeper of the house of correction." Jonathan Taylor, 3d, was thus elected March, 1833. March 14, 1837, town authorized the selectmen, by vote, to purchase a seat in the Bay Baptist meeting-house for the town's poor, and Samuel Wallace was elected keeper of house of correction. Also voted to purchase stoves for the almshouse.

Thenceforward, for thirty years, this house afforded a quiet and comfortable home for its unfortunate inmates; but in 1867 the town at last voted, two hundred and forty-five to nineteen, in favor of "abolishing pauper settlements by the towns, and throwing the entire support of paupers upon the counties," — a custom borrowed from the West, and at first very seriously questioned in New England as to its propriety, both on the score of economy and humanity. There was considerable feeling here shown against the idea of taking paupers away from their own town for maintenance, which may have deferred the giving up of the farm for a few years.

Pauper settlements abolished.

But the division of the town made it a matter advisable, if not requisite; and accordingly, Oct. 29, 1869, David C. Clough was elected agent to sell the town farm, and other property connected therewith, belonging jointly to the towns of Sanbornton and Tilton. Practically, the town had continued an oversight over some of its paupers even after the vote of 1867 to abolish the settlements; for at the division in 1869, the whole number of paupers of the united town was stated to be seven, five adults and two children, of whom Tilton took two adults and two children, and Sanbornton three adults. In 1858 only eleven paupers, four males and seven females, were reported at the almshouse.

Town's farm sold in 1869.

Expenses and Finances.

Agreeably to the law of contrast, we add to this chapter (to give it suitable length) a few notes upon the expenses and finances of the town, arranged in chronological order. So moderate were the charges of the town officers during the first twenty years of our history that the citizens were inclined to exceed their claims, as when, March 31, 1789, it was voted that the "selectmen be paid for their services, over what they were formerly allowed, $5.00 each"; and the next year, "$6.00 each to the selectmen besides common expenses."

Early charges moderate.

For general expenses a limitation was sometimes made, as in 1798, "Voted that the Selectmen shall not raise more than $400 for town expenses this year." But in 1802 they are "to raise what sum they see fit for town charges."

The town once or twice took special measures for making sure of the tax collections, and frequently inquired into the condition of its fund securities, by committees or otherwise. Instance, March 18, 1809, voted that "collectors must settle with the selectmen by Friday before annual meeting, or forfeit their bounty

Town's care of its securities.

for collection." Also, same date, chose Josiah Emery, Esq., Lieut. Jeremiah Sanborn, and Bradstreet Moody a committee "to examine School and Parsonage securities, and get better securities if they think proper," adding further that "if the interest is not paid up, seasonably, the securities be put in suit." Report of the same committee was the next year accepted, substantially as follows: —

"Single note not to remain unsued by the Treasurer till it shall become six years old, unless secured by mortgage; nor then, unless the interest is punctually paid as it becomes due. When changes of property are made, landed security shall be taken by mortgage to double the amount of sum due; or three indorsers shall be required, each of whose landed interest in or in vicinity of this town must be equal to the debt signed for. In making new loans, preference shall always be given to townsmen, and no land out of the State is to be received as security [surety]."

Regulations instituted in 1810.

In 1815, another committee to examine town securities and give instructions to the treasurer were Josiah Emery, Esq., Nathaniel Piper, and Joshua Lovejoy; and yet again, in 1818, "chose Charles J. Stuart, Samuel Dustin, and Eliphalet Ordway a committee to examine the town securies, with directions to put all doubtful ones in suit, through the treasurer. At same time (March 12) voted that the selectmen make a non-resident tax this year.

In the second volume of town records appears, for the first time, a tax list of nineteen pages in length, without date, but pertaining to some year between 1801 and 1821. The columns are headed after each name, "Polls" (number), "Orchards" (acres), "Arable — Mowing — Pasturing, Horses, and Cattle" (numbers, of various descriptions and ages), "Money at Interest" (a blank, except after seven names), "Stock in Trade" (thirteen names), "Wild Lands," "Appraisal," and "Sum Total." From this list it appears there were about four hundred and thirteen tax-payers, including widows' and non-resident estates, and three hundred and ninety-five polls. Only seventy-five names are taxed over $10 and less than $20, and only the following six, in addition, are taxed over $20: viz., Stephen Gale and son, $20.25; William Harper, Esq., $20.55; Nathaniel Piper, $21 95; Moses Thompson and son, $25.62; Dr. B. Sanborn and son, $28.30; and Andrew Lovejoy, $31.80. These, therefore, may be reckoned as the wealthiest men in town at that time. It is also proved from this list that there were at the same time at least forty-one voters and forty-three tax-payers by the name of Sanborn, ten voters by the name of Taylor, ten by the name of Clark, ten by the name of Colby (or "Coby"), nine voters and ten

Earliest tax list on record.

Wealthiest men in Sanbornton, 1809.

tax-payers by the name of Morrison, nine voters by the name of Lane, eight voters and nine tax-payers by the name of Prescott, six voters by the name of Philbrook. Comparing the number of polls above with the votes for governor during the several years, this list could not well be assigned to a later date than 1809. Since making this computation, we are gratified to find it agreeing with the statement of the "citizen" annalist of 1841, so often referred to. He says: —

The most common names then in town.

"There is no record of the taxes assessed by the selectmen prior to the year 1809, and but little can be gathered of the business operations in those early days from the town records. It was usual for the town to vote to accept the reports of the auditors, and other persons whose business it was to make reports to the town, without recording the report or giving any account of it by which the standing or condition of the finances of the town can at this time be ascertained. It is probable that the reports were usually made in writing, and were satisfactory at the time; but it is not likely they are preserved in the files of the town so that any information can hereafter be gained in relation to those important matters."

Early financial reports.

The auditors' reports on accounts of the selectmen begin to be entered on the records in 1824. That year, —

"Taxes assessed and committed to collect, $3,284.01. Paid schools, $1,285.19. Town charges, roads and bridges, $727.80. Support of poor, 1822, $316.52; 1823, $533.27. State tax, $371.70. County tax, $137.28. Religious societies, $521.82."

Abstract of the first recorded in 1824.

In 1825 the selectmen's charges for service were $30 for each of two and $31.73 for one; in 1826, only $27 to $28.

1827. Selectmen still employed as overseers of the poor; expense for services, $26.62 (each?). Same year, voted a sum not exceeding $29 for "town charges."

1828, March 12. "Sum not exceeding $3,000 for support of poor and other town charges." 1828, Nov. 3, chose the selectmen as a committee to secure the school and parsonage fund by mortgage.

In 1833, the auditors, in their report, recommend that the selectmen be required to present vouchers for moneys paid out, and that the office of auditors be dispensed with as "a mere formality, without any utility." Same year raised "a sum not exceeding $500 for town charges [which must have been a somewhat elastic designation, embracing some years more than others]; $600 for the support of the poor, and $70 to pay interest on money borrowed." Items of iterest from the auditors' (selectmen's) report for 1835 are as follows: —

The auditors of 1833 not "magnifying their office."

"Received, For county paupers, $21.92; licenses, $6.00; of School and Parsonage Treasurer, $542.98; Literary Fund (last year), $117.23; Joseph San-

born's Pension, $46. Paid, Town charges, $577.10; State and County taxes, $603.03; highways and bridges, $574.06; external poor, $142.76; almshouse, for poor, $283.22; additional buildings at almshouse, $245.11; premiums on crows and foxes, $65.40; erecting Town House, $1,306.03; religious societies, $152.31; several school districts, $1,112.33."

Chief financial items in 1835.

In 1836, of the $6,025.25 left to the town funds, after Franklin's share had been paid over, the sum of $3,426.63 is said to be secured by "note and mortgage on real estate," while the balance, $2,598.62, is "in notes alone, considered safe and good." This year, $220 was paid the superintendent of the poor-farm for his services.

Feb. 1, 1837. Town "Voted to accept its proportion of the public money deposited with this State by the United States [the so-called "surplus revenue"], pledging faith for safe keeping and repayment as per provisions of the Act of the Legislature." Charles Lane chosen agent. He reported, March 14, that the town's proportion of this surplus revenue was $9,213.80, one fourth having been paid Feb. 8, the rest expected on the first days of April, July, and October; that the same had been and would be loaned to citizens of the town on good security, at six per cent interest, to be paid annually, Jan. 1, and principal on demand, and that $318 interest money would be due Jan. 1 next; which the town afterwards voted, by advice of committee, to appropriate for schooling, according to the number of scholars between three and twenty-one.

The U. S. surplus revenue.

Devoted to school purposes.

The committee on town funds further reported (same date) that the amount of parsonage fund is $2,937.30; school fund, $3,068; total, $6,005.30, — making, with the surplus revenue (as above), $15,219.10, the entire town funds, which are to be loaned in sums of not less than $50 nor more than $500, under the charge of a town treasurer, to which office Charles Lane was elected.

Loaning of the town's funds.

March, 1838. Town treasurer's report for the first time appears on record.

March, 1840. Prices current (as per invoice of overseers of the poor) are registered as follows: —

"Oxen, $100 per pair; cows, $25 per head; sheep, $2.50; shoats, $6; hay, $12 per ton; flax, $0.10 per lb.; corn, $1 per bushel; wheat, $1.50; oats, $0.50; peas, $0.50; beans, $1.50; potatoes, $0.30; turnips, $0.25; pork, $25 per bbl.; hams, $16 per bbl."

Prices current in 1840.

1841. A heavy damage of $1,199.28 was paid, occasioned "by the falling of Sanbornton Bridge." (See p. 249 [44].) Selectmen were paid, respectively, $78.75, $80, and $86.25.

In 1842, school and parsonage funds are reported at $5,918.61, a falling off of nearly $100 in five years, — by which it seems that with all the town's precaution, bad debts could not be wholly avoided; also, that one or two notes of this amount are "insecure, and ought to be renewed or collected." As the surplus revenue fund at this same time is given in as only $1,766, we are to judge that either it was not all paid as proposed, or else that a considerable portion of it had been recalled. This amount ($1,766) was secured by mortgages, some of which the treasurer had found it necessary to foreclose. "Voted, that the treasurer do not loan any money without consulting the selectmen."

Falling off of the funds.

1844. Voted a discount of five per cent on taxes paid before Nov. 20, and three per cent before Jan. 20. Paid Wm. H. Sanders for the support of the gospel at the almshouse, $5.

1848. Voted "one day on the poll for repairing highways," and sums raised as follows ("not exceeding"): $1,000 for town charges; $800 for support of the poor; $800 for roads and bridges (the year before, actually paid $643.37).

Various financial matters from the records.

1850. A sum not to exceed $1,500 for roads and bridges.

July 11 (same year). Matilda Weeks advertises on the town records, $2 found on the road between her father's and Piper's Mills, "the owner to her unknown."

1854, Jan. 20. A list of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank is given upon the town records by Charles Minot, cashier, — in all seventy-four, thirteen being from Sanbornton. By report of the fund treasurer (same year), it appears that the town invested $3,000 of the "literary fund" in the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, purchasing thirty shares.

Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, 1854.

1864, March. Town voted to "instruct the selectmen to burn the counterfeit money that is in the hands of the treasurer," reminding us of the scrip in circulation during the late war, so often spurious. Voted also, that "if the citizens of Sanbornton Bridge and vicinity will purchase a new fire-engine, the town of Sanbornton will appropriate a sum not to exceed $300 for that purpose." This is a seeming mitigation of the vote of June, 1857, elsewhere noticed (see "Division of the Town," p. 256). 1866. Moneys raised ("not to exceed"): $500 for the poor, $1,000 for town charges, $5,000 for roads and bridges (yet this is exceptional, as in 1865 only $600, and in 1867 only $1,200 were raised), and eighty cents per poll in labor on the same. A sum not to exceed $5,000 (in 1865, $1,000) was also voted to pay the debts of the town, and the capital and machinery of any cotton or woollen facto-

Counterfeit money burned.

Fire-engine appropriation.

Manufacturing corporations exempted from taxation.

ries which might be erected in the town were exempted from taxation for ten years from July 5, 1860, as per provision of pamphlet laws, — an advantage then sought for the first time in favor of certain new establishments talked of at Union Bridge. A similar vote of exemption was passed in 1867.

We here give two sums after the names of each of the religious societies which, in 1868 and 1869, just before the division of the town, received the avails of the parsonage fund, being the sums paid to each, for the two years, respectively: First Baptist, $32 67, $38; Second Baptist, $23.43, $22.05; Third Baptist, $13.53, $19.69; First Congregational, $23.43, $25.08; Second Congregational (Bridge), $17.49, $13.89; Methodist (Bridge), $17.49, $13.22; Methodist, (Union Bridge), $9.00, $8.50; Freewill Baptist, $9.87, $11.56; Episcopal (Northfield), $24.09, $19.01. Total for the former of the two years (1868), $171. In 1872 the amount of parsonage money received by Sanborntou (as remaining after the division) was $73.73, divided as follows: First Baptist, $29.50; Second Baptist, $19.93; Third Baptist, $8.89; Congregational, $14.59; Freewill Baptist, $0.82. The same "Parsonage Interest" for 1880 and 1881 was $77.72, disributed among the societies in nearly the same proportion as in 1872, with an addition of $2.60 to the Methodist society at East Tilton.

Divisions of the parsonage interest.

The old town, by appropriating liberal sums towards its indebtedness (from $1,000 to $5,000 during several years), finds the balance against itself reduced, March 1, 1881, to $3,228.75; or including the School and Parsonage Fund, of $2,590.65 (which in its present condition is hardly to be reckoned as a part of the town's indebtedness), to $5,819.40. Comparing this with its large debt at the time of the division (1869), ample ground for congratulation is certainly afforded.

Final indebtedness of Sanborntou, 1881.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE FISHING INTERESTS OF SANBORNTON.

"Our plenteous streams a varied race supply:
The bright-eyed perch, with fins of various dye,
The silver eel, in shining volumes rolled,
The yellow carp, in scales bedropt with gold,
Swift trout, diversified with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains." — Pope.

We have previously observed how essential, as a means of subsistence to the earliest settlers of the town, were the shad and salmon for which our streams were formerly famous. A class of settlers seem to have been invited along the banks of the Winnipiseogee in advance of those in other parts of the town, by the fishing facilities which that river afforded. Since the channel of the river has been obstructed by dams thrown across at the several mills, these valuable fish have become entirely extinct in its waters; or rather, the building of the large dams and manufacturing cities on the Merrimack, below us, have hindered them from making their annual pilgrimage from the sea. Though we hear much of the building of fish-ways, and other means by which these watery denizens shall be invited to their old haunts, yet very rarely is a stray shad or salmon captured, even so far up the river as Manchester. In the early days these fish were thought of sufficient importance to induce special attention from the State Legislature, and we find several Acts passed at different times by that body to preserve the fish in our main streams. The town also, for several years, chose a committee called fish-wards, or wardens, to see that the law was enforced.

Importance to the first settlers.

Early legislation.

The earliest recorded action of the town upon this subject was at a special town meeting, called on July 30, 1772, for two purposes, one of which was —

"To regulate y^e^ fishing on Winepesoco river"; voted "to choose surveyors to see that y^e^ river is not incumbered by wares; and that one half the river be kept clear against each ware, on a penalty of 20 shillings, lawful, upon every man who shall build a ware more than half across."

These "wares" or "weirs" (spelled also "wiers" and "wears") were for the most part only temporary structures made for the capture of eels in the fall, at various places upon the river, where the current was swift and shallow; and if the bed of the stream was also broad, or the water spread over considerable surface, so much the better. Two walls of stone would be loosely built, coming nearly to an angle, with the vertex pointing down stream, but having at or instead of the vertex a mouth or sluiceway some two or three feet wide. At first, as we judge from the above vote of the town, the tendency was to build these walls from opposite shores of the river so as to command the whole stream; which being compressed, at a low stage of the water, into one of these sluiceways, would be damaging to those who had built weirs farther down the stream: hence, the public or general interest being consulted, the weirs to be built by individuals were restricted to half the stream. Several of these were constructed between the mouth of the river and Sanbornton Bridge, between the two bays at Union Bridge, and also below Shaker Bridge, especially at the swift water directly south of the Wyatt place, Lot No. 78, Second Division, which was the favorite resort for the dwellers on the Sanborn road. At the last-named locality the Sanborns of that neighborhood were accustomed to build or rebuild their weirs each year, in August, when the water was lowest; and four men would be employed about two days, as it was found that the freshet waters, with the logs and ice of the previous spring, had torn down their hastily constructed walls of the year before, thus necessitating a renewal. The first diagonal wall would be built about a foot above the surface of the water from the Sanbornton shore down stream, and ending at a point one fourth of the way across the river. Then, from a point in the middle of the stream, opposite the beginning of the first wall, a second would be constructed, aiming at the same point with the former, and constituting the other leg of the angle. These walls would be "chinked" with grass and weeds on the inside, so as to make them impervious to fish; and at the place below where the two walls nearly came together, like the narrow neck of a bottle, a "flume," six or seven feet long, would be introduced. The making of these walls was considered a pleasant August occupation by the young men, who would be from knee deep to breast deep in water most of the time. Below the mouth of the flume, in a little deeper water, the "pot" was inserted, and partly held down by the flume itself. This was made of slats or strong lattice-work, sometimes three feet by four, and two and a half feet deep, with a capacity of four or five bushels, by which measure the fish when caught were usually reckoned. Finally, a "horse," or

The weirs for eels.

Their construction described.

narrow plank walk of wood, was made and secured, extending to this pot from the nearest shore. Thus provided, they would await the time in September when the eels began to move down stream, migrating from the lakes above. The pot, flume, and woodwork of the horse would be taken out at the close of the season, leaving only the wall to be renewed the next year, so far as dislocated by the spring freshets.

During the eel season, which lasted nearly a month, the fish coming down the stream, for half of its width at least, would be floated within the angular enclosure of the two walls, and thus, with no means of escaping through the same, would be wafted down the fatal flume or sluiceway into the pot, where, at stated intervals, they would be found entrapped in greater or less numbers. One man would then get into the pot and pass them out to his associate (a decidedly slippery operation!), who would secure them in baskets or on strings, requiring care and not a little nerve to prevent their loss.

Securing the fish.

The above minute description of the weirs, as built on the Winnipiseogee River, is substantially from the personal experience and remembrance of Mr. James G. Sanborn (Vol. II. p. 655 [374]), who further informs us that pots made of withes were sometimes used for a different purpose, being baited for eels and other large fish, and sunk in deep water; also that the eel-pots as above described were of no account whatever for shad. The old shad returning to the sea in August were very poor, and the young ones, migrating in September, were only three or four inches long; and though a few stragglers of either class would occasionally be found among the eels in the fall, being entrapped in their downward course towards the ocean, yet they were uniformly liberated, and suffered to continue their journey with the reasonable assurance that they would be in better condition when they returned the following spring.

James G. Sanborn's testimony.

Mr. Sanborn also relates that at one time his Uncle Jonathan and himself bore home fully one hundred eels as a single mess from their pot. This was the largest haul they ever made at one time. These trophies of their luck they lugged over a mile, strung upon a long pole between them, extending from shoulder to shoulder. The largest on this occasion weighed over five pounds, though the average weight was between one and two pounds.

A big haul.

During the eel season these pots must needs be watched by night, to prevent the depredations of "pot thieves." It has been said that the people of the contiguous towns on either side of the river were accustomed to play their pranks and pay off old grudges upon each other in these nocturnal raids. Two of the Sanborns, — James G. and

his Uncle Abijah. — while one night watching on the sly, heard a noise at their pot, and soon discovered that a man had taken his place among the eels, designing to help himself. Abijah sprang upon and partially secured him; but not till James G. had added his force was the thief induced to beg for quarter. They led him out over the "horse" trembling, and promising better fashions in the future. Our neighbors of Northfield and Belmont cannot charge us with any disrespectful insinuations in this recital, when we assure them that the culprit on this occasion was a Sanbornton man!

Nocturnal raids.

Corresponding with the "eel times" in the fall were the "shad times" of the early summer. Both were seasons of hilarity and good cheer, being of great interest and importance to the early inhabitants, — a portion of their yearly harvests; for these fish were salted down, and helped to eke out and add variety to the stock of their year's provisions. These seasons also afforded recreation to our fathers, in youth and age, since they used to assemble at the river from all parts of the town, some to engage in, more to see the sport, and usually with an extra gallon or two of New England rum, obtained from Concord or the Square, to keep them from taking cold! It must, however, be remembered that the angular stone weirs already described had but little to do with the shad, except that the mouth of some old weir, which had been used for taking eels the fall before, and had not been entirely carried away during the winter and spring, might afford a favorable point for capturing the shad; their natural avenue for ascending, that side of the river at least, being through the swift water of the sluiceway. In this sense the "shad weir" has sometimes been spoken of; like one between Franklin and Tilton, from which Taylor Clark is said to have carried home a basketful of shad on one occasion as his share of a day's fishing.

The old "shad times."

These valuable fish in former years were said to appear in the Massachusetts rivers early in May, the greatest run being when the apple-trees were in full blossom; when also the shad-fly would appear, sometimes covering houses and fences. But the best recollected testimony assigns their appearance in the Sanbornton waters at no earlier date than June 1. They were then taken most frequently by means of a spear with four or five tines and a long handle, not unlike the sucker spears of modern use. At the sluiceways of the rapids and the weirs (as just noted), also at the rollways usually left at the extremity of a primitive dam for the passage of logs, they were watched and speared while ascending the current, with wonderful dexterity! Dip-nets, though less generally, were also used, as in the waters of Maine.

Time and mode of capture.

The original dam at Gibson's Falls (Union Bridge) was one of the great shad resorts of town. Here the youngsters used to find rare sport in witnessing the operations, and sometimes the antics and adventures, of the shad-catchers! At the rollway of this dam, Mr. J. G. Sanborn, already referred to, — now one of the oldest men in town, — once saw James Shirley (see Vol. II. p. 706 [21]) strike at a shad with so much force that the spear's head in the impaled fish suddenly slipping in the current, he lost his balance, was thrown into the swift water, and instantly carried eight or ten rods down the stream. So long did he remain under the deep water below that the bystanders thought he must be drowned. Dea. Benjamin Philbrick was hurriedly pulling towards the spot in his boat.

Gibson's Falls a favorite resort.

But Mr. Shirley in due time emerged from an unexpected quarter, and waded to the shore, still bearing the spear and large fish upon its tines as his palm of victory! The shad, when once struck and partially secured, would often be lost from the spear's head and floated down stream. The gathering of these was a legitimate branch of business during the shad season, for which boats were employed, as by Dea. Philbrick on this occasion.

James Shirley's adventure.

We should hardly prove true to the heading of this chapter did we not allude, at least, to some others of the "varied race" which the "plenteous streams" of Sanbornton have supplied. The writer must confess that after the prospectus of this work was issued, in 1880, one of the most exciting moments of his Sanbornton life was experienced down in a rough, tangled thicket of the Gulf woods, in securing a "speckled beauty" that weighed a full half-pound. But this is hardly a matter of history. Mr. William Herrick might claim the honor of making some of the largest "hauls" of our brook trook in these latter years; but he is quite modest in stating numbers, weight, etc., and as to the localities where they were caught he is singularly reticent!

Trout fishing.

The real salmon were never taken in Salmon Brook except at its mouth, or below the Morrison Falls, which they were never known to ascend. The specimens captured with spears in early times there, and in the Pemigewasset generally, along the borders of our town, are reported to have weighed, in some cases, more than twenty pounds. It was from the "salmon trout," doubtless, that the brook received its name. These fish (more properly called the longe) were very common through the whole course of the brook, and more especially in its ponds, till within twenty-five years. A resident near Cawley Pond remembers to have caught them there, weighing from one to two pounds each, as lately as 1845–50, but remarks that since that time the pickerel (or "tyrant pikes")

The salmon of Salmon Brook.

have mostly destroyed them; though these in turn have disappeared by fishing, and now horned pout and perch are the fish chiefly caught in the same pond.

T. R. Morrison's account of fishing in the same.

Mr. Theophilus R. Morrison has probably taken far more of these trout from Salmon Brook than any other man now living. He says they used to be caught by hook and line, sometimes weighing four pounds singly, and in dip-nets considerably larger; and that the favorite way of catching them in the spring was by stationing a dip-net, with one man to hold it, at a given point in the brook, while three or four others, going above, would wade down abreast, compassing the whole breadth of the brook, and thus driving or "scaring" the fish into the net. He further relates that the largest "salmon trout" he ever caught with a hook was about forty years ago, in Rollins Pond, in the haying season. He repeatedly felt a "powerful pull" upon his line in deep water, and after three or four attempts succeeded in hooking what he knew to be a "monster." Dropping his pole, and drawing in gradually by the line, he at last succeeded in landing his game, which was found to weigh three pounds and three ounces.

The pickerel of Little Bay.

In recent years, Little Bay has been the great resort for fishing pickerel, and one of the largest is known to have been caught through the ice by David T. W. Clark, at the age of nine years, in 1859, which weighed six pounds and six ounces. He has since proved an expert fisherman, and has invented a "fishing reel" to be used over holes in the ice, which indicates with unfailing accuracy, to one at a distance, when a fish bites the hook. Six-pound pickerel have also been speared, especially on one occasion, by Mr. Alonzo F. Clark.

Fishing operations of the Clark brothers.

These Clark brothers stand at the head of the present fishing business on the bays, for Sanbornton and Tilton. By an accurate account kept between the years 1870 and 1880 (October), 2,203 pounds of pickerel were taken by them (weighing that amount when dressed, with an average of half a pound to each fish), which were actually sold for $497.41. These were caught at one hundred and thirty-four different times, mostly in winter, through the ice, one hundred and twenty-four in an afternoon of four or five hours (Dec. 27, 1878), being the largest catch at any one time; though a smaller portion were taken in summer, with a "skipping bait," which requires the greater skill, and in which Mr. David T. W. Clark records twenty-five in about two hours as his best "luck."*

* The latest record of the Clark brothers is for Nov. 9, 1881: "Eighty-two pickerel in about four hours, with poles and skipping bait, weighing, when dressed, thirty-

Other parties have reported the catching of individual pickerel in the bays, of seven pounds' weight. A few lake trout have also been caught in the Middle Bay, the largest weighing nine pounds. Horned pouts have risen as high as one pound each, and two hundred pounds (dressed) have been caught by the Clark brothers in a single season, which sold for twenty-five cents per pound. Perch, though principally small and taken for pickerel bait, have yet gone up to one and even two pounds apiece. Black bass were put into the Great Bay by the Fish Commissioners about the year 1876, and are now beginning to be caught.

Other fish in the bays.

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eight pounds." Five hundred fish is their aggregate since Jan. 1, 1881, with market weights two hundred and fifty-six pounds, and mostly sold, amounting to $50.25. They have an ingeniously devised "canoe," three and one half by one and one half feet, of wood, with a wire screen bottom, and covered on the top except at the single orifice which receives the fish, as the canoe is designed to be fastened to their boat, and follow it on their fishing excursions, thus keeping their fish alive until the time of dressing. The "ice chisel," too, is another of their inventions for cutting holes for fishing in the winter, yet so conveniently constructed as to be taken to pieces and carried in their box with the hooks and lines.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

"Nature, good cateress,
Means her provision only to the good,
That live according to her sober laws,
And holy dictates of pure Temperance."

MILTON (COMUS).

IT should not be named to the disparagement of the early fathers of this town that they were addicted to the habitual, and in some cases to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. This, like a belief in witchcraft, was an error of the times in which they lived. It was not deemed respectable or hardly possible to keep house without a store of ardent spirits, which civility required them to present on all important occasions. Especially when their minister came to call upon them, must the unfailing decanter be brought forward! Instances are related in Sanbornton where parents, on seeing the parson approach their front door, have been known to send their children out slyly at the back door to hasten to a neighbor's for that suitable supply of the "ardent" which they happened at the time to be wanting.

Drinking customs of the past.

Apple-trees, too, on the new, strong soil of their farms, enjoyed a speedy and vigorous growth. Choice or "grafted" varieties of fruit were but little known, and our fathers knew of no other legitimate way for disposing of their vast quantities of cider-apples but grinding them up. Hence they would store away in their cellars, with each returning autumn, from thirty to fifty barrels, per family, of that beverage which no doubt was in many cases too freely quaffed during the long winter evenings.

The Rev. Dr. Bodwell, in his church centennial address (p. 49), alluding to the ordination of his father in 1806, and to the fact that the oldest man in town, now "erect among us, at eighty-seven years of age," was then, at twenty-two, behind a certain counter near the old meeting-house, immediately adds: —

"And what did he do behind that counter on that ordination day? Measured out rum to saints and sinners! It was the custom then. The godly ministers

assembled would hardly have thought they could properly install the young pastor without the cheering influence of ardent spirits. And years afterward, when the young pastor had become a father, his son, then a little boy, remembers pleasant days on which he was permitted to go in the chaise with him, as he rode over the parish, and how, at each successive house where he called, the good people, anxious to show their great respect and love for their minister, offered him spirits, and would have been offended if he had refused; and how cautiously he only sipped, lest such oft-repeated kindness should prove more than he could bear."

Dr. J. C. Bodwell's allusions in address.

In the afternoon of that same centennial day (Nov. 13, 1871), the venerable man referred to (Capt. J. B. Perkins), being called out by a toast, in the Town Hall, came forward to the stand with the sprightliness of youth, amid the applause of the audience, and humorously remarked, —

"You 'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage,"

alluding to the fact that this was the first time he had ever attempted to make a public speech. He afterwards gracefully acknowledged that he was the young man alluded to by Dr. Bodwell, in his address, who was selling "the ardent," or rather aiding in that work, on the day of his father's ordination; but pleaded, in extenuation, the great difference in public sentiment between that age and the present.

Capt. J. B. Perkins's maiden speech.

"Formerly everybody drank, and the standard of respectability was found, not as now, in total abstinence, but in being able, after partaking of the usual drams, to go through the door of the room [pointing to the door with his cane] without hitting both sides of the entrance!"

Former standard of respectability.

As still further illustrating this change of sentiment and of social customs, Dr. Bodwell, in the same address (p. 53), remarked: —

"It might have been expected that such a church as this, and such a community as the people of Sanbornton, would enter with decision and earnestness into the great temperance reformation which brought such unspeakable blessings to our whole nation nearly half a century ago. That they did so, some of us are old enough to remember.

"You will permit me to refer to two particular things connected with the movement in this town. As to the first, I quote from the discourse preached by your present pastor at the funeral of my beloved mother: —

"'Up to the time of the great temperance reformation, in the day of Jonathan Kittredge and Lyman Beecher, it was customary to furnish liquors at all social entertainments, and all the guests partook, ladies as well as gentlemen. The custom was nowhere more fixed than in the very best society in Sanbornton. To inaugurate a change required no small degree of courage. The pas-

tor and his wife conferred earnestly together, and came to the united and firm conclusion that it was their duty, however painful (and it was painful), to set the example. The opportunity soon came. A large party was at the house, including the leading families in the congregation. In every similar instance previously, spirits had been brought in at a set time, and had been regarded as an indispensable part of the entertainment. In the present instance the set time came, and it was evident that no change in the good old custom was expected. But they had made their decision fully, finally, and in the sight of God, and there was no wavering. It is well remembered how hearty and earnest was the concurrence of Mrs. Bodwell with her husband, and how profound was the satisfaction she expressed in doing what seemed to be right, even at the risk of giving offence to their best friends. It is believed that this was the first instance of the kind in the society or in the town. How readily the example was followed, and how soon the custom was banished forever from the best families in Sanbornton, is well known to you all.'

The social stand early taken by Rev. and Mrs. A. Bodwell.

"The other incident is the fact, recently mentioned to me by your senior deacon, that the principles of that great reformation took so strong a hold on the conscience of some of the men who were pillars in this church that they found no rest until they had abandoned the use of tobacco, as well as ardent spirits, and that cost them much the severer struggle of the two. Such men would go to prison and to death for Jesus Christ, and this church has never been without such."

A struggle against tobacco.

We will now introduce such notes from the town records as may show the regulations by which the sale of intoxicating drink has been governed at various times. These notes will also be useful as giving us a fuller list than has yet appeared of those who have kept the hotels and the stores of Sanbornton. Tavern keepers and retailers of ardent spirits were first licensed, according to the laws of New Hampshire, by the selectmen, in 1792. Certain persons were by certificate "approbated, licensed, and recommended" (or "appointed") either as "retailers of foreign distilled spirits and wines," or "tavern keepers and sellers of spirits." The former, it is presumed, included most of the regular storekeepers in town at the times specified; the latter, all the hotel keepers. The earliest certificates read: —

License certificates from the town records.

"Sept. 28, 1792. Selectmen approbate and license Joseph Conner to sell by retail all spirituous liquors for one year." Oct. 1, they "appoint and license Moses Tomson to keep a tavern, and grant him liberty to mix and sell any sort of spirituous liekure for one year." Oct. 22, they "appoint Joshua Bangs to keep a tavern, with liberty to retale or mix," etc. Nov. 1, "approbate, approve, and appoint George Curwen Ward, under y^e^ term of Ward & Cushing." In 1793, Isaac Colby's name is added "to keep a tavern, mix, and sell"; and Walker Buswell's and David Dusten's "to sell by retale." William Duncan and Capt. Benjamin Colby first appear Sept. 26, 1794 (the latter, at least, as a taverner); and Sept. 30, Jacob Tilton, "to keep a tavern; N. B., and likewise to retail." Feb. 10, 1795, "Mr. Abner Kimball, to mix

and sell, in small quantities, distilled spirits." Three certificates are entered to Andrew Lovejoy the same year: May 21, "a Retailor of distilled spirits"; May 22, "a Reatailor of wines"; and Aug. 31, "approbated, approved, and appointed as a person suitably qualified and provided for a Retailor of wines and spirits." Samuel Conner joins the list of retailers in 1798: and certificates to several of the above persons being renewed in 1799, it is added to each as a condition, "by his strictly adhering to the laws of the State respecting those indulgences," or words equivalent. Dr. Benaiah Sanborn first appears as a "taverner" in 1801, and William Weeks in 1802. Feb. 10, 1804, Cole Weeks has approbation to keep a tavern at his dwelling-house; and Aug. 31, 1805, Joseph Pike, to mix spirituous liquors at his store, near Union Bridge, till the last of March next. 1806, "To keep a public house," William Prescott; 1811, "To retail liquors," Mark Prescott.

The taverners and storekeepers of Sanbornton.

The phraseology of these certificates varies as the years move on: *e. g.*, "to execute the business of a taverner, and sell wine, rum," etc., Dr. B. Sanborn, 1812; "to exercise the business of a retailer," Capt. Jonathan Moore, 1812, 1813, and several times afterwards; "to be a taverner, and sell spirits in less quantities than one gallon," Jeremiah Tilton, Esq., 1813; "to be a taverner, and sell spirits in less quantities than one gallon," Abel Kimball, 1814, 1815; also Thomas Kimball, 1814, Richard Hazelton, 1814–17, and Joseph Dow, 1816, "to retail." Thomas W. Gilmore, Simon Lane, and Christopher Moulton all begin to be noticed as retailers, at their several stores or shops, in 1818.

About this time, and for several subsequent years, individuals are licensed for a specified number of days, usually from three to ten, in connection with the annual town meetings in March, or the militia musters in September. The places are also generally specified, as "near Jesse Ingalls's," "near school-house on Kelly Hill," "near Thomas Eastman's," "near the meeting-house," etc. (This temporary license was extended to Samuel Thayer, in 1821, for one month.) John E. Badger comes in as "taverner or retailer," 1819; Nathan T. Moore, the same, "at house now occupied by Badger," in 1821. Also, 1821, John Swazy, "retailer at his store," and Silas Parker, "retailer at his store," for one year. 1822, Henry Thorndike retails at store, near Sanbornton Bridge. James P. Tilton and Samuel Tilton are to have taverns at their dwelling-houses, in 1823. The sign-post of the old "Elkins tavern," near Tin Corner, — carried on by William Prescott, as above, — was about this time cut down for mischief, and carried to Gridley's tin-shop! Other licenses may be briefly noted, as follows: To Noah Burnham, "at his store," 1825; Charles Lane, "taverner at his house," 1826; Josiah Philbrook, 3d (afterwards Josiah C.), store and tavern at dwelling-house, Union Bridge, 1827. Same year, at their stores, to James Thompson, Lewis Lane & Co., and John H. Clark (sometimes specifying "by the pint or less"!). Jonathan Robertson is taverner at the former Abel Kimball stand, in 1828; succeeded by Daniel Sanborn, Jr., in 1829. (This should be added to the list of public-houses at Sanbornton Square, on p. 228.) Plumer W. Dodge and Aaron S. Judkins (1829), Nathaniel Leavitt (1831), Eliphalet Glidden (1836), and Thomas A. Ambrose (1839), were all "permitted" to keep taverns at their dwelling-houses; while John Greer & Co. (1832) and Isaac Whittier (Union Bridge, 1835) were to have the customary privilege of trading in strong drink at their respective stores.

Licenses for special occasions.

But the spirit of reform begins to appear in the entry of 1843, when "Jones & Conner are first licensed by the selectmen to sell wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, at their store"; and in 1848 the town voted, one hundred and seventy-five to eighty-four (majority of voters not being present, or not expressing themselves), that "it is expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court, prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors, except for chemical, medicinal, and mechanical purposes."

The dawning of reform.

Previously to this, however, should be noticed the "Resolutions" passed at the annual meetings of 1842 and 1843. First (1842): "*Whereas*, Our town meetings are frequently disturbed by drunkards, who are made drunk by ardent spirits kept near the town house, contrary to the laws of New Hampshire; therefore, *Resolved*, That there be a committee of three appointed by the moderator to enforce the law at the expense of the town." Whereupon, the moderator appointed Ira Woodman, John Carr, and Walter H. Sleeper for said committee. Second (1843). Town "*Resolved*, That the selectmen be instructed not to grant a license to any man in Sanbornton to sell ardent spirits." But this resolution was virtually repealed at a meeting May 20, when the selectmen were authorized to license one or more to sell ardent spirits for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, and to keep a record of such sales, open to inspection; also chose a committee to prosecute all found trafficking in ardent spirits contrary to law, — eighty-two rising in favor of this resolution, and twenty-nine against it. Chellis Sargent, Daniel Sanborn, and John Crockett were appointed said committee. Finally, Oct. 21, at a town meeting called to see if the town would authorize the selectmen to grant licenses indiscriminately, the article was dismissed by a vote of one hundred and ninety to eleven. All this had paved the way for the entry of the same year (1843) already inserted.

Temperance resolutions in town meeting.

1856. A "Report of the Liquor Agent" is for the first time on record, under the law of the June session, 1855; chief items being, "Amount purchased, $589.87; all expenses, $712.97; amount of sales, $388.96; Wm. W. Whitcher, agent." 1858, the report of another liquor agent shows "Amount bought, $871.44; agent's salary, $135; amount sold, $706.18"; but "1,404 sales of New England rum," in all three hundred and seven gallons *vs.* two hundred and fifty-seven gallons of all other kinds. 1860, a long report of "committee to investigate the business of the liquor agents from their first appointment, in 1855," — eleven pages, — is accepted (B. M. Colby, chairman); and at meeting of October, same year, "Voted that the liquor agency be discontinued."

The liquor agency, 1855–60.

In illustration of the fact that the Sanbornton traders, as shown above, were very generally engaged in the sale of liquors, it is well remembered that some of them were in the habit of keeping grog upon their counters, and "treating" each customer as soon as he had traded one dollar's worth!

Among the many laughable incidents which this topic calls up, "Some boys," it is said, "including John B. Perkins and G. C. Ward, were one evening visiting the Woodman children at the parsonage, in their parents' absence, when in their

Amusing incidents.

sport, having found the key to the 'arch' (or dairy cellar, where the parson kept his beer), they not only secured a good draught of that wholesome beverage, but of something stronger, by mistake, with wonderfully inspiring effects!" This incident was the cause of considerable good-natured bantering between the two individuals just named, at the "old men's party," on the same spot, which was given by H. P. Wilson in 1875!

If all rumors are true, this spirit of alcohol has also had much to do with the witchcraft believed to have been practised in some portions of the town, and especially on one occasion in the near vicinity of Clark's Corner! (See p. 62.)

"Posting up the tipplers" was a custom in vogue in Sanbornton about 1822. One prominent man was made indignant by finding his name at the head of the list!

Posting the tipplers.

But the effects of intemperance, here as everywhere, have much oftener proved deplorable than ludicrous. One man, in early times, is said to have drawn his lumber to a mill, at some distance, and to have "drank by the way each day more than his lumber came to!" (meaning, perhaps, more than the net profits of his labor); and several excellent farms in town are reported in former years to have been "drunk through" by their previous owners.

More serious results.

A note appended to the paper of the venerable Jacob N. Knapp, on school-teaching in Sanbornton (see pp. 114–117), bears upon the subject before us: —

"I never received an unkind word or an unkind look during my four years' residence in Sanbornton, except in one instance, when the lady of the family in which I then boarded gave me an unmeasured lecture for not hindering her husband from getting a little 'too good-natured' at a Fourth of July celebration. I told her that I did not consider it becoming in me to act as guardian to a gentleman fifteen or twenty years older than myself, and in many respects my superior. Unavailing!"

Mr. Knapp's temperance reminiscence.

Some account of "The Sanbornton and Gilmanton Teetotal Temperance Society," which has lately come to the writer's knowledge, may form a fitting and cheering close to this chapter. It was organized February, 1833, in the new Methodist meeting-house at Union Bridge,* and was greatly aided by the Methodist preachers of that and the following years; especially by Mr. Pierce, who was physically

* We thus have evidence that this house was built *earlier* than is stated in the sketch on page 89; as early, our informant thinks, as 1832. The names of Rev. James B. H. Norris, 1833, 1834; Rev. Mr. Pierce, 1835, 1836; and Rev. Mr. Gleason, 1837, should also be prefixed to the list of pastors on page 90.

a large man, and whole-souled in every good enterprise. The pledge of this society was as follows: "We agree not to drink, make, sell, or give away cider, strong beer, or any other kind of fermented liquors or distilled spirits, to be used as a beverage" Its first general meeting was held on the Fast day of 1833, and its annual meetings on Fast days afterwards for several years. Elijah Bean of Upper Gilmanton (now Belmont) was the first president, and Benjamin Morrill, also of Belmont, first secretary.

The society continued in flourishing existence till 1841 or 1842; Benjamin Morrill, former secretary, being the last president, and Josiah R. Morrill, his son, the last secretary, who still resides in another part of Belmont, and has kept the pledge of that temperance society in good faith ever since. Mr. Dyer H. Sanborn, while teaching at the Square, is remembered to have lectured on temperance for this organization in the spring of 1840; also Dr. Thomas P. Hill and the senior Mr. Morrill at a Fourth of July celebration.

After the disbanding of this society, the temperance work was carried on at Union Bridge by the churches; the Freewill Baptist Church, about that time, adopting a temperance article among their By-Laws. Efficient service was also rendered in the good cause by the Freewill Baptist Sunday school, which was under the superintendence of Mr. Josiah R. Morrill for fourteen and one half years, after 1839, and increased in numbers from two classes to a total membership of one hundred and twenty-three. Two boys only were members of the school when Mr. Morrill took charge of it, and both quite young. Of these, one, Mark M. Philbrook, found an early and lamented grave; but the other, Franklin L. Mason, has become in recent years one of the most earnest and able advocates of temperance in Belknap County.

Church and Sunday-school temperance work at Union Bridge.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FRUIT CULTURE. — FARMING NOTES.

"Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere valentes,
Et vires habuere suas, ad sidera raptim
Vi propriâ nituntur, opisque haud indiga nostræ."

VIRGIL (GEORGIC II.).

"Thus apple-trees, whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air,
Want no supply, but stand secure alone,
Not trusting foreign forces, but their own,
Till with the ruddy freight the bending branches groan."

DRYDEN'S TRANSLATION.

EITHER because of successful experiments previously tried in the older towns, not far distant, or for some other reason, our earliest settlers seem to have presumed (or "believed by anticipation") that the virgin soil of Sanborntou was to prove peculiarly well adapted to the growth of apple-trees. Hence we not only have the incident related on page 47, but it is said that "Benjamin Colby, Sen., near the time of his early settlement, brought on foot from Haverhill, Mass., one peck of apple seeds on his back in a bag, planted the same on the late Emerson Giles place, and in seven years (?) made cider from the apples of the trees thus started!"

Benjamin Colby's apple seeds.

That the primitive apple-trees in some cases attained an enormous growth, the writer has had evidence upon his little home lot of two acres at the Square. Yet, from changes in the qualities of the soil, or other causes, orchards have almost wholly ceased to exist in several localities where they formerly flourished; as, instance, on the Rev. Joseph Woodman homestead, and to some extent the Colby-Giles farm just referred to. From the latter, as also from the famous Thompson orchard, now existing, — both of which have occupied slight northern declivities, — it is evident that a southern exposure is not absolutely essential to the successful growth of these trees; though a protected valley opening southward — as at the lower part of the Square hamlet, and in the

Apple-trees as affected by soil and location.

neighborhood of the present Ebenezer Burleigh and Daniel A. Sanborn farms, on the line of Franklin — seems, on many accounts, peculiarly favorable to the forwarding of the trees and the maturing of their fruit.

The orchard of Mr. Jeremiah S. Thompson, as being now the largest and most profitable in the town, if not in Belknap County, deserves special notice. In 1837, Mr. Thompson returned from his four years' sojourn in Roxbury, Mass., "with his trunk full of scions," and fully impressed with the idea that fruit-raising might be rendered profitable in his native town. So he resolutely set to work upon his father's old orchard of one acre. He propagated many trees from the seeds, set out others, and grafted all from year to year, chiefly with the Baldwin and Roxbury Russet varieties.

Now the original acre is increased to about five acres, and the number of thrifty trees is not far from two hundred and seventy-five.

The Thompson orchard.

"Mulching" is Mr. Thompson's hobby in the way of cultivation, and no grass is taken from the orchard. He has met with some drawbacks, which his perseverance has yet overcome: *e. g.*, in 1852, "the great mouse year," one hundred and twenty-five of his choice young trees were destroyed by mice in the winter, and two or three years later another hundred trees were lost by the excessive cold; but in both cases they were immediately replaced. This orchard, on the first of October, 1881, presented a sight worth travelling many miles to behold: one hundred and fifteen trees in continuous rows and squares, all richly laden with the choicest Baldwins, and twenty-five more with Russets, in a solid phalanx! The yield of this year was four hundred and seventy-five barrels of merchantable apples, and their entire value in market would have been $1,000 if some had not been slightly damaged by the unprecedented cold of Oct. 4, and if the season for picking had afterwards been usually favorable. Mr. Thompson has several other good varieties, among which might be named the Danvers and Pudding Sweet, Nonesuch, Porter, and Rhode Island Greening. He has also about two hundred crab-trees, and is beginning to introduce the Russian apple.

Its yield in 1881.

Passing to the other corner of the town (extreme northeast), we find among the bowlders the apple-raising enterprise of Messrs. David Smith and Joseph N. Sanborn, second only to that just described, and in point of variety probably exceeding it. Mr. Sanborn has kindly furnished us with the following list of the choice apples which his father-in-law and himself are now making it a business to raise for the market, with the times that each variety is in its prime. This list may prove of value to future fruit-growers in this and the neighboring towns: —

Primate, July and August. Red Astrachan, July and August. Early Harvest, August and September. Sweet Bough (old standard), August and September. Benoni, August to December. Pear Flavor, or Perkins Apple, September to January. Gravenstein, September to November. Fameuse, or Snow Apple, October and November. Nod Head, December and January. Washington Sweet, November; of great size and very sweet, but apt to water core if kept late. Jonathan, winter; of a spicy flavor, and a good keeper. Granite Beauty, winter. Blue Pearmain, winter. Gilliflower, winter. Rhode Island Greening, winter and March. Danvers Sweet; a winter variety, and different from that raised by Messrs. Jeremiah S. and Jesse Thompson. Baldwin (different varieties), winter. Northern Spy, winter; thin-skinned, and not so good a keeper as the Baldwin. Roxbury Russet, winter to spring; a few only, as this apple does not thrive so well in the northeast as in other parts of the town.

List of the varieties raised by Smith & Sanborn.

The estimated apple crop of Messrs. Smith & Sanborn was, for 1880, of all kinds, 1,620 bushels; for 1881, 650 bushels (4,400 bushels in four years); though the value for 1881 was still about equal to that of 1880, — those sold amounting to $300, — as the prices in 1880 were less, and the expense of picking considerably greater. Mr. Sanborn thinks there is no danger of producing too many apples of good quality; that the market would be better if all the farmers of Sanbornton should go into it. He has found it an advantage, also, to have the variety above named. During one prolific year he had $1.00 per barrel offered for a large lot of his, whereas the same parties would have given him but eighty cents per barrel if they had all been of one kind.

Deductions from their experience.

Other Fruit.

Dr. John Carr obtained his noted grapevine from Cambridge, Mass., in 1827 (or spring of 1828). It was trained by the side or end of his house, till it became twelve or fifteen feet high and twice as long, and continued in a thriving condition till 1868 or 1869. An offshoot from this, transferred some twenty years after the parent vine was started, became the yet more celebrated Sanbornton grapevine, owned, 1865–75, by Messrs. Smith & Sanborn, as above. In 1865 its trellis was eighty feet long and forty feet wide; the main "canes," near the ground, from two to four inches in diameter; produce for that year, eight hundred pounds of grapes. This vine was called, in an article in the Concord *Independent Statesman*, Oct. 27, 1871, "the largest and most productive cultivated vine in the United States"; some wild ones in California, only, being larger. The variety of grape is the Isabella, or nearly akin to that, — perhaps modified by the San-

The Carr grapevine.

The large Sanbornton vine.

bornton climate, — and it usually ripens well. This vine has since suffered from hard winters, and is now in a state of decadence, and much smaller than formerly; but slips from the same have been multiplied on the Smith farm and in other parts of the town. The following is a list of the grapes now cultivated by Smith & Sanborn: —

Additional varieties of grapes.

Sanbornton Isabella or Smith's Isabella, as above. Delaware; Muscatine; Allen's Hybrid; Eumalan (early); Cottage; Crevelling; Dracut Amber; Belknap (a seedling from the old Sanbornton vine, ripening the middle of August); and the following numbers of the celebrated Rogers Hybrids, — of which there are fifty in all, — viz., No. 3, Massasoit; No. 4, Wilder (named after Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and one of the best); No. 15, Agawam; No. 19, Merrimack; No. 22 (?), Salem; with still other varieties of grapes, as well as of other small fruits, "started in," but not yet proved. The value of their grape crop for 1881, though essentially injured by frost, was about $250.

Premiums at fairs.

Mr. Smith took his first premium on grapes at the State Fair, Meredith Bridge, 1852; since then has received awards for grapes and other fruit from several similar fairs; the last being that of the State and county, at Laconia, 1881, from which $11 in "premiums on fruit" were received.

Smith & Sanborn have never mulched for grapes or other fruit, but the soil is kept rich and mellow, especially under the vines. "Grapes will not grow in grass" is their motto, which might be advantageously heeded by all. By virtue of its "fruitage" their farm is given in by the census-taker of 1880 as affording the largest "income" of any in the town of Sanbornton.

The Wadleigh pear.

The famous Wadleigh pear is claimed as Sanbornton's peculiar possession, the original tree having grown on the old Wadleigh homestead, under the Salmon Brook Mountains. It disappeared many years ago, but its descendants are found at several places in other parts of the town. It ripens early, is very juicy, and of a rich, *sui generis* flavor, which leads the children of our town to conclude that they never find other pears so much to their taste! The Seckel and the Flemish Beauty are raised upon the Smith farm, though the trees are apt to crack in most localities.

Of plums, the Lombard is chief at Smith & Sanborn's, but inclined to overbear. The other more common varieties of plum-trees usually fall a speedy prey to a species of curculio, or plum weevil.

A profitable cherry-tree.

In the line of cherries and other small fruit, this town can claim no marked distinction. Jeremiah S. Thompson, however, — to finish this account of fruit culture where we commenced it, — shows cherry-trees of an excellent variety in his front yard, one of which has been known to yield $16 as the net value of its product in a single year. Not to name other successful producers

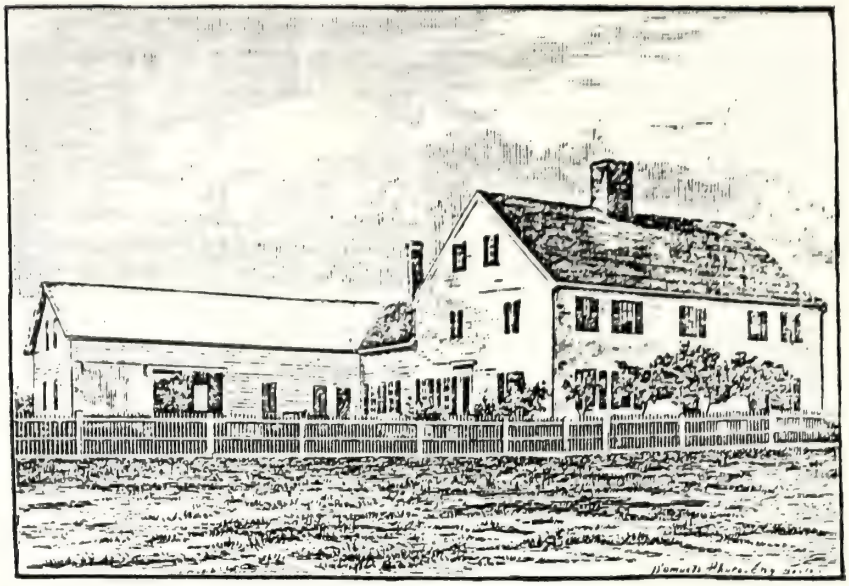
of fruit, especially of apples, in almost all parts of the town, our record must not be considered complete without some allusion to the "PEMIGEWASSET NURSERY." * It was started about the year 1865 by N. B. & F. C. Shaw & Co., with David Shaw as agent, on the old Shaw homestead, Lot No. 1, Second Division. Many trees were propagated from seeds by N. B. Shaw, the light, warm soil of the river valley promoting an early growth. Many others were added by purchase and transplanting, so that at one time the company had, as claimed, not less than 75,000 young apple-trees and 13,000 pear-trees, with an estimated value, at catalogue prices, of about $10,000. They also dealt in grapevines (the writer has a valuable one from their nursery), ornamental shade trees, cherries, plums, small fruits, roses, honeysuckles, etc. A large hothouse was built, one hundred and sixty by twenty feet, in 1868, on the west side of the highway, which was largely stocked with rare plants and flowers. This was burned in 1871. The present hothouse of Shaw & Co. (N. B. Shaw having left the business) was built on the east side of the road, nearer the dwelling-house, in 1876. It is sixty by fifty feet dimensions, glassed on both sides, with another part thirty by eighteen feet; the whole being chiefly devoted to the raising of early fruits and vegetables, especially tomato-plants, of which they furnish 1,000 dozen each spring, well rooted in boxes of a dozen plants each. In this house, tomatoes are now being fruited (December, 1881) for the Boston market, as also lettuce and radishes. The cultivation of strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., is at present a specialty of this nursery, and its estimated value to the owners is about $6,000.

Tomato and small-fruit trade of the Messrs. Shaw.

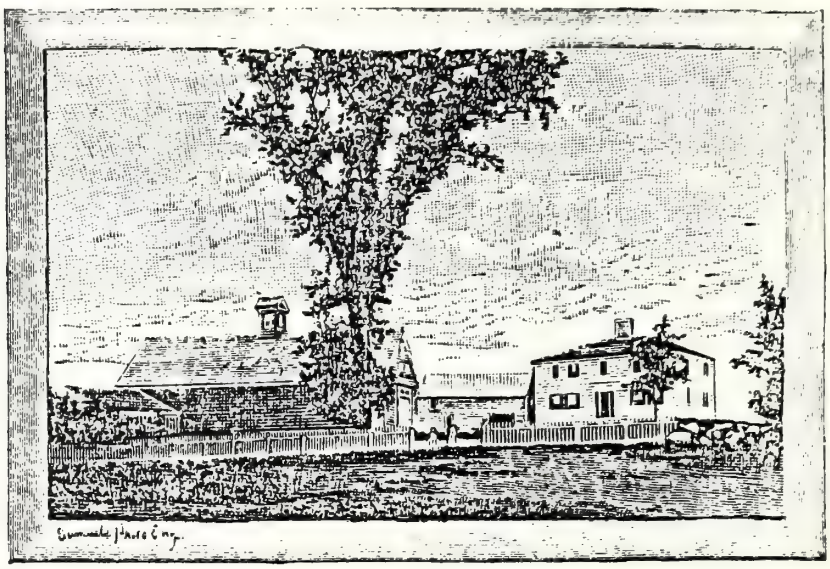
FARMING NOTES.

In so large a town, and one from the first so largely agricultural, much might be gathered of special interest under this head. Fifty years ago, when the farming population was more numerous and help more abundant, fewer farms suffered from neglect and a failure of interest to keep them up than at present. The Woodman and the Taylor farms were among the best in town, and the two rivals at the Square. Upon the Joseph G. March farm (Calef Hill), not a bush nor a sprig of "Roman wormwood" was allowed to grow! Space

* THE OLD HERSEY NURSERY. — Another nursery, planted and owned by Mr. William Hersey (see Vol. II. p. 340 [30]), on land opposite the present Stephen Hersey homestead, in what is now Tilton, flourished for several years prior to 1800, but was soon after discontinued. It covered some less than two acres, and contained, for the time, several choice varieties of apples, pears, quinces, and even of nut-trees, which it was thought might thrive in this climate.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. CALEF.



RESIDENCE OF D. C. CLOUGH.

would fail us to specify the many other excellent farms of former years in all parts of the town, some of which are now overgrown with wood, or turned out to pasture.

For New Hampshire, Sanbornton has always ranked as a good wheat-growing town. We are informed that wheat was once raised here for exportation, as by Jeremiah Conner, at the Tin Corner, who had his wheat ground at Darling's Mills, and then conveyed it to Newburyport in exchange for groceries. This was before the Western country was opened up, or rather when Sanbornton, to dwellers on the seaboard, seemed as a part of the great West! In later years, fine fields of this commodity have been harvested, especially on our hill-tops and fertile ridges, like those of the Calef farm, which were well exposed to the wind, thus diminishing the danger from rust and noxious insects.

Wheat for export.

Indian corn is also a staple among our farmers; more easily raised and in larger fields in the river valleys, with quite as large a yield per acre on some of the hills.* A field of four acres, "broken up" on the Taylor farm in the autumn of 1881, is to the present writer the most prominent object of vision as he gazes from his study window, on which he hopes to watch the waving corn another season.

Corn upon the hills.

Mr. L. B. Hathon, since returning to Sanbornton, the home of his youth, in 1873, has achieved the honor of being one of the most extensive corn raisers, thus far, in the history of the town. He cultivated eight acres in 1879, with a total harvested crop of three hundred and thirty-two bushels. He had purchased the Jonathan Cawley farm, at the foot of Prescott Hill (New State), in 1872, for $2,000. Just then, hardly hay enough was cut upon it to keep two cows. Now, his stock consists of eighteen head of cattle and three horses. He values the farm at present, with some additions to the land and a new barn proposed for 1882, from $6,000 to $8,000. Mr. Hathon thinks corn can be raised in Sanbornton for twenty-five cents per bushel, so that we need not "go West" for it; also that any of the small farms here may be thus essentially improved in the line of corn raising, though he has the special advantage of a good bed of muck upon his premises.

L. B. Hathon, one of the largest corn producers.

He has also built the first silo in Sanbornton! (1881); an apart-

* Mr. George H. Brown, in 1881, claims to have harvested over three hundred bushels from less than five acres of land; and a yield per acre quite as large as this has formerly been realized by Major David C. Clough, in the same neighborhood (Calef Hill), on the old March farm. Mr. Frederick F. Osgood is said, this same year, to have cultivated ten acres of corn; but not all upon one farm, and much of it on light soil. His crop is known to have aggregated at least four hundred bushels.

ment sunk in the bay of his old barn, twenty feet by twenty, and twelve and one half feet deep, with a capacity of 5,000 cubic feet, and capable of holding one hundred tons. This silo is to be air-tight except upon the top, impervious to frost, and free from exposure to surface water, being well protected by two drains. To fill it, he proposes to plant about six acres of corn, in drills three feet apart, and with stalks growing from four to six inches asunder. This corn is to be gathered about the first of September, just as the ears are beginning to ripen, and cut up by a machine into bits three eighths of an inch in length. It then takes the name of "ensilage," and is immediately packed away in the silo, in layers, well salted, with thin layers of rye straw alternating between them. After the silo is filled, the whole mass is to be weighted with rocks, and thus pressed down. In the winter, only the topmost layer will be found unfit for use, while all beneath can be "dug out like canned rhubarb" and fed to the stock; all kinds of which, as experiments have shown, will devour it with the utmost relish. Mr. Hathon hopes to be able, with this new arrangement, to keep twice the number of cattle that he now does; while he will continue to raise his usual quantity of corn in the ordinary way.

The first silo in Sanbornton.

The use of ensilage.

Sanbornton, being for the most part a good grass and grazing township, has always been noted for its fine cattle, which were formerly more numerous, but never of larger size than at present. It has never quite equalled the neighboring town of Meredith in "matching up" at the county fairs; but for solidity or weight, it is believed that Sanbornton has rather preponderated!

Cattle-raising; Meredith vs. Sanbornton.

Yet between the earliest and later times in our history, a great difference has been manifested as to the size and quality of all kinds of live stock. We have reason to conclude that before the present century, cattle especially were comparatively quite diminutive. As proof of this, it is said that the oxen which were driven into town by Mr. William Sanborn in 1799 (see Vol. II. p. 632 [140]) were regarded as prodigies for size by the older inhabitants, and were for this reason visited from far and near as curiosities: yet the yoke worn into Sanbornton by these cattle, which is still in the possession of Reuben P. Sanborn, a grandson of the said William, has not more than six inches for the "spread of the bows," and "distance between the bows" is only fourteen inches; while the oxen themselves were said never to have girthed so much as six feet! What would those same old inhabitants have said, could they visit the commodious stalls of Jonathan M. Taylor, Esq., this winter of 1881–82! They would find a pair of yearling steers girthing five feet nine inches;

The famous oxen of William Sanborn, 1799.

Contrast with the present.

another pair of "two-year-olds" measuring six feet seven inches, with an estimated weight of 2,700 to 2,800 pounds (probably the largest of the age ever seen in town); and still another pair of "four-year-olds," with a girth of seven feet two inches!

In this connection we clip the following from the Tilton correspondent of the Laconia *Democrat* (Dec. 2, 1881): —

The big porker of one hundred years ago.

"The big cattle that William Sanborn brought into Sanbornton in 1799 bring out a big hog sent to Newburyport about a century ago. It was conspicuously loaded on to a pod team. At every stopping-place it drew a large crowd, and many a time its dimensions were taken. Its length was measured, its circumference girthed, and the announcement of its weight, sixteen score (three hundred and twenty pounds), capped the climax. It was deemed an overgrown monster, and even its fitness for the pork barrel was canvassed. All the facts and figures above we had from Deacon Emery, whose mind is a storehouse of all that pertains to 'ye olden time.' If there is fancy or fiction interlarded, it is your correspondent's. The stock of Capt. March, which at eight months have been made to weigh four hundred to four hundred and sixty pounds, might have hung him as a wizard in those days."

Present weights.

The same paper, of Dec. 23 (the last issued at the present writing), reports two porkers sold by W. D. Pike "weighing 1,029 pounds after hanging over night"; and like results are not uncommon among the farmers of Sanbornton and Tilton.

Dairy products.

As to products of the dairy, we must confine ourself to one or two recent illustrations. The farm of Thomas W. Taylor, at the Square, has kept, on an average, eight cows of the Hereford stock the last nine years. Besides selling $30 worth of milk each year, and the consumption of a family of six (considerably larger in summer), the whole product of his dairy for five years past has amounted to $300 annually. Sold in 1880, three hundred and forty pounds of cheese and six hundred and seventy pounds of butter; a large proportion of the latter going to Provincetown, Mass. The milk has hitherto been set in cans holding each from ten to twenty quarts, twenty inches being their uniform depth. Of late, Mr. Taylor has introduced "Ferguson's Bureau Creamery," manufactured at Burlington, Vt., which combines the advantages of light, air, and even temperature, with appliances for ice in the summer. The milk is to be set in large pans holding five pailfuls each.

The establishments of T. W. Taylor and G. H. Brown.

George H. Brown, on the old Josiah Hersey farm, southern slope of Calef Hill, keeps from twelve to sixteen cows of the Jersey breed, devoted exclusively to butter-making, amount of sales for 1880 being about $1,200. Greatest product per week, in 1881, one hundred pounds. He also uses the deep cans, set in a tank with running water; markets his butter principally in Concord. His

graminivorous stock consists of thirty head of cattle and five of the horse kind, for which were stored in his barns on commencing to "feed out," Oct. 16, 1881, one hundred tons of hay and corn fodder.

Among the fertilizing expedients which seem at all marked, or peculiar to our town, two instances near at hand may also be cited. Two years ago Mr. T. W. Taylor discovered that the small meadow of half an acre or more, in his pasture, through which flows the small branch of Gulf Brook ("Taylor Brook") heading at the Square, was really a valuable deposit of rich loam strongly impregnated with ashes, and three and one half feet in depth, down to a hard sand foundation! The ashes were evidently washed down three fourths of a century ago, from the old Lovejoy "potash" standing near the brook, which in those days received the refuse ashes to prevent their damaging the land! Mr. Taylor has already brought back to his ancestral fields one hundred loads of an excellent fertilizing material which the waters of former years had carried away from them!

A fertilizing "mine" discovered.

The enterprise of Messrs. J. and H. N. March, on Calef Hill, should also be noted. They have lately reclaimed several acres of rough pasture into valuable tillage land, digging deep for the foundation of many a rod of substantial stone-wall to be filled with superfluous rocks, and thus securing vast quantities of loam, which their numerous porcine family manufacture into excellent manure.

Farming improvements of the Messrs. March.

The period of the last sixteen years has seen great improvement in the barns of numerous farmers all over the towns of Sanbornton and Tilton, four new ones having been erected at the Square within that time. Many of these, for size, convenience, and even ornament, will rank high among the similar structures of Belknap County, or of this part of New Hampshire.

New barns.

To note, as a matter of history, one other enterprise which had its basis in the soil, the attempt was made in a few instances, some less than half a century ago, to raise in Sanbornton the raw material of silk. Col. Daniel Sanborn, especially, had two acres at one time set out to mulberry-trees on the old Dr. Sanborn place (now Thomas M. Jaques's), with rooms in the old Sanborn house devoted to silk-worms. But the experiment, as in other parts of New England, was not entirely successful.

Silk culture once attempted.

No intimation of any agricultural society has been received, except of the "Sanbornton Farmers' Club," — fresh in the memory of most, — which was organized about 1870, and of which the lamented Mr. Samuel M. Thompson was first president till his death. Joshua Lane was secretary through its whole con-

The Farmers' Club.

tinuance of several years. Its meetings, twice a month, were well attended, and ably sustained by Jona. M. Taylor, Esq., the late Mr. Abel W. Brown, Messrs. Cyrus Swain, Joseph D. Wadleigh, George N. Sanborn, and other citizens of the town; and the conclusion arrived at was that "farming pays," or may be made to pay, even in Sanbornton!

CHAPTER XXIX.

QUAINT SPECIMENS OF SANBORNTON POETRY. — BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

"Though my rhyme be ragged,
Tattered, and jagged,
Rudely rain-beaten,
Rusty, moth-eaten;
Yf ye take welle there-withe,
It hath in it some pithe."

SKELTON (POET LAUREATE, 1489).

Why introduced.

By no means as literary embellishments, but merely as "curiosities" of the olden time, are the following introduced, to answer certain references elsewhere made in this work, and to fulfil the promise that they should appear in the history of the town.

James Cate's elegy on the family of Benjamin Sanborn.

Mr. James Cate, one of the original members of the Congregational church, was a writer of verses. (See Genealogical Sketch, Vol. II. p. 105.) A "broadside" is now found in the possession of one of his descendants, consisting of seventy-three stanzas from his pen, printed in the antique style. It is some two feet long by one in width; is heavily lined; has four black coffins each twice delineated upon it; and is headed thus: —

"The following lines were composed on the melancholly state of the family of Mr. Benjamin Sandborn of Sandbornton, who departed this life Oct. 20, 1794, in the 49th year* of his age. . . . He left a widow and fourteen children to lament the loss of a kind Husband and an indulgent Father. Now take a view of his wife and children."

"She by his bedside then did stand,
To hear death's dread alarms,
And thirteen children wringing hands,
Her baby in her arms."

* His age is erroneously given in Vol. II. p. 631 [125]. It should be 48—3, as he was born July 16, 1746.

He was a good singer.

"Now we shall hear no more his notes,
Nor his melodious voice;
For now death rattles in his throat,
He 's turning to the dust."

Was leader of the choir.

"Ye singers, now lament your loss,
For he has been your head;
No more you 'll hear his pleasant voice,
He 's now among the dead."

To the church mourning the loss of their brother:

"God hath removed our brother dear
From his church here below;
May he in realms of light appear,
Free from all grief and woe."

Soon after, his little son, Hugh March Sanborn, was seized with the same disease, a nervous fever, and died after five weeks, Dec. 3.

"Now God hath struck another blow
With his chastising rod;
With trembling fear before Him bow,
And own your gracious Lord."

His oldest son, Ebenezer, followed by death, Jan. 6, 1795, in his twenty-sixth year, after nine days' illness.

"Another of your number gone;
He could no longer stay;
His days are passed, his glass is run;
Now he must haste away.

"Should we arrive to twenty-five,
It would be but a span;
While we contrive to live and thrive,
Death overturns our plan."

Finally, a daughter of the same family, Lucy, died of the same disease with the preceding, Jan. 23, 1795, in her seventeenth year.

"O stay thine hand, Almighty God;
Let not thine anger burn;
We fear the threatening of thy rod,
And beg thy kind return.

"Sinners in Zion, be afraid;
Let fearfulness surprise
Such as are lying on their bed,
Or walking in disguise.

"Teach us, O Lord, that art and skill
To number so our days,
That we may learn to do thy will,
And turn to wisdom's ways."

The whole closes with eleven stanzas, as "An acknowledgment of God's goodness in Creation, Preservation, Redemption, and Resignation to Death, and hopes of a glorious Resurrection and Ascension up to God"; the last two stanzas being: —

"Lord, thou wilt raise my sleeping dust
At the great judgment day;
O may I stand amongst the just,
Where I shall never stray.

"There to behold thy blessed face;
There I shall never sin;
And from the rivers of thy grace
Drink endless pleasures in."

About the year 1784, while Mr. Nathaniel Cheney, Sen., soon after his first settlement in town, was felling trees, and "had just got a drove started," he saw his little boy coming in the way of them, and screamed out, at the top of his voice, "Jump, Moses, jump!" The child sprang, just in time, behind a large hemlock, which screened him from being crushed by the tops of the trees, either by holding the "drove" (line of falling trees) or turning it to one side. This young lad was afterwards the famous Elder Moses Cheney, and he says of this tree: "After my father moved away, I was often back to visit it, and then its stump, which lasted many years. At length, I sought in vain for any remains of it." He then wrote the following: —

A narrow escape.

"Farewell to the Old Hemlock-Tree.

"Old Hemlock, you 're gone; oh, how lonely I feel!
When I knew where you stood, then I knew where to kneel.
'T was thither I flew when no other could save,
And the tall evergreen saved the boy from the grave.

"My God, didst thou plant that strong-rooted tree
On the side of this hill, just to save one like me?
'Yes,' answers my Lord, 'when 't was small as a hair,
I bid it stand there and watch and take care.'

"My Lord and my King! thy command was obeyed,
When the fast-falling trees threatened death o'er my head;
And the lad was secure by Eternal decree,
Through the watch and the care of the old Hemlock-tree.

"Old Hemlock, you 're gone; yet I see where you stood
And pointed your green spriggy hands up to God;
Ne'er shall I forget, with my heart full of joy,
How you kept the command and protected the boy.

"Old Hemlock, thou 'rt gone; 't is a warning to all,
That just as thou didst, so must we all fall:
Farewell, then, old friend, and this pledge I give thee,
I'll be kind unto others, as thou wast to me."

We had hoped to procure the verses said to have been written by William Knapp, and published in the Dover *Sun*, upon the drowning casualties of 1805 (see page 246); but must now content ourselves with the following reflections of the eccentric William upon himself, after finally settling in his little house on the Bay Shore. He desired that his papers should be buried with him, and his "poetry," as recalled by some of our older citizens, especially when dealing with his neighbors, did not always breathe so devout a spirit as is manifest in these lines: —

The "poetry" of William Knapp.

"From East to West, from North to South,
I have travelled o'er the ground;
But beside the Bay, in this small hut,
I trust I've settled down.

"I'll catch some fish, if they will bite;
I'll do the best I can,
That I may live an honest life
And die a righteous man."

Some of the old Sanbornton rhymesters were far enough from being "religious poets"; and against the persons and the names of certain individuals in town, who, with moderate abilities, essayed to be exhorters to the path of Christian duty, the shafts of sacrilegious wit were often levelled. We are led to conclude that the subjects of these verses were usually much more worthy of commendation than their authors. Thus, of one Daniel Call — to which family belonging is unknown — it was once sung: —

Rhymes against the "preachers."

"Daniel Call, his gifts are small,
But he 's become a preacher;
He goes about, and makes a rout,
Misleading many a creature.

"He tells them they must come to-day
Or they can't be receivèd;
They hear his voice, and do rejoice,
And by it are deceivèd."

Of another, Mary Sleeper, who was accustomed to preach or exhort quite effectively, it was also sung, in rather a vituperative strain: —

"Mary Sleeper here of late
Set out to go to Zion's gate;
There Gabriel met her with a club,
And drove her back to Beelzebub."

Stephen Smith's satirical verses.

Among the doggerel rhymes which Stephen Smith was accustomed to make and sing, about certain persons with whom he had misunderstandings, and whom he sought to "pay off" in this way, the three following stanzas have come down to us, traditionally, from his "Tribute" to a leading citizen of the town. That citizen's full name was spoken in two words of three syllables, with the accent on the first; which we accordingly indicate in the first line by three dashes (—): —

"'T was — — —, a man of might,
In buying land was his delight;
Upon the mountain he did own
Full eighty acres of choice stone.

"A dozen acres he has fell;
He means to burn and clear it well,
And get it into winter rye,
His luck and fortune for to try.

"And if by chance he raise a crop,
Upon the ground he 'll let it rot,
Unless his wife should go with him
And tell him when to get it in."

His proposed epitaph.

He also wrote the following "Epitaph" for himself; which, however, was never inscribed on his gravestone: —

"Beneath this sod old Stevey lies:
Nobody laughs and nobody cries;
Where he has gone, or how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

Samuel Smith's complaint against a legal decision.

Samuel Smith indulged in a similar propensity. He seems to have been dissatisfied with the judgment rendered by one of the justices of the peace in Sanbornton, upon a case in court in which himself was one of the parties. The justice in question had a well-known exclamatory grunt which he was in the habit of uttering, like the guttural "oo" with the short sound and the aspirate "h" before it. Hence the allusion in line first. The metrical tirade was originally quite long, but only two stanzas and part of a third have been reported, as follows: —

"The unjust judge is old Squire 'Hoo';
He will drink rum both old and new;
He will the wicked justify,
And righteous judgment he 'll deny.

"To court he warned me to appear,
And that I did with right good cheer;
Knowing my cause was just and right,
'Gainst my antagonist to fight.

"He to my righteous cause was deaf,
He 'd look on but one side the leaf."

Impromptu at the mill.

At another time, going to a mill where no tender appeared to wait upon customers, he left the following lines chalked upon the door: —

"To mill I went; nobody found;
Being in haste, my grist I ground;
I do protest I have not stole,
For in the chest I left the toll."

Fourth of July marching song.

The following was tastefully printed on a half-sheet eight inches square, evidently for general distribution at the time, but with a margin far more highly ornamented than on most hand-bills at the present day: —

"Fourth of July, 1840.

"(*For the Sabbath school on a walk from the First Baptist to the First Congregational Church in Sandbornton.*)

"Here, on we march, a youthful band;
We 're all united hand in hand;
Each eye with joy is sparkling bright;
Each face a rose of red and white.

"May the freedom we now possess,
This our dear country always bless;
Our father's fame forever be
On every land, on every sea."

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The literary (?) aspects of this chapter cannot be better sustained than by adding a short account of the books and newspapers formerly published at Sanbornton Square. The book and paper business was there carried on, quite extensively, for about ten years, mostly if not wholly in connection with the buildings mentioned on pages 225 [15] and 227 [24]. Small Testaments were issued, and the "Psalms of

David" published by D. V. Moulton, 1828; also, another edition of "The Psalms and Hymns of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D.," with a "Selection" of nearly three hundred and fifty Hymns from various authors, added, and printed separately. These books were very neatly and substantially bound, with the pews of the Centre meeting-house numbered on the covers of many of them. They bear the imprint of "L. Dow Pierpont, publisher, 1833," and "D. V. Moulton, printer"; but are "Entered according to Act of Congress, in Clerk's Office of the District Court of New Hampshire, by Charles Lane & Co." A large and handsome Family Bible was also published by Mr. Lane, in type clear and of good size, and with several plates, said to have been "procured at great expense," which must have illustrated the highest style of picture-making in those days. Wilson & Giles were the printers of this Bible. A copy, in good preservation, was owned by the late Dea. A. B. Sanborn, and is now in the possession of his widow. Several other books (school-books and others) were produced at this establishment; among them "Alonzo and Melissa; or, The Unfeeling Father: An American Tale, by Daniel Jackson, Jr. Published by D. V. Moulton: 1832." Books were here bound as well as printed, and the number of hands employed by C. Lane & Co., both in their printing office and bindery, at the time of their largest business, could not have been less than twenty-five.

Books published at the Square.

Family Bible.

Extent of the printing and book-binding business.

A newspaper, called the *Weekly Visitor*, was started (Vol. I., No. 1) Oct. 23, 1824; published every Saturday morning by S. A. Morrison, for the proprietors; terms, $1.50 (advance) and $1.75 per year; motto, —

The *Weekly Visitor*.

> "Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
> We follow truth where'er it leads the way."

It was a sheet twenty-two inches by eighteen, with four columns on each page. First side, and one and a half columns of the second, occupied by a sermon by Dr. Logan of Edinburgh, Scotland, on "Redeeming the Time"; two and a half columns, "Sketch of Sanbornton" (afterwards published in Vol. III. of Farmer & Moore's "Historical Collections," as also, with additions, by the "Citizen" Annalist, in 1841); one column of poetry, in part suggested by Gen. Lafayette, whose progress through the country, on his visit, is chronicled as the chief item of news, besides the "Late Gale in the West Indies." This paper gives us the names of fifteen aspirants for Congress, among them Hon. Ezekiel Webster of Merrimack County, and Thomas Whipple, Jr., Esq., of

News of the day, 1824.

Grafton (who was one of the six elected). Gov Morrill's "Proclamation" for Thanksgiving also appears; and there are two columns of advertisements (see pp. 224 and 225), including that of twenty-eight letters by Abel Kimball, postmaster, and one of a column or more by Jacob B. Moore of Concord, extolling the merits of "Leavitt's Almanac" and "Marshall's Spelling Book." In his salutatory, the editor says, "There is but one newspaper printed in this county [probably at Dover], and none in this section of it."

The Strafford *Gazette*.

Yet almost at the same time with the *Visitor* must the Strafford *Gazette* have been started; unless, indeed, the *Visitor* may have been sold out, and changed both in name and form, at the expiration of its first year: for we have a copy of the *Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1825, Vol. II., No. 1 (and whole number 53); printed and published by David V. Moulton; size, twenty-five by twenty inches; and with larger type than the *Visitor* of the year before, but same number of columns. Its departments are "Morality and Religion" (including another "Proclamation," one and a half columns, from Gov. Morrill, for Thanksgiving); "Foreign News"; "The Gazette" (editorial); "The Recess" (poetry); and "Miscellaneous." A few more advertisements than in the copy of the *Visitor* above referred to. This paper is rendered especially valuable to antiquarian or town historian by the "Remonstrance" of thirty-one citizens against being set off to form the new town of Franklin. (See Chap. XXIII. p. 253.) How long either of these newspapers continued, we have never been able to ascertain.

CHAPTER XXX.

CEMETERIES.

"Beneath those whispering pines,* that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."—GRAY.

Two ideas or customs seem to have prevailed in the towns of Central New Hampshire respecting the burial of the dead; first, that of having one general or central place of sepulture for the whole of a given community, like the churchyard of a parish. This may be called the Massachusetts idea, first borrowed from the English towns and cities; earliest realized for this country in "Burial Hill," at Plymouth, Mass., and reproduced in those towns of New Hampshire which, like Concord, were originally settled by Massachusetts people, and under Massachusetts auspices. The other, which may be termed the New Hampshire idea or custom, is that of every family's possessing a burial place of its own somewhere on the ancestral farm or homestead,—originally borrowed from the manors or country-seats of England. To this custom it is presumed that the early colonies of New Hampshire were more inclined, inasmuch as we find it prevailing in the eastern towns of the State which were offshoots of those colonies; and the first settlers of Sanbornton very generally adopted it. The ruggedness of the country, and the difficulty, in a large township, of carrying the dead to any one central burying-yard, like that at the Square, may also have strengthened this custom. At any rate, it now seems probable that prior to 1800 there was scarcely a farm of size and value in this town, at

Two customs in the selection of burial places.

* The first line of the fourth stanza of Gray's "Elegy" has been printed thus, being hardly less poetical and more appropriate to many of the valley cemeteries of New England. (See Marvin's "History of Winchendon, Mass.") In the original however, it stood,—

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade."

any considerable distance from the Centre, which did not have its own burial place. It was an unfortunate arrangement, though at first convenient. It may have answered in the English rural districts, where one estate will remain in the hands of the same family for hundreds of years; but in a country and amid a population subjected to such continual changes as are those of New England, the other custom, of establishing central cemeteries in every town or parish, is altogether the more desirable, and is that towards which our communities are fast drifting. It leaves one melancholy reflection; viz., that so many of the ancient burial places, scattered all over a given town like Sanbornton, are neglected and suffered to decay. The ploughshare is known in some cases actually to have passed over the graves of former generations in this town; while a tendency is growing every year more strongly marked on the part of various families to desert the old burial places on the farms and in the neighborhoods, for the purpose of obtaining more eligible lots in the larger cemeteries near the villages of Tilton, Franklin, and Laconia, or in a few central localities of Sanbornton. The change seems to many justifiable, because in these latter cemeteries there is a certainty — not found in the old burying-yards, as observation shows — that in future years the graves of themselves and their kindred will not be given over to entire neglect.

Decay of the old Sanbornton cemeteries.

The object of this chapter is to rescue the old burial spots from oblivion, by presenting as nearly as possible a complete record of the places in historic Sanbornton where the dead of former years have been interred; with more particular notices of a few of the cemeteries which are still kept up, and are likely to be, with increasing interest and attractiveness, as the years move on.

Object of this chapter.

Taking the school districts of Sanbornton and Tilton, as at present numbered, and then the Sanbornton part of Franklin as a whole, we will first give the names or designations of those cemeteries in which gravestones with inscriptions or epitaphs are now found. These inscriptions have all been copied off, with the exception of those in the newer cemeteries of Tilton and Franklin which were known not to be of Sanbornton people, and are mostly given with the genealogical records of Vol. II. (where, also, see Appendix II. p. 873).

SANBORNTON CEMETERIES.

District No. 1.

1. The William Burley Cemetery. Near the late Peter Burley's.
2. The Calef Cemetery. Near Jeremiah B. Calef's.
3. The Matthew Thompson Cemetery. Near Charles H. Marden's.
4. The Moses Thompson Cemetery. Near Jeremiah S. Thompson's.

5. The March Cemetery. Near David C. Clough's.
6. The Hersey Cemetery. North of George H. Brown's.

District No. 2.

7. The Centre Cemetery. Near the old Town Meeting-House site.

District No. 3.

8. The Perkins Cemetery. North of Andrew J. Sanborn's.
9. The David Hunkins Cemetery. South of Jason R. Hunkins's.
10. The Robert Hunkins Cemetery. Near Moses B. Gilman's.
11. The Colby Cemetery. Near Perry Colby's.
12. The Joseph Philbrook Cemetery. Near the late George Patterson's.
13. The Phinehas Dearborn Cemetery. Near John S. Dearborn's.

District No. 4.

14. The Wallis Cemetery. Near John S. Wallis's.
15. The Chase Cemetery. South of James C. Burleigh's (Meadow).
16. The Moses Gilman Cemetery. Near Orville M. Smith's (Bay).
17. The Jeremiah Gilman Cemetery. Near the late John Dalton's.
18. The Moses Leavitt Cemetery. South of Nathaniel Leavitt's.
19. The Doe and Ford Cemetery. North of the late Oliver Calef's.

District No. 5.

20. The Jonathan R. Sanborn Cemetery. Near the late Jonathan Sanborn's (3d).
21. The Bay Baptist Cemetery. West of the Second Baptist parsonage.
22. The Huse Cemetery. Near Dea. Daniel Huse's.
23. The Odell Cemetery. North of William M. Odell's (Roxbury).
24. The New Bay Cemetery. In valley northwest of William S. Woodman's.

District No. 6.

25. The Christopher Sanborn Cemetery. North of Dea. Joseph P. Sanborn's.
26. The Clark Cemetery. Near William H. Eastman's.
27. The Jonathan Morrison Cemetery. South of Luther Morrison's.
28. The Sanders Cemetery. South of Dea. James W. Sanders's.
29. The Abel Eastman Cemetery. Near the Meredith town line.

District No. 7.

30. The Joseph Leavitt Cemetery. West of Sally Leavitt's.
31. The Steele Cemetery. West of Benjamin M. Burleigh's (Steele's Hill).
32. The Taylor Cemetery. West of Arthur C. Taylor's.
33. The Giles Cemetery. East of the Nicholas Giles place (old road).
34. The Shute Cemetery. East of Noah J. Shute's (Jewett's Corner).

District No. 8.

35. The Reuben Rollins Cemetery. West of Clark's Corner.
36. The First Baptist Cemetery. Near the Rev. John Crockett homestead.

District No. 9.

37. The David L. Morrison Cemetery. West of D. L. Morrison's.
38. The Smith Cemetery. East of Harrison White's (now overgrown with trees).
39. The Chapel Cemetery. North of the Chapel Mills.
40. The Josiah Sanborn Cemetery. Near A. C. Leavitt's (northeast corner of Franklin).
41. The Cass Cemetery. North of Frederick F. Osgood's (Cass place).

District No. 10.

42. The Abrams Cemetery. Near Hill Bridge.
43. The Prescott Cemetery. On the hill near Taylor C. Prescott's.

District No. 11.

44. The Swain Cemetery. Near Jeremiah S. Sanborn's.
45. The Osgood Cemetery. East of Josiah Osgood's.
46. The Newton Cemetery. Near the old Samuel March homestead.
47. The Beckman Cemetery. North of Ezra M. Beckman's.
48. The Weeks Cemetery. Near homestead of the late Curtis Weeks.
49. The Jotham Rollins Cemetery. Near homestead of the late Levi Rollins.

District No. 12.

50. The Piper Cemetery. On the old Weeks's Corner, opposite school-house site.
51. The Chase Weeks Cemetery. North of the last, near the old Josiah Shaw place.
52. The Dustin Cemetery. Near the present school-house (Brook).
53. The Cawley Cemetery. West of the late Joseph L. Cawley's.
54. The Lane Cemetery. West of the old Dea. Samuel Lane homestead (Upper Range road).

District No. 13.

55. The Cawley Pond Cemetery. Near the Dea. Jonathan Cawley homestead.
56. The North Sanbornton Cemetery. East of the Third Baptist meeting-house.
57. The Brown Cemetery. Near the David Brown homestead (Old Mountain road).
58. The Josiah Dearborn Cemetery. West of the late Samuel J. Dearborn's.
59. The George Cemetery. Near the late homestead of Sylvester Brown.
60. The Farnham Cemetery. Near Horace P. Swain's (turnpike).
61. The Caverly Cemetery. Near Wiggin S. Gilman's (last place, north, on turnpike).
62. The Plumer Cemetery. North of Luther Plumer's.
63. The Josiah Burleigh Cemetery. Near the late homestead of E. F. Plumer.

District No. 16.

64. The Morrill Cemetery. North of David Shaw's (River road).

TILTON CEMETERIES.

District No. 1:

65. The Tin Corner Cemetery. Near Charles Smith's.
66. The Chase and Rundlet Cemetery. North of Charles G. Durgin's.
67. The Taylor Clark Cemetery. Near Mrs. Susan W. Griffin's.

District No. 2.

68. The Sanborn Road Cemetery. East of the present school-house.

District No. 3.

69. The Plains Cemetery. Near Elias S. Buswell's.
70. The Bamford Cemetery. Southwest of the East Tilton post-office (Chase Rollins's store).

District No. 4.

71. The Josiah Philbrick Cemetery. East of Josiah H. Philbrick's.
72. The Gale Cemetery. East of the highway near Benjamin F. Cass's.

Union District.

73. The Park Cemetery. West of Tilton village, on the Franklin road.

District No. 5.

74. The Union Bridge Cemetery. North of the East Tilton Methodist meeting-house.
75. The Reuben Philbrick Cemetery. East of the late Jacob B. Philbrick's.
76. The Benjamin Philbrick Cemetery. Near H. Q. Dalton's (Bay shore).
77. The Eben. Sanborn and David Philbrook Cemetery. Near Hazen L. Philbrook's (Sanbornton).
78. The Cram's Corner Cemetery. Near Alonzo B. Philbrick's (Sanbornton).
79. The Josiah Sanborn and Elisha Lougee Cemetery. West of J. T. G. Sanborn's (Sanbornton).

FRANKLIN CEMETERIES.

80. The Sanborn and Darling Cemetery. Near the original Cate homestead (late Edward C. Wyatt's).
81. The Franklin Falls Cemetery. On the bluff, back of the late Dearborn Sanborn homestead.
82. The Franklin Cemetery. On the highlands east of the Republican Bridge.
83. The Ward Cemetery. Near the late Dea. G. C. Ward's.
84. The Morrison and Thompson Cemetery. South of the late Nathan S. Morrison's (River road).
85. The New Boston Cemetery. North of Thomas P. Thompson's (Gale Hill).

The following places of burial, within the limits of the present town of Sanbornton, have also been made known to the author; most of which are now entirely deserted, and in many cases are no longer found within their original enclosures (if they ever were enclosed). The graves in these burial places now appear as little hillocks in some pastures, with rough head-stones which never were inscribed; or else in some cultivated fields they have disappeared entirely. This catalogue will be numbered continuously from the last, though it has not been extended over the territory of Tilton and Franklin. It is to be understood that no inscriptions are to be found in these burial places, and that most of them were never furnished with tablets; with the possible exception of Nos. 93 and 101, marked with (*), which should probably have been given in the former catalogue, as having gravestones. These are the only two cemeteries in town the inscriptions of which the author has failed of securing. Beginning in the northern extremity of Sanbornton, we continue our catalogue of burial places, or rather of localities where they are known to have existed or are still found, as follows: —

Deserted burial places in Sanbornton.

Old New Hampton Road. District No. 13.

86. Cawley Pasture.
87. McClary Place.
88. Emerson Farm.
89. Emerson Farm. Opposite the last.

North Sanbornton. District No. 13.

90. Bartlett K. Taylor Place. Rear of buildings.
91. Thomas Webster Place. Rear of buildings.
92. David W. Bunker Farm.
93. Stephen Plumer Place. (*) Above Chase P. Brown's.
94. Quimby Farm.
95. Dudley Farm.
96. On land between the last and North Sanbornton village.

District No. 12.

97. Wadleigh Farm. Original homestead.
98. Late Elias Russell Place. Rear of buildings.
99. Site of the present school-house. Separate from [52].

District No. 11.

100. Joseph Mason Farm. South of buildings.
101. Benjamin Calley Place (*).
102. William B. Mason's. Opposite side of highway.
103. Aldrich Place. Near house site.

District No. 9.

104. Prescott Farm. North of Harrison White's.

District No. 8.

105. Clark's Corner. Southeast of the old Clark house.
106. Ebenezer Brown Farm.
107. Charles Cawley (formerly Tilton) Farm.

District No. 7.

108. Arthur C. Taylor Farm. Ten rods from [32].
109. Samuel Taylor Farm. East of dwelling.
110. Timothy Smith Place. West of Obadiah Eastman's.

District No. 6.

111. Jonathan Edgerly Place.
112. Simon R. Morrison Farm. Rear of barn.
113. Joseph S. Clark Place. North of Wm. H. Eastman's.
114. Old Town's Farm (present Stephen M. Woodman's).
115. Charles S. Batchelder Farm.

District No. 5.

116. John Woodman Farm. North of Ira Woodman's. Transferred to [24].

District No. 4.

117. William Ford Place (late Oliver Calef's).
118. Josiah Sanborn Farm. Near the present Smith Neal's.

Diitrict No. 3.

119. Ebenezer Colby Farm. North of Otis S. Sanborn's.
120. William Moore Place. North side of road.
121. Centre Square (original). North of A. J. Sanborn's.

District No. 2.

122. Samuel P. Calef Place (Square). Adjoining blacksmith's shop. Formerly a tomb on this spot; transferred to [7].
123. John Perkins Farm. Old road southeast of dwelling; in Tilton.
124. Kelley Ledge (southeast).* North of William Payne's.
125. First Baptist Meeting-House (original site). East of Charles B. Perley's.

District No. 1.

126. Jeremiah B. Osgood Farm.
127. Pasture. Northeast of Ebenezer Burleigh's.

---

* We have recent information that an old-fashioned slate-stone inscription has been deciphered within a year past on this spot, "In memory of Edward Kelley Jr., who died June 29, 1797, in the 35th year of his age."

A few remarks will be added upon the above catalogue as a whole, or upon individual cemeteries, designated by numbers.

Earliest deaths in town.

A stone is now shown in Andrew J. Taylor's field, at the rear of [125], said to mark the first grave ever opened in town, for a Mrs. Smith. Others have claimed for Enoch Ela, who lived where John P. Lane, at present in Tilton, the distinction of being "the first man who died in town"; said to have been engaged at the time to Mary Hayes, who afterwards married Capt. Jacob Tilton. John Gibson, though drowned at what is now Union Bridge, is named as the first person buried in the Centre Cemetery [7].

Centre Square Cemetery.

The original Centre Square [121] was designed by the proprietors, in part, for a burial plot. The remains of a few individuals, out of respect to this original design, are said to have been deposited there; among others, those of Master Abraham Perkins, at his own request. But being at the top of a ledgy hill, it was soon disused, and Mr. Perkins's remains were removed to [8], nearer to his homestead.

Sarah Burley's (Vol. II. p. 60 [17]) is among the nameless graves in cemetery [6]; said to have been the first person there interred.

Nameless graves.

In nearly all the above cemeteries whose inscriptions have been copied, as far up as [85], there are many of these nameless graves; *i. e.*, mounds, with no tablets or inscribed gravestones to tell whose dust is sleeping beneath them. In some of the older yards these graves fully equal, and in others far outnumber those furnished with lettered headstones.

Cemetery improvements.

A large majority of the older cemeteries of town are in a state of sad neglect. Iron gates and fences or face-walls have been supplied to but few. The Centre Cemetery [7] and the Sanborn Road [68] have been recently enlarged. The new Bay Cemetery [24] is the best laid out of any in the present town of Sanbornton, — into six rows of six square lots each, or thirty-six in all. It also contains several costly monuments. An association was formed several years ago for the improvement of [7]; but it soon ceased to have a constitutional existence! This yard is peculiarly interesting as being the last resting-place of the first three pastors of the Congregational church, and their families. A similar interest attaches to [36], as containing the graves of Rev. John Crockett and many of his worthy colaborers of the First Baptist church. This cemetery is, however, quite full, and needs enlarging.

The Shute Cemetery [34] is also one of the largest in town, and quite well furnished. Among the smaller yards that are attractively laid out, and in some cases adorned with monuments, cultivated lots,

stone margins, and flower-beds, — or at least are substantially walled in, — may be mentioned [5], [10], [27], [43], [55], and [56], in Sanbornton; [69], [71], and [79] in the Tilton districts; and [80] and [83] in Franklin.

A large bowlder, as Nature's monument, has always maintained its place in the front part of [19]. An apple-tree stands, or was standing a few years since, among the other more appropriate vegetable or arboreal attractions of [27].

Art vs. Nature.

The condition of [33] is somewhat anomalous: surrounded by one of the best walls in town, so broad and smooth on the top that a wheelbarrow might be trundled along its whole extent; yet only four graves with inscriptions, and the whole enclosure fast growing up to forest trees.

Huge blocks of granite, twenty-four feet long, three feet high, and two feet thick, encompass the new part of [29]; while the Chapel Cemetery [39] was several years ago supplied with two elaborate iron gates, that on the north side being labelled "Asa Weeks," that on the south, "Joseph Chapman," as the supposed donors.

Among the old burial places of the catalogue (second part), no less than twenty graves are said to have occupied [98], and at least thirty persons were originally buried in [127], though the remains of quite a number of these were in after years exhumed and reburied in other places.

The largest and most attractive cemeteries now found within the limits of the old town are the three nearest to the large villages of Franklin and Tilton. Of these [82], with which Sanbornton has least to do, is the most extensive. Several Sanbornton families, however, have finally fixed upon this as their place of family burial, by purchasing lots, and some of the most expensive monuments as yet in this cemetery have been erected over the graves of citizens of other towns; witness the monument to the memory of Mr. Johnson, of Hill, and that erected by their son for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Evans, of Sanbornton. The generosity and enterprise of the late N. H. Sanborn, Esq., secured a noble monument, in cemetery [81], in honor of his ancestor, who settled so near the same spot.

Village cemeteries of Franklin and Tilton.

A more extended notice of the Park Cemetery [73], in Tilton, may appropriately conclude this chapter. Its "Association" was first formed July 8, 1851, in these words: —

"We, the subscribers, hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of providing, holding, and keeping in repair suitable grounds and other conveniences for the *burial of the dead*, on the following conditions [seven in number, of which the two first are]: First, The same shall be located on the south side of the high-

The Park Cemetery Association.

way leading from Sanbornton Bridge to Franklin, on the farm of Benjamin [B.] Dearborn, and the lot purchased shall contain at least four acres, the price of which shall not exceed $75 per acre. Said location is in the town of Sanbornton. Second, The said grounds shall be deeded to a committee raised for that purpose, who shall hold the same as such committee and shall convey the same in separate lots to the subscribers, as large as shall be agreed upon, which shall be so settled upon at the first regular meeting of the association."

The third condition pertains to the reconveying of lots to other individuals. The fourth prescribes prepayment of subscriptions as necessary to the obtaining of deeds. The fifth promises that the association shall take the powers of a corporation as soon as possible. The sixth fixes the price of each lot at $10, and the seventh makes provision for the first meeting to be notified by the first two subscribers. The following thirty individuals then signed the above conditions of association, most of whom will be readily recognized as Sanbornton men, and no more than four of whom are now (1882) certainly known to be living (marked *). One share was assigned to each name, except as otherwise stated: —

Original signers.

JOSEPH L. CONNER.
JAMES P. TILTON.
ALEXANDER H. TILTON.
MARK BAKER.
SAMUEL TILTON.
DARIUS DOCKHAM. (*)
EBENEZER M. HALL.
JOHN TAYLOR.
JEREMIAH CROSS.
LOWELL LANG.
NATHANIEL H. CLARK, SAMUEL D. CLARK, } one share.
WILLIAM JONES.
W. H. SMITH. (*)
J. G. TILTON.
R. G. L. BARTLETT.
CORBAN CURTICE.
ROBERT GRAY, two shares.
B. M. COLBY.
JEREMIAH TILTON.
BENJAMIN F. EASTMAN.
JAMES G. SANBORN. (*)
JOHN H. VARNEY, JOHN F. EASTMAN, (*) } one share.
N. PEABODY.
ASA P. CATE.
JONATHAN GAGE.

CONNER, TILTON, AND CROSS, four shares.

The association was more fully organized, and named the "Park Cemetery," at its first regular meeting, at J. P. Tilton's inn, Oct. 18, 1851; and at an adjourned meeting, Nov. 8, Nathaniel H. Clark and B. M. Colby, committee, reported a code of twelve by-laws: the third providing that the officers shall consist of three trustees (one the presiding officer), a secretary, and a treasurer; and the ninth and tenth designating that the burial ground shall be divided into thirty shares, each one hundred and twenty feet in length from east to west, and thirty-seven feet in width from north to south, so that each of the twelve lots in every share shall be thirty-seven feet in length by ten in width. The above by-laws being

Officers and lots.

adopted, the following were elected as the first officers of the association, Nov. 12: trustees, Mark Baker, Joseph L. Conner, and Jeremiah Cross; treasurer, Darius Dockam; secretary, Nathaniel H. Clark.

Records of the association.

The records and accounts of this association have been faithfully kept; the copies of the original deed from Benjamin B. Dearborn, and of all deeds for the several shares and lots, being engrossed in full. The first record book, of 214 pages, is just filled. New members have been admitted to the association by vote from year to year.

Officers, 1881.

Nathaniel H. Clark continued secretary till 1855; then B. M. Colby till his decease in 1863; and William T. Cass from 1863 till 1879. The present officers, elected by ballot at the annual meeting, May 28, 1881, are A. S. Ballantyne, Moses Garland, and E. L. Sanborn, trustees; C. C. Rogers, secretary; and S. B. Peabody, treasurer.

A full and graphic description of this cemetery and its tombs and monuments was given in the *Merrimack Journal* of July 31, 1874, from the pen of M. B. Goodwin, Esq. Speaking of the first family tomb, erected some twenty years previously by Samuel Tilton, Esq., he says: —

M. B. Goodwin's description.

"It is built of dressed Concord granite, and located in a most delightful spot, down in the ravine, with the rivulet, some twenty feet distant, unceasingly sounding its music in close proximity beneath the overshadowing forest trees. The walk up through the yard, enclosed with a handsome iron fence, to the entrance of the tomb, is paved with finely dressed granite, and there is a flight of steps from the yard down to the little artificial pond in the stream. The yard is beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, and on the stone door of the tomb was hung a fresh wreath of flowers, at the time of our visit there, the other day. Everything about the tomb and place is evincive of the very best taste. Above the portal, the name Tilton, and date, in plain, well-cut letters."

Receiving tomb, presented by Hon. A. H. Tilton.

The grounds of the cemetery have since been considerably enlarged by gift and purchase; and in the fall of 1876, the Hon. A. H. Tilton, after the decease of his beloved daughter (who had first suggested to him the idea and her own earnest desire that it should be built), completed, at an expense of $2,200, and presented to the association, an elegant receiving tomb. Lastly, the munificence of Mrs. A. H. Tilton has supplemented the devices and labors of her daughter and husband, by building a solid and ornate concrete sidewalk all the way from her residence to the cemetery entrance.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SALMAGUNDI.

"And cooks us up on every Monday
A horrid dish of salmagundi."

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE (?).

"Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." — JOHN vi. 12.

THE idea, the title, and the poetical heading of this chapter are borrowed from the Rev. Silvanus Hayward's admirable "History of Gilsum." The word "salmagundi" seems to have been first applied to literary matters by Irving and Paulding, signifying a miscellany, — a *pot-pourri* in literature, — "a literary production made up of parts brought together without order or bond of connection." Such, essentially, will the present chapter be found; embracing, in obedience to the divine injunction, the "fragments that remain," having failed to arrange themselves under the preceding topics. It will contain allusions, and sometimes rather sudden transitions to items of present interest; which, however, will serve to add variety to the narrative, and will soon become, together with the older items which suggest them, appropriate matters of history. In a few cases, also, it will supplement previous chapters with material which has come to hand since those chapters were printed, as in the additional "Indian Relics," which we will first mention, as an appendage to Chap. IV.

In the sketches of "Sanbornton Bay," by "W." (*New Hampshire Democrat*, Jan. 20, 1860), we read as follows: —

"The whites found a little patch of ground cleared near the bay shore, a little north of where Rev. Mr. Day now resides [east of Mosquito Bridge], on which they raised some garden vegetables, etc.; and another spot where they camped on the farm now owned by Deacon B. N. Smith, where various shells, stone implements, and the like have been found. On a point of land extending into the bay (now on J. C. Gilman's farm) was a large pine-tree, on which was cut the full-size figure of the Indian chief Sabbada, tomahawk in hand, with his face towards the west, indicating that he and his tribe had gone to Canada. It has since been called 'Sabbada's Point.'"

In the valuable collection of Indian relics and curiosities belonging to Mr. Sebastian S. Griffin, of Auburn village, the writer has been

lately shown a stone mortar and pestle, which were found in Sanbornton, near one of the bays, by Mr. Thomas Coleman, about the year 1811. The mortar is eight inches in height by six and one half inches in width or diameter, and the weight of the whole is ten pounds.

Additional Indian relics.

Amplifying the item on p. 3 as to the origin of the name of "Black Brook": The hunters on that occasion were from among the earliest settlers of Canterbury, being out of meat, and in search of moose. They camped over night at the mouth of the brook on the bay shore, and the next morning started up a nest of five black fisher-cats, which they killed and skinned, adding somewhat to their peltry if not to their larder.

In this connection, we may notice the fox-hunting exploits of Messrs. James L. and Charles H. Mason, who, among the numerous hunters who have lived around the Salmon Brook Mountains, seem to have been the most successful, at least in recent years. Their situation is favorable: on the upper farm of Lot No. 37, Second Division, with an extensive background of woods circling the mountains. For about twenty years, James L. Mason, and latterly his brother, have taken, on an average, from five to fifteen foxes per annum, and one year the number went up to twenty-four! They have kept a succession of hounds in service, beginning to run, sometimes, at five months, and lasting, in a few cases, to the age of twelve years. Most of these foxes have been shot on being chased round by the dogs, after a light fall of snow, at the distance, usually, of ten or twelve rods; in one case, of seventeen rods. Sometimes, however, they are "run down" by the hounds; and a stray fox is occasionally "popped off" from the snug hunting-lodge, or small house, which the Messrs. Mason have built on the crest of the hill north of their dwelling, well furnished with small port-holes for their guns and rifles. From this house, seven crows feeding upon a carcass were once killed at a single shot! The Mason brothers have generally sold their fox-skins at $1.50 to $2 apiece. Before changing the subject, let us allude to the trapping operations of David T. W. Clark (our distinguished fisherman of p. 281) on the shores and marshes of Little Bay. He writes, Nov. 14, 1881: "I have caught this fall eighty-six muskrats and six minks, so far."

Hunting exploits.

Among the curiosities in Vol. I. of the Town Records is the list of "Ear-Marks on Cattle and Sheep," assigned to more than two hundred different settlers and citizens of the town at various times. They commence as early as 1773, when, many of the cattle pasturing in common, such marks were a necessity. They continue as late as 1824 (one entry even, "Samuel S.

"Ear-marks" on the town records.

Hersey, swallow's tail and halfpenny," in 1843), probably from the force of custom, long after the pastures of each farm were separately enclosed. This catalogue of "ear-marks" consists really of an ingenious mathematical permutation of "crops," "slits," "holes," "notches," "halfpennies," etc.; *e. g.*: —

"Jonathan Chapman, 1785; three holes, right ear. Daniel Tilton, 1785; three holes, left ear. Simeon Moulton, 1804; half crop, left ear. Moses Gilman, 1805; sloping crop, left ear. Jona. Taylor, 3d, 1806; two halfpennies. Jona. Eaton, 1808; three slits. James Cate, 1808; square notch. Jacob Rundlet, 1811; a diamond. Benjamin Mason, 1818; cooper's notch. Abraham Sanborn, 1821; two slits running diagonally. Mark Weeks, 1824; a double you." And so on to the end of the list.

It was claimed that, no two recorded "ear-marks" being alike, the real owner of stray cattle or sheep might in every case identify his own property, despite the pretensions of other parties.

Not much appears upon the town records pertaining to the town lines, except their perambulations, once in seven years, after Sept. 23, 1800, when these, for the first time, are noticed as follows: —

"Ebenezer Smith and Nathaniel Plumer, selectmen of Meredith, and Joshua Lane, surveyor, met at corner of Meredith and Sanbornton, by the Great Bay; new marked and spotted said corner bounds; proceeded on, and spotted the line between said towns to southwest corner of Meredith and northwest corner of Sanbornton to a beech-tree, and new spotted and marked the same." With New Hampton, Oct. 8 (1800). William B. Kelley and Ebenezer Sanborn, selectmen of New Hampton, and same surveyor, "met at northerly corner of Sanbornton, at beech-tree, as above; proceeded on line of New Hampton to a beech-tree on Pemigewasset River, new spotting the corners and line between them."

Perambulation of town lines.

In March, 1802, a vote is recorded of refusal to "straighten the line between Meredith and this town."

In 1807, Nov. 3, at second perambulation between Sanbornton and New Hampton, a "beech-tree" is mentioned on Salmon Brook Mountain, "with a pile of stones around it"; and the beech-tree on the bank of the river is newly spotted, and marked "with date of year and sundry letters." Joshua Lane, surveyor.

Second perambulation with Meredith was deferred till the next year, as report is dated Nov. 23, 1808. "Commencing on the mountain and proceeding to the Bay, easterly corner newly spotted. Nathan Taylor, David Johnston, and Stephen Gale, Jr., for the selectmen of Sanbornton; Joshua Lane, surveyor."

Nov. 3, 1814. New Hampton; similar to 1807.

Nov. 9, 1814. Selectmen of Sanbornton and two selectmen of Meredith, — Ebenezer Pitman, Jr., and Nathaniel Plumer, — with

Hazen Lawrence, surveyor, made a brief return of perambulation between Sanbornton and Meredith.

Nov. 8, 1821. Meredith report.

Nov 21, 1821. New Hampton report, "marks and bounds renewed"; one selectman of each town, and Joshua Lane, surveyor.

Nov. 10, 1828. New Hampton "renewed marks and bounds, so far as they could be ascertained; corner bounds to our satisfaction"; one selectman each town; Joshua Lane, surveyor.

A new element is introduced into the notices of perambulation for 1835; and that between Franklin and Sanbornton is particularly explicit.

1849. All three perambulations described; two stone monuments erected on the New Hampton line, instead of trees; one of them on the bank of the Pemigewasset, *vice* the original beech-tree.

1863. Perambulations of the three towns effected by William S. Woodman, agent of the town of Sanbornton.

Aug. 7, 1869. Boundary line established between Tilton and Sanbornton, upon the third range line, so deviating at its easterly extremity as to throw the Bay Bridge into Tilton.

Sept. 3, 1870. M. T. Runnels was chosen agent of the town to perambulate the several town lines with the selectmen of adjoining towns, and reported accordingly. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding some of the bound-stones on the New Hampton line. (See p. 13.)

The selling of the lands of non-resident lot-holders for taxes was first ordered by an Act of the General Court in 1777. June 29, 1778, "An advertisement of y^e^ delinquent lands was sent to the *New Hampshire Gazette* at Portsmouth, and printed three weeks successively." The sale was thus ordered at the house of Daniel Sanborn for Aug. 13, 1778, and conducted by Wm. Thompson, constable; "so much of the lots that are now delinquent in paying y^e^ aforesaid tax, as will pay the same, with incidental charges, as followeth," etc. Mr. Thompson made seventeen sales that day from delinquent to responsible parties (see under the several lots, Appendix A), "and gave deeds thereof."

The selling of lands for taxes.

April 26, 1779. After due notice, as before, to "non-resident proprietors and owners of land," Cole Weeks, constable, made four sales.

April 19, 1780. Daniel Sanborn, constable, made five sales.

July 19, 1781. Stephen Gale, constable, made seven sales. The last year's constable appears to have served at each of the above sales.

The compass and chain used by Sergt. John Sanborn, as lot-layer in Sanbornton, is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Dr. J. H. Sanborn, of Franklin; the compass inscribed, "Made by Thomas

Greenough, Boston, New England." Also a book on surveying used by the same Sergt. John, entitled "Geodæsia; or, The Art of surveying and measuring Land made Easy. Sixth edition. Published by John Lowe, and printed in Pater Noster Row, London, in the year 1733." Upon the fly-leaf is written in a plain, round hand: "John Sanborn, his book, Sept. 16, Anno Domini 1737. Boston. Price, old tenour, £3." Both the above were exhibited at the centennial of the Congregational church, Nov. 13, 1871.

Surveying relics of Sergt. John Sanborn.

The following specimens of receipts, dating back nearly a century, may well pass for curiosities with business men of the present: —

[COPY.]

"SANDBORNTON, November 21, 1785.

"This Day Received of Nathan Taylor, three Shillings Lawful money, in full of all accompts, Dues, Notes of hand, and whatsoever, from the Beginning of the world to this Day:

"I say, Received By me,

"JOHN JOHNSON."

Old forms of receipts.

[COPY.]

"AUG. 1792.

"This day received of Sachell Clark one shilling L. M., in full of all demands from the beginning of the world, to this day: I say, received by me,

"JAMES GIBSON."

Among the earliest water-works in town of which we have definite knowledge, we find those named in a deed of March 22, 1794, recorded in the first volume of the town books: Cole Weeks granting "to Nathaniel Piper for £1 for 100 years, a water-course over his land through logs, from a certain well dug by said Piper, and running 31¼ rods in a southeasterly course, where the logs or pipes are now laid."

Early water-works.

The fence viewers were not often called upon to settle differences between landholders in early times, if the town records are any criterion; only two unimportant cases being entered down to 1800; for which "13 shillings" ($2.17) and "250 cents" are the two recorded fees.

The seal of the town was adopted April 22, 1806; viz., the letter "S," with which "wooden measures are to be branded, and those of metal to be stamped or made with a prick punch."

Town seal.

Strays were sometimes advertised on the town records, of which the following, in Vol. II. (Town Records), is a unique specimen: —

Strays.

"July 16, 1811. Broke into my enclosure, the fifteenth instant, a small, chestnut-colored mare, black mane and tale, a star in forehead, and a small

white stripe in her face and a dent in her hyp, with one white foot. The owner is requested to pay charges, and take her away.

"SAMUEL DUDLEY."

"Rece'd July 22, 1811, and recorded.

"The above stray mare cried in three public meetings, Aug. 9, 1811.

"Per JOSHUA LOVEJOY, *Town Clerk.*"

Sanbornton and the State constitution.

The slow but gradual change in the public sentiment of the townspeople, during seventy years, upon the subject of revising the State constitution, may be seen from the following summary of the votes taken at different times: —

March 10, 1807. Against a revision of the constitution, 205; for a revision, 1!

March 9, 1814. Against, 246; in favor, 9.

March 11, 1821 (second day of town meeting). Polled the house on the question of a revision. Against, 273; in favor, 7.

March, 1833. Against, 189; in favor, 91.

March, 1838. Against, 242; in favor, 14.

Nov. 4, 1844. Two questions coming before the town for special action: Voted, first, In favor of the abolition of capital punishment, 121; against the same, 306. Second, In favor of altering the constitution, 93; against the same, 346.

March, 1850. The vote upon a similar question, respecting the constitution, stood: In favor of revision, or rather in favor of a convention to propose a revision, 398; against the same, 114; which question having been carried in the same way throughout the State, another meeting was called, July 11, to choose delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention, Oct. 2, 1850. The town made choice of David Shaw, James P. Tilton, and Simon R. Morrison, as representing three extremities of its territory.

Delegates to constitutional convention.

Yet, at the following March meeting, 1851, the proposed amendments to the constitution were emphatically rejected by votes on fifteen distinct questions: the highest in popular favor standing at 137 yeas to 411 nays: the lowest at 47 yeas to 486 nays. This produced a quietus on the subject, from which it took more than twenty years to rally; the votes being, March 10, 1858: In favor of altering the constitution, 11; against, 183.

November, 1864. On the question: "Is it expedient that a convention be called to revise the constitution?" yeas, 237; nays, 317.

November, 1868. In favor of revising, 105; against, 186.

March, 1870. For a convention to revise (Sanbornton after the division of the town), 38; against, 43.

Finally, in 1876, the town of Sanbornton, for the first time, gave a

decided vote in favor of revision, — affirmative, 218; negative, 64; and at a subsequent meeting, in November, Person C. Shaw was chosen delegate to attend the constitutional convention in December, whose work at revision, as is well known, has since been ratified by the people.

Juror town meetings.

Previously to the year 1834, the phraseology in warrants for town meetings for the choice of jurors was, "To appoint," etc.; and in the records, such and such men "were appointed" as grand or petit jurors. During that year a change appears, and ever afterwards the readings are, "To be present while one or more men are drawn" as jurors; and "The following person or persons were drawn to serve as jurors," etc.

In 1838, the juror town meetings ("to be present while men are drawn") began to be held at Joseph H. Lane's inn, instead of the town house, as before.

Fire regulations.

The fire regulations for the town of Sanbornton, made and adopted by the fire wards, April 13, 1829, were well drawn up, and are useful for all time in the history of the town. After providing for a simple organization of the fire wards, soon after their election in each March, sundry salutary directions are given for preventing fires, among which: —

"That all ashes when taken up shall be kept in vessels of iron or tin, or in some place made of materials not combustible; and when carried out, if put into wooden vessels, shall be placed at least fifteen feet from all buildings or combustible matter; also, that shavings and other light material shall be seasonably removed to a proper place, and shall not be burned out of doors within fifteen rods of any building; that no person shall carry a lighted cigar or pipe into any stable, barn, or shed, by day or night; nor carry fire, unenclosed in non-combustible vessels, within forty feet of any building, lumber, etc., the burning of which would endanger the property of any individual; finally, that engine companies shall be made up of able-bodied men residing within one and one fourth miles of their engine houses, where the engines shall be kept in complete order, so as to be worked at any moment, and be ready to repair immediately to the place of any fire on notice of its breaking out."

Village police; boats.

March, 1868. The town having voted to adopt the State law provisions in reference to a police for villages and cities, J. F. Eastman, A. Elliot, and R. G. L. Bartlett were elected police officers, and their regulations, seven in number, were afterwards entered upon the town books.

1874. A list of boats was entered for the first time upon the Sanbornton town records, — eight in number, — mostly upon the Bay, a small fee being paid by their owners.

The following extract from the *Weekly Visitor* of Oct. 23, 1824, may serve as a text for other matters: —

Extract from the *Weekly Visitor*.

"There are in Sanbornton at this time about five hundred dwelling houses and about 3,500 inhabitants. There are four religious societies, two incorporated musical societies, three libraries, containing about seven hundred volumes, and one fund association. The surplus produce of the town is estimated to exceed $25,000 annually."

Earliest census table.

As to the population of the town, the earliest census table is found in a certain document obtained by Hon. A. H. Cragin, at Washington, and presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society, June, 1876, of which this is a copy: —

"SANBORNTON, March 10, 1774.

"By your Excellency's order, we have taken an account of the inhabitants of this town as here under.

CHASE TAYLOR,
JAMES CATES,
BENJAMIN HOIT, } *Selectmen.*

"The number of the inhabitants in Sanbornton, —

Unmarried men, from sixteen to sixty	28	
Married men, from sixteen to sixty	57	
Boys, sixteen years and under	104	
Men, sixty years and upwards	3	
		192
Females unmarried	100	
Females married	57	
Widows	2	
		159
Male slaves	1	
Female slaves	0	
		1
Total		352"

We are otherwise informed that this table is a part of the unpublished result of Gov. Wentworth's attempt to obtain a census of the colony in 1772, which only partially succeeded. It has also been found in a manuscript volume of papers relating to New Hampshire in possession of the late Peter Force, and there bears date, "December, 1773." Who or whose the solitary slave of Sanbornton may have been, it has baffled all our inquiries to ascertain. The population of the town, as given in each official census since, has been: —

Population at later periods.

"In 1775, 459; in 1790, 1,587; in 1800, 2,695; in 1810, 2,884; in 1820, 3,329; in 1830, 2,866 (without Franklin); in 1840, 2,745; in 1850, 2,695; in 1860, 2,743; in 1870, 1,236 (without Tilton); in 1880, 1,192. Population of Tilton in 1870, 1,147; in 1880, 1,282."

The greatest increase of population since the settlement of the town in any ten years was from 1790 to 1800. During that time the business operations of the town increased in a corresponding ratio.

As to "musical and other societies" not previously mentioned, we learn from Master Lane's diary that a musical society had been formed as early as 1799; probably about that time, and largely through his own influence on coming to town as an instructor, among other things, in vocal music.

A string band, organized and conducted by Richard Hazelton, Sen., was for many years the pride of the town. The single bass-viol with which Mr. Hazelton used to march, strapped from his shoulder, "in perfect time and tune," is now (1882) in the possession of Mr. John T. Durgin, of Tilton. It is a venerable instrument, not less than a century old, with very large keys (reminding us of certain "ears"!); has been badly broken up and glued together in its day, but is still wonderfully rich and deep in tone. Other members of this band were John Lane and Abraham L. Morrison (violins), Simon Rowe (bassoon), Capt. William Robinson (flute), and several others. Those just named are well remembered to have played with great *éclat* at a Masonic celebration in 1825 or 1826, which marched, as usual, on similar gala days in old Sanbornton, from the Masonic Hall up both the hills to the meeting-house, for an oration and other public exercises.

Musical organizations.

The "Sanbornton Brass Band" was organized about the year 1842: Amos M. Baker, first leader and drill-master; Thomas W. Taylor, second and last leader, — both now living near each other at the Square, which was the headquarters of their band during its continuance of twelve years or more. It consisted of twelve or fourteen pieces, and furnished excellent music, its services being in demand in several of the neighboring towns, and as far distant as Wolfeborough.

Another brass band is said to have been formed at Sanbornton Bay about the same time with the last, definite knowledge of which has not seasonably come to hand.

A cornet band at Sanbornton Bridge flourished about the year 1856, having been instructed by Alonzo Bond of Boston. As the musicians of Northfield contributed largely to its roster, it was called the "Skenduggardy Cornet Band," after the name (according to Prof. Lucian Hunt) of one of the principal brooks of that town.

The "Hill and Sanbornton Cornet Band," composed in part of Sanbornton men, in the northwest part of the town (including George H. Adams, leader, and Messrs. Lane and Shaw), discoursed fine music at the town centennial celebration in 1876.

The "Sanbornton Cornet Band," with headquarters at the Bay, consisted of fourteen or eighteen pieces, and flourished for a few years: George A. Leavitt and Horace L. Odell, directors; J. Dana Clark, leader. The town liberally voted to purchase a uniform for this band:

but the legality of the transaction being questioned, the uniform was never obtained.

The "Tilton Cornet Band," the latest organized and only one now existing, was started in June, 1880, consisting of twenty pieces, and representing four parts. Frederick Clement has been the director (or band-room instructor); Austin C. Abbott (till he left town) and now Olin A. Dinsmore leaders (on public occasions). This band has been finely uniformed from Simmons's "Oak Hall" in Boston. Information of both the two last musical organizations has been furnished by Charles S. Boardman of Sanbornton Square, a drummer in both.

A lodge of Freemasons was organized in this town, Oct. 25, 1804, styled the "Central Lodge, No. 20," of Sanbornton Square. (See p. 227 [24].) This institution carried on its beneficent work very successfully for nearly one third of a century, winning universal credit and respect from the community, and including among its members many of the foremost citizens of the town. It was at last merged in the "Meridian Lodge" of Franklin.

Secret benevolent societies.

A flourishing lodge of Freemasons, styled "Doric Lodge, No. 68," has more recently been established at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), its charter being granted July 2, 1866. Its present membership (1882) is between sixty and seventy.

"Harmony Lodge, No. 65," of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," was also established in Tilton, May, 1881, with a membership originally of twenty, already increased to thirty-six. On the roll of its officers, Joshua Lane of Sanbornton appears as chaplain, — a name of the past already so frequent in the annals of this volume.

A branch of the "Washington Benevolent Society," supposed to have been a political or federal organization, was instituted at Sanbornton Square, March 26, 1812: Nathan Taylor, president; Master Joshua Lane, secretary. This society had its origin in New York, July, 1808. Mr. Lane was quite active in organizing the Sanbornton branch, and labored to establish similar branches in some of the neighboring towns, as at New Hampton, Sept. 12, and at New Chester, Dec. 7, 1812.

The "Washington Benevolent Society," 1812.

Jumping again to the present time, we may notice the "Sanbornton Mutual Fire Insurance Company," whose articles of agreement were entered upon March 28, 1874, and have been signed by seventy-six citizens of the town. As yet it has met but few losses, and reports at its annual meeting, Jan. 2, 1882, $722.26 in the treasury. Officers: Jonathan M. Taylor, president; Jonathan M. Taylor, Otis S. Sanborn, George N. Sanborn, Cyrus Swain, Jeremiah B. Calef, directors; Herbert J. L. Bodwell, secretary; Albert M. Osgood, treasurer.

Sanbornton Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Of the three libraries alluded to in the *Weekly Visitor*, special information of but one has come down to us, to which the Rev. Frederic T. Perkins refers, in his eloquent address at the dedication of Tilton Town Hall, in the following terms: —

"I hold in my hand the 'Constitution of the Sanbornton Library, instituted January, 1796.' From this constitution of twenty-five articles, we find that our ancestors — yours, sir, and mine — did, eighty-five years ago, institute a public library and provide for its enlargement and careful management. That library of about three hundred volumes of the best books of that time — history, travels, biography, religious works, and some of the old standard works of fiction, such as 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment' — was equal, as books now are, to a library of several thousand volumes. I remember one silly romance, which I read, not much if any better than what Mr. Vanderbilt has recently forbidden to be sold on any railroad train or at any station under his control. All honor to him for the noble stand which he has thus taken. I know not that I owe much to that library — though it held about all the books to which in my early days I had access — except my name. The life of Baron Frederick Trenck, who figured in the court of Frederick the Great, so interested my grandfather that he determined that his first grandson should bear the name. I happened to be the boy, and never have I been more fascinated than I was in my boyhood by the 'Life of Baron Trenck.'"

The Sanbornton Town Library.

This library, to the speaker's regret, was "broken up and distributed among the heirs of the proprietors."

The label of one of its volumes — "Horæ Solitariæ," a solid theological work in two volumes, four hundred and thirty-six and three hundred and ninety-five pages, with an Albany imprint of 1815, owned by the present writer — reads as follows: —

"This Book is the Property of the Sanbornton Library Society.

"Note. — The annual meeting is to be held at Woodman Sanbornton Academy, on the first Wednesday of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

"☞ This book is not to be lent out of the house of the Proprietor who takes it from the Library. To be returned in ten weeks."

It is well known that the burning, or proposed burning, of one or two books, supposed to be of objectionable or infidel tendency, which had by some means found their way into this library, was one cause of its dissolution. There is a tradition — which must, however, be received with some allowance — that the book was one of Thomas Paine's; that considerable discussion ensued on both sides, and great excitement; that the "burners," or the more strictly religious part of the library society, finally prevailed; also that one of the stanch Sanborns, "walking around the bonfire [or pointing, more probably, to the blazing hearth or box stove to which the obnoxious volume had been committed], exclaimed, 'See

The burning of infidel literature.

the devil fry!' from which circumstance he was ever afterwards styled 'Fry Sanborn.'" *

In 1817, according to a *New Hampshire Patriot* of that year, Sanbornton's proportion out of every thousand dollars of the State public taxes was $13.01, only four towns in the whole State being higher, — viz., Portsmouth, $55.30; Barrington, $13.64; Gilmanton, $13 62, and Londonderry, $13.22; and the three last on account of the greater size of the townships. Concord, for the same year, was only $12.20. As a place of business, about the same time, Sanbornton is reported to have ranked at least third among the towns of the State. The apportionment on each $1,000 of State tax for 1870 was, to Sanbornton, $3 15; to Tilton, $2.94. Valuation (1868) of Sanbornton, $408,761; of Tilton, $499,598. The apportionment for 1880 was, to Sanbornton, $2.86; to Tilton, $3.06. Valuation (1876) of Sanbornton, $592,184; of Tilton, $635,008.

Sanbornton's apportionment and valuation.

Comparisons may be odious, but our friends of other towns will "suffer" us, that we may "boast ourselves a little" upon the Puritanism of our ancient town. Not to call any names, one aged man has alleged within the last fifteen years that in the early times of his remembrance "land was worth twelve per cent more in Sanbornton than in ——," owing chiefly, as he supposed, "to the Puritan character of our settlers, and the fact of their supporting the institutions of religion."

Alleged Puritan influence.

Among the miscellaneous industries not yet noted, the making of "shooks" was quite a branch of business in town, at various times, on the part of those who were coopers by trade: instance, Mr. Moses Carr. (See Vol. II. p. 98 [20].) These shooks were molasses hogsheads all made up and then knocked to pieces, so as to be packed up in smaller compass for transportation.

Industries; shook-making.

When the old cotton-mill was first started at Sanbornton Bridge, in 1814, there was no such invention as a cotton gin for cleansing the cotton, which was sent to market in the crude state. It was brought up from Boston to Sanbornton Bridge in bags weighing one hundred pounds or more, and sent out from the mill into all the country round to be picked — *i. e.*, relieved of seeds and dirt — at the farm-houses. The "cotton wool," as it was then called, was thus picked at four to five cents a pound, and No. 12 yarn sold at eighty to ninety cents a pound. The cleansed article and the separated seeds, etc., were each weighed back when returned by

Picking cotton wool.

* On the supposition that this whole transaction is more mythical than real, and that the "burning" was a thing talked about instead of being actually accomplished, the expression of Mr. Sanborn probably was that he would be pleased to "see the devil fry"!

the farmers to the mill. This picking business, however, was not of long duration, as the mill wound up its enterprise in about two years.

The braiding of palm-leaf hats was for several years the favorite occupation of lads and misses (by which their spending money could be earned), within the experience of many now upon the stage. But all this work has been superseded in recent years by the "seaming of stockings" on the part of females; the woven articles as produced at the hosiery mills of the neighboring villages being farmed out by traders and others among many of the families of the rural districts, to be supplied with toes and heels by hundreds of busy needles! The compensation is small, only on an average from ten to twenty-five cents for each bunch of a dozen stockings, according to the quality; but it is far more profitable than idleness!

Hat braiding and seaming stockings.

Driving teams to Portsmouth and Boston, first with oxen and afterwards with horses, was a separate and important branch of business in Sanbornton for many years. Andrew Lovejoy, especially, in the days of his highest prosperity as a merchant at the Square, kept two teams continually upon the road. Trueworthy Smith (see Vol. II. p. 737 [181]), James Wadleigh (see Vol. II. p. 816 [8]), Thomas Taylor (see Vol. II. p. 758 [99]), Nathan Taylor (see Vol. II. p. 763 [158]), Chase Weeks, Ensign Piper, and several others were more or less employed in this way. The first named has been known to make the trip to Boston, with oxen, down and back, in so short a time as eleven days! Business men now frequently accomplish the same journey by rail in as many hours!

The business of teaming.

The first five young ladies who dared to go from Sanbornton to Lowell as operatives in the mills (when public sentiment was very strongly against it) are said to have been Susan Clay, Lucia Durgin, Marcia and Sally Thompson, and Betsey Wallace. The younger of the Thompson sisters died in Lowell, and it was supposed that they all would pay a similar penalty with their lives!

First Lowell operatives from Sanbornton.

To illustrate on the one hand the permanance of the Sanbornton population, and on the other the numerous changes to which some farms have been subjected, the following facts may be cited: In 1876 it was found that twelve contiguous farms, between Steele's Hill and the Bay, were then occupied by persons of the same family and name as those who were occupying them fifty or seventy-five years before, and in several cases the same as the first settlers; these were, —

Christopher Sanborn's, Joseph S. Clark's, Simon R. Morrison's, Bradbury Morrison's, James W. Sanders's, Asaph and Sally Edgerly's, Widow Jonathan

Edgerly's, Widow Dudley Folsom's, Stuart Smith's, Widow Zebulon Smith's, Ira Woodman's, and Dea. Daniel Huse's.

Permanence vs. change.

On the other hand, the late Ingalls place, on the old meeting-house hill, has had fourteen consecutive occupants, most of whom were also owners, the names and order of the fourteen being as here stated: —

Josiah Sanborn (probably), —— Hoyt (probably), Theophilus Folsom, Israel Adams, Caleb Rogers (a morocco dresser), Jesse Ingalls (longest), John P. Smith (now of Gilford), Arthur Crockett, —— Moulton (owner), Ephraim L. Frost, Samuel W. Morrison, Rev. Richard Ward, Andrew P. Gilman, Charles S. Boardman (1882).

The names of certain prominent citizens residing in the neighborhood of the late Ede Taylor place, east of Cawley Pond, many years ago, used to be given in the following couplet: —

"General Ellsworth, Sargent Giles,
Corporal Smith, and Major Miles."

The homesteads of those heroic men are now being fast remanded to a state of nature, and the whole neighborhood is nearly or quite deserted of inhabitants!

Vital statistics.

The following table of vital statistics in Sanbornton, down to the year 1824, was at that time published: —

"Total marriages in town by Rev. Messrs. Woodman, Crockett, and Bodwell (by record)		837
By all parties, probably, over		1,000
Deaths in town to 1824, from 1790		1,036
Of which number, drowned	16	
Accidentally killed	4	
Burned	1	
Frozen	3	
Suicide	2	
The greatest number of deaths in any one year was		67
The least number in any one year		8
The average number yearly, about		31
The whole number estimated at that time (1824) [in the whole history of the town] about		1,275"

The Rev. A. Bodwell afterwards reports: "Total number of deaths from Jan. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1830, — forty years and six months, — (as per record,) 1,284.

The year referred to in the above table, when the greatest number of deaths had occurred, was 1803. This was the most sickly year ever experienced in town prior to 1824, and "the dysentery prevailed alarmingly." (See p. 141.) The number of deaths, however, is elsewhere reported as only sixty-four.

Rev. A. Bodwell's record of deaths.

Mr. Bodwell continued his excellent record of deaths in Sanbornton, which is evidently complete, from 1825 to 1850, giving the names, ages, and diseases (or causes of death) of all who died in town, which items are largely incorporated in the "Genealogies" of Vol. II. His record is here tabulated: —

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Years.	No. of Deaths.
1825	50	1838	29
1826	74 *	1839	34
1827	36	1840	45
1828	37	1841	47
1829	28 †	1842	28
1830	29	1843	30
1831	27	1844	24
1832	40	1845	42
1833	30	1846	41
1834	34	1847	45
1835	33	1848	35
1836	23	1849	50
1837	36	1850	52

The whole number of deaths for the 26 years is thus shown to be 979, or an average of nearly 38 for each year.

Mr. Bodwell commenced a new record book, most of whose pages are still a blank, and its leaves uncut, precisely as he left it. A partial record for six additional years here appears: —

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Years.	No. of Deaths.
1851	25	1854	14
1852	32	1855	22
1853	27	1856	18

The total number of deaths in the town for one of these years (1852) he indicates as fifty-seven. We have not been favored with a similar enumeration for the whole town since his day.

For a table of longevity, which was commenced and proposed for this stage of the present chapter, the reader is referred to Appendix F.

"Crying" the marriages.

The following was the old-fashioned method of "crying marriages" at the close of public service on the Sabbath: "Oh, yes! Oh, yes!! Oh, yes!!! Mr. —— and Miss —— intend marriage." This was in vogue as lately as the days of Dr. Carr, whose stentorian voice is well remembered often to have shouted

* Another fatal year, — thirty-eight of these deaths being of children, mostly with dysentery. (See p. 146.)

† Now without the northeast corner of Franklin.

those or similar words above the noise of a dispersing congregation at the First Baptist meeting-house!

As a remarkable case of somnambulism, well authenticated, we are told that the night after the present Rollins house, near Union Bridge, was raised, the owner, Mr. Elijah Rollins, was missed by his wife, who, on arising, found her husband mounting the timbers and standing high upon the frame! She had presence of mind enough not to disturb him, and when ready, he came down, still fast asleep!

A case of somnambulism.

Among the household furniture seemingly peculiar to Sanbornton might be named the circular table which was once very common, and is now seen in the kitchens of several of our farmers. It may not have been confined strictly to Sanbornton, but the writer has never seen the like in other places.* It is furnished with a single circular leaf, which may be turned up by a hinge perpendicularly against the wall of the room, when the lower part presents a large armed chair!

Peculiar furniture.

The dining-table, with extension leaves folding up beneath the main leaves, instead of being taken out and carried to another room, and the "Patent Refrigerating Cupboard," were both the inventions of the late Mr. John M. Blaisdell. The last-named article is worthy of especial commendation as a convenient and labor-saving arrangement. It is virtually a capacious closet under the floor, which rises at a signal, and saves the weary housewife many steps in ascending and descending the cellar stairs! It is also one of the best refrigerators in the market, and is still manufactured to some extent by Mr. Jason J. Burley, who was the business partner of Mr. Blaisdell.

Blaisdell's refrigerating cupboard.

Further back in our annals, Bradstreet Moody, Esq., when a member of the Legislature from Sanbornton, is said to have been the first to devise the check-list, and recommend its use in the town meetings of New Hampshire.

Bradstreet Moody's first check-list.

In 1798, the town "voted that the selectmen petition the Postmaster-General to have a post-office in this town." (For lists of the postmasters, see Appendix G.)

Ezekiel Moore of Canterbury was the first mail carrier through town from Concord to Plymouth. He brought the mail once a week on horseback, distributing the *Columbian Centinel* and a few other newspapers to subscribers along the route. His weekly visits were greatly prized. He sold out to Samuel Tallant (erroneously stated by some to have been the first mail carrier

Earliest and later mail facilities.

* He is informed, on going to press, of two of them found in old country houses on Cape Cod.

in Sanbornton), who continued his weekly trips on horseback, bringing the mail in the same way for several years. The first stage-coach was put on the route about the year 1815, with two horses. Soon after, the famous Peter Smart came on with four horses; and the coaching business continued very prosperous through Sanbornton, with four and six horse teams and daily trips, till the "iron horse" had reached our borders. Thenceforward, the present mail route, from Tilton through Sanbornton and North Sanbornton to New Hampton, again, with a two-horse coach, down in the morning and back at noon, became an established fact.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN CENTENNIAL, 1876.

"Oh, what shall be,
In this dominion of the free,
When we and ours have rendered up our trust,
And men unborn shall tread above our dust!

"Oh, what shall be? He, — He alone
The dread response can make,
Who sitteth on the only throne
That time shall never shake;
Before whose all-beholding eyes
Ages sweep on, and empires sink and rise.

"Then let the song, to Him begun,
To Him in reverence end;*
Look down in love, Eternal One,
And Thy good cause defend;
Here, late and long, put forth Thy hand,
To guard and guide the Pilgrims' land."

CHARLES SPRAGUE (Boston Centennial Ode, 1830).

THE significant fact that the date of signing the "Association Test," on the part of the Sanbornton fathers of 1776, was "July 3" (as seen on p. 155), had led to a tacit agreement all over the present town that movements should be made for a Sanbornton celebration of that day in connection with the centennial Independence Day of 1876.

Accordingly, at the March meeting of that year, the town "voted to have a centennial celebration on or near the ensuing Fourth of July," and that a committee of arrangements be chosen, "consisting of the superintending school committee, Rev. F. W. A. Rankin, Jr., and four others, who shall represent the territory of the four religious societies respectively," — viz., Messrs. Joseph N. Sanborn, Thomas Webster, Esq., Joshua Lane, and Orville E. Brown; to which committee were afterwards added "the ministers of each of the other three societies."

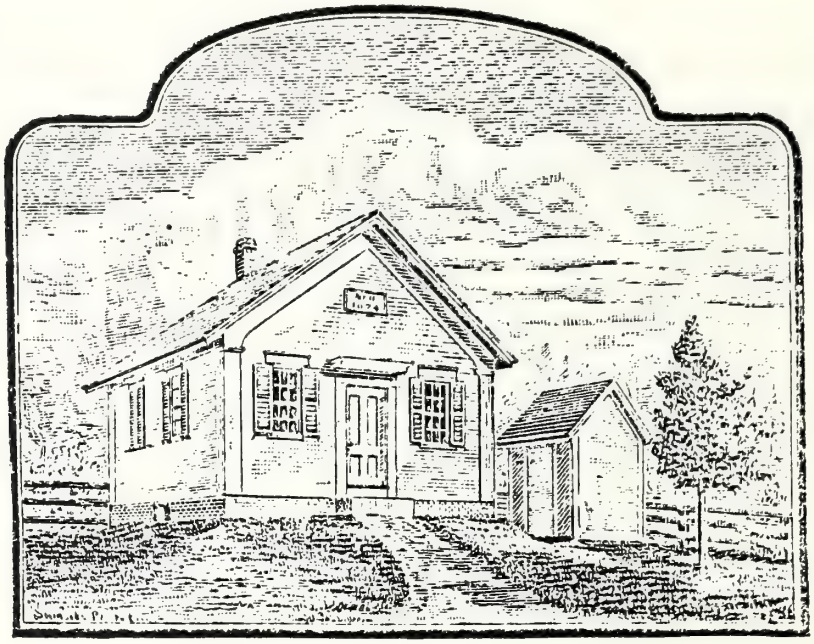
Preliminary arrangements.

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* An allusion may be suggested in these two lines to the poetical heading and opening paragraph of Chap. I.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT SANBORNTON SQUARE.



SCHOOL-HOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 11. (See p. 265.)

This committee, especially through the timely and indefatigable efforts of their chairman, Rev. Mr. Rankin, succeeded in awakening a genuine interest in all the school districts of the town, contributions being cheerfully raised in the separate districts to meet the general expenses, and teachers and pupils enlisting in the enterprise with characteristic zeal. A mammoth tent was engaged from Boston, which it was finally decided to pitch upon the green between and in front of the old academy school building and the Congregational meeting-house.

The evening of July 3 was one of the most delightful of the season, when an informal gathering of citizens and visitors who then happened to be in the vicinity of the Square was held at the tent. This, though unpremeditated, proved a happy, and the only exclusive anniversary celebration of the signing of the "Test." Brief congratulatory addresses were delivered, and as many from the audience present as were known to be direct descendants of some of the eighty-three signers were requested to parade in line upon the stage. Among these were Messrs. Jay M. Jewett of Boston; Abram L. Morrison of Laconia; Joseph W. Sanborn of Tilton; Jona. M. Taylor of Sanbornton; and about a dozen others, some of whom could claim that they found not merely *one*, but *two* of their grandfathers or great-grandfathers among the original eighty-three!

Memorial observance on the evening of July 3.

On the following day, a large crowd began early to assemble in the vicinity of the tent from all parts of Sanbornton, and many from adjoining towns. The committee of arrangements had made choice of Jona. M. Taylor, Esq., to act as chief marshal, and also as presiding officer for the day. He was efficiently aided by Messrs. Joseph P. Sanborn and Cyrus Swain as assistant marshals, representing the east and west sections of the town respectively. Mr. Reuben Dudley had early appeared with his big bass drum, as in old militia times, to the beats of which, accompanied by the music of a fife, quite a procession was extemporized, and marched around the triangle,* while the patient multitude at the tent were waiting for the delegation from the north-west part of the town. This was attended by the Hill and Sanbornton Cornet Band, and made a fine display, with the school children of one of the districts in a large ox-team gayly decorated! When it arrived, the grand procession was formed to march again around the triangle, the school children being in advance with appropriate banners from the several districts. A

Processions to the tent on the Fourth.

* A circuit of half a mile, made by the main street at the Square, the west road, and a section of the new or Clark's Corner road.

slight embarrassment was met when this procession filed into the tent, which, with all its capacity, was found insufficient to hold the numbers already assembled and still thronging in. But quiet was in due time secured; the marshal called forward Dea. A. B. Sanborn and Mr. Jona. S. Taylor to serve as vice-presidents; and the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn of New Hampton.

Other preliminaries, besides the enlivening strains of the band, consisted of patriotic odes and songs, sung (as also after the address) by the united choirs and school children, under the leadership of the late Jonathan B. Kelley, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the late Edward P. Boutwell, M. D.

The forenoon exercises.

The historical address was delivered by the Rev. Frederic T. Perkins of Tilton, the designated orator of the day, and held the undivided attention of the audience to the last.

At the intermission, strangers and invited guests were served with refreshments from liberally supplied tables in the town and academy halls; while the townspeople repaired with friends to their neighboring homes, or "picnicked" by families in all the available nooks and corners conveniently near the place of meeting. The morning had been quite warm, and a heavy shower, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, a little before the audience was to reassemble at the tent for the afternoon, had caused the collapse of a portion of the canvas. As this could not be seasonably righted, a change in the programme became necessary, and the old town hall was speedily filled to overflowing for the rest of the day's entertainment.

A collapse.

Here, after appropriate introductory remarks from the presiding officer, several sentiments were offered by M. T. Runnels, in response to which addresses were delivered by the Hon. Arthur B. Calef of Middletown, Ct.; Hon. John W. Simons of Franklin; Rev. Samuel F. Lougee of Danbury; and Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn. A poem, prepared for the occasion, was also read by Mr. Edwin W. Lane of Hill. Rev. Mr. Rankin felicitously alluded to his numerous charge as school superintendent, — the orators, it may be, of similar anniversaries in years to come, — and introduced the pleasing recitations of Miss Nellie R. Batchelder, Master Oscar S. Wadleigh, and others of the school children present.

Afternoon at the town hall.

As a whole, the celebration was pronounced a decided success. It was estimated that fully fifteen hundred people were assembled in and around the tent during the forenoon. No serious accident occurred, and there seemed to be a unanimous opinion that the committee of arrangements, marshals, officers, musicians, and speakers had all acquitted themselves creditably and honorably, to themselves, to the town of Sanbornton, and to those two

General satisfaction.

conspicuous days, both in its own and the nation's history, which had rendered a Sanbornton celebration in 1876 thus doubly appropriate!

No abstracts of the able and eloquent addresses of the afternoon were prepared at the time, and no copies at this day could probably be procured. The historical address of Rev. Mr. Perkins, and the poem of Mr. Lane, as promised in the "Prospectus" of this work, are here given in full, very nearly as delivered.

THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

By Rev. Frederic T. Perkins.

"THE HEROISM OF OUR ANCESTORS."

Fellow-Townsmen and Women:

I am to speak to you on "The Heroism of our Ancestors."

On the third day of July, 1776, men of Sanbornton performed an act worthy of commemoration. I deem it a privilege to bring before you the story of that day's proceedings. The records of the town show that our fathers kept abreast with the movements of their day. The patriotic fire, fed and fanned by British aggressions in and around Boston, burned in their hearts. As it flamed out in Concord and Lexington, it became a glowing heat in New Hampshire. News of that Lexington conflict on the 19th of April brought the people of the New England colonies to their feet. With one impulse they sprang to arms. On the next day after the battle, the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, in a circular to the several towns of that State, called for help in words that sound like the cry of men in extreme peril. "But before they heard this call, as soon as they heard the cry of blood from the ground, the country people snatched their firelocks from the walls." The farmers rushed to the "Camp of Liberty," "often," according to Mr. Bancroft, "with nothing but their clothes on their backs, without a day's provisions, and many without a farthing in their pockets. Their country was in danger; their brethren were slaughtered. Their arms alone engaged their attention." (U. S. Hist., Vol. VII. p. 313.)

At the same time that committee sent their story and their call for help to New Hampshire. But before they heard that cry, men from this colony were crossing the ferries over the Merrimack. By sunrise on the 21st of April, men from Nottingham, Deerfield, and Epsom, having marched fifty-five miles in less than twenty hours, paraded on Cambridge Common. By the 23d, about two thousand men from the interior parts of the colony were at the seat of war. The men of Sanbornton were roused by this call, and with their neighbors from Canterbury, were soon enrolled for future action. The occasion was not



F. J. Perkins

long wanting; for in less than two months, news of the Bunker Hill battle reached this town, on the Sabbath after it was fought. On Monday morning sixteen men started for the seat of war, and on the third day thereafter joined the army at Charlestown. These were Nathan Taylor, Aaron Sanborn, Thomas Lyford, Jonathan Thomas, Ebenezer Eastman, Jacob Garland, Daniel Gale, Levi Hunt, Philip Hunt, William Hayes, John Lary, Joseph Smith, William Thompson, William Taylor, Jacob Tilton, and Stephen Riggs. It is perhaps impossible to ascertain the names of all the men who were in active service during the year 1775. Abraham Perkins — my great-grandfather — is named as second lieutenant of thirty-first company of "six-weeks men," ordered, Dec. 2, 1775, by Gen. Sullivan, to Winter Hill, Charlestown, where they remained till the British evacuated Boston in the following March.

While the seat of war was continued at Boston, New Hampshire troops were kept near Portsmouth for the defence of the State border.

Though it had become plain that George III. was madly bent upon crushing out the rising spirit of independence, yet it was uncertain which side the majority in many of the colonies would take; hence the following Act: —

"In Congress, March 14, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all Persons to be disarmed in their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies."

Consequent upon this recommendation of Congress, the General Assembly of New Hampshire, on April 12, sent the following: —

"Colony of New Hampshire,
In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776.

"*To the Selectmen of Sanbornton:*

"In order to carry the underwritten *Resolve* of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age (Lunaties, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign to the *Declaration* on this paper, and, when so done, to make return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony."

That request of the General Assembly met a hearty response from our heroic fathers. This is their record: —

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Honorable Continental Congress, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren, and in defending the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the Inhabitants of the *United Colonies*, —

"We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

(Signed) "JOSEPH WOODMAN,
BENJAMIN COLBY, and others."

That list of eighty-three names, headed by that of their pastor, — Rev. Joseph Woodman, — was returned, indorsed thus: —

"JULY 3, 1776.

"*To the Honorable General Court or Committee of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire:*

"Pursuant to the within request, the inhabitants of said Sanbornton have all except one (Benjamin Holt) severally subscribed their names hereunto."

A few other names might have been on this Roll of Honor if they had not previously entered the active service of their country Five of the sixteen called out by the Lexington and Bunker Hill news were at home on the 3d of July and signed the Test. Others remained in active service, or had entered it previous to the day of signing; Capt. Abraham Perkins had so done.

That was a bold declaration, then and thus made to oppose with arms the British fleets and armies. The aggressions of the king had been educating those men for their manly utterance. It would have been heroic if all the people of all the colonies had been moved by one mighty impulse of patriotism to pledge united resistance to a powerful kingdom. Even then the uprising would have been of but a handful of people. The entire population of the colonies then was not twice the present population of Massachusetts; was less than that of the one State of Pennsylvania, and not two thirds of that of the State of New York in 1870. Moreover, this small population was scattered over a long line of sea-coast, exposed at every point to the ravages of the British navy. On the other hand, all along and far back of their frontiers extended a wide wilderness, the haunt of numerous tribes of Indians, with whom England had free communication and abundant opportunities to induce them to take up the hatchet and drive in the inhabitants towards the coast, there to be smitten and driven back again by the armies and navies of a kingdom.

The colonies had as yet no navy, and no army even; no gathered stores of arms, provisions, clothing, and the many necessary resources of war; and had no friendly neighboring nations from which to buy. Their antagonist, on the contrary, had large armies and navies; was recognized as the "mistress of the seas"; had full magazines, with all Europe at hand from which to draw supplies, and even men; and was strengthened by the sympathies of all the thrones of the Continent. The Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, declared to the British minister

that the joint sovereigns had prohibited all commerce between their subjects in the Low Countries and the rebel colonies, and that the cause in which the king of Great Britain was engaged was the cause of all sovereigns. In France there was, however, some enthusiasm for the American cause.

In such a condition, if all had been moved as one man, and every man had been as great a power as Napoleon Bonaparte was when he was regarded as equal to a hundred thousand common soldiers, it still would have been an act of great heroism to rise against their king. It was the known purpose of that king to strike a blow with forty thousand men that should be irresistible. His imperious words, "Unconditional Submission," which rang through both Houses of Parliament, and were echoed at all the courts of Europe, would seem enough to have appalled our heroic fathers, even if all the people had stood shoulder to shoulder.

But besides the navies and armies of Great Britain on the one side and Indian tribes on the other, there were formidable agencies at home to be managed. The people of the colonies were divided in sentiment; Massachusetts herself was not an exception, nor was Boston, where the iron hand was felt most heavily. When Howe was forced by Washington to embark with his eight thousand troops, on his one hundred and twenty transports, he had to take along with him out of Boston eleven hundred people who had sided with him. The love of the mother country lay deeply seated in the descendants of a British ancestry. A strong conservative feeling also forbade any change, except where demanded by pressing necessity. This was emphatically true of the middle and southern colonies. At one time the war was regarded as a New England war.

Many, in all sections, repelled the thought of war with Great Britain, even long after dark clouds were seen hanging over all parts of the country, and it was known that the king meant to employ the whole force of his kingdom to crush the spirit of independence, rise wherever it might; that armies and ships of war were arriving, and that foreign troops had been hired. In April, 1776, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, by a large majority, declared against a separation from the mother country. In many quarters the voice heard was "reconciliation" at any price. Not till all hope of reconciliation had been destroyed did the colonies come to life and stand together. Then they responded a hearty "amen" to the inspiring words of Rutledge of South Carolina: "Seeing no alternative but unconditional submission or a defence becoming men born to freedom, no man who is worthy of life, liberty, or property will hesitate about the choice. . . . Such men will do their duty, neither knowing nor regarding consequences. The eyes

of the whole world are on America, and the eyes of every other colony are on this."

That was the spirit, — each colony, each man, rushing to the front to inspire the rest, — that was the spirit that now echoed over all the land the ringing notes of Patrick Henry, when, in the Virginia Convention, his resolution that the colony be put into a state of defence, being opposed, his words burst forth as flames, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

A year before this, when the colonies were in great straits, and it was announced in Congress that Howe and Clinton and Burgoyne had landed in Boston, that British forces were arriving, that other parts of the continent were threatened with war, — just then a letter from the Congress of New Hampshire was received and read in the Continental Congress, intimating that the voice of God and nature was summoning the colonies to independence. It is not strange, then, that the men of Sanbornton, at the very time that Congress was — on the 2d of July — passing the great declaration which was the birth of a nation, and on the 3d and 4th was considering the reasons for the resolution and the principles to be for the guidance of the new nation, — that at that very time, without knowing what Congress was doing, they did, as moved by a common impulse, put their hands to the Association Test. Though they knew not what their delegates in Congress were doing, they did know what King George was doing; they knew that the colonies were languishing in anarchy; "that the army, uncounted and unregulated, was in danger of vanishing like dew, or being dissolved by discontents." Those men were not swept thoughtlessly forward on the crest of a great tide of popular feeling. Intelligently, calmly, heroically, as men with a conscious personality, they wrote their names, each with a bold hand, willing, like Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to be identified. They had principles which must confront violent passions; inward convictions that must repel outward forces; a martyr spirit ready to face a relentless tyranny. Convictions, when they have gone deep enough and spread wide enough, take form, organize, and bring on a crisis. Passion and power attempt to crush out such living forces. But the convictions that were to be stilled are strengthened; the fire that was to be quenched is kindled to intense heat, and made to flash in higher and brighter flames; the forces that were to be dispersed and annihilated are marshalled into orderly hosts. No cord or rack, axe or fagot, can take the life out of such moral convictions. The march of moral forces is irresistibly onward; amid seeming reverses they move forward, and come out — through seas of blood, if need be — triumphant.

The time had come for a complete separation of America from Great Britain. A nation must be born; a nation must start upon a great mission on this continent.

The unanimity of the men of Sanbornton is noteworthy; it evinces general intelligence. Men of the most thorough education and principle were the stanchest patriots. A fact, stated in Mr. Runnels's manuscripts of our town history, is worth recalling: All but two of the sixteen men who hastened to Charlestown in June, 1775, in giving their receipts, "signed their names in a fair handwriting," while many from other towns, even from Concord, made their marks. Those men could understand the nature of the conflict; they knew that veteran armies must be met by "undisciplined husbandmen." They must have known that Washington had for a long time been in desperate straits. In the preceding February, according to Mr. Bancroft, he was almost destitute of money, powder, and men. In March, 2,000 men in his army were destitute of arms and unable to procure them; and in April, when the British ministry were directing against him 30,000 veteran troops, he was obliged to detach from his small effective force of 8,301 men, poorly armed, six of his best battalions, containing more than 3,000 men, for service in Canada.

Then, in May and June, came the disasters of the Canada campaign, which sorely tried the patriotic spirit of New Hampshire; for her men were there. On the 1st of May, of 1,900 men, including officers, 900 were sick of the small-pox; and 300 of the remaining 1,000, having served out the time of their enlistment, refused duty or were importunate to return home. By the middle of June, the army that invaded Canada, thinned by death, broken down by disease, one half being sick, almost destitute of clothing, presented so sad a spectacle that a physician, seeing the men suffering as they were on reaching Crown Point, said, "At the sight of so much privation and distress, I wept till I had no more power to weep. Everything about them, their clothes, their blankets, the air, the very ground they trod, was infected with the pestilence." "In a little more than two months the Northern army lost by desertion and death more than 5,000 men." (Hist. U. S., Vol. VIII. p. 433.)

The gloom of despair was settling down upon the country. Only the stoutest and bravest could rise above it or see through it. Washington had to defend extensive lines around New York against an army of 30,000 veterans near at hand, while off Sandy Hook, Howe had forty-five ships or more laden with troops, and was expecting the whole British fleet in a day or two. To meet this formidable force, Washington had, present and fit for duty, only 7,754 men; and of these one half had no bayonets, 1,400 had bad firelocks, while more than 800 had none at all.

Washington's new adjutant-general, Reed, quailed before the inequality of the British and American forces. He thus described the American camp: "With an army of force before, and a secret one behind, we stand on a point of land with 6,000 old troops — if a year's service of about half can entitle them to the name — and about 1,500 new levies of this province. Every man, from the general to the private, acquainted with our true situation, is exceedingly discouraged. Had I known the true posture of affairs, no consideration would have tempted me to have taken an active part in this scene." It would not have been strange if all had been so discouraged. It is a marvel that they were not. There were those who, like Washington, in all the darkest days of the war saw shining through the clouds a bright light as from God.

It was just at this time of gloom that our fathers had faith and hope enough to come forward and write: "We will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies." Heroic men! When those men, beneath the dark clouds overhanging them, wrote their names, they laid their all upon the altar in the spirit of the Spartans that made the name of Thermopylæ a watchword for heroic self-devotion the world over. They moved, as called of God, to a work for their suffering brethren and for coming generations. They moved grandly, from a mighty impulse of patriotism. I see those plain, stalwart men coming out from their farms, with brow calm and step firm, gathering together for a few earnest words; and then, under the lead, as was fit, of their pastor, the Rev. Joseph Woodman, they wrote their names, one by one, in steady, bold hand, ready to redeem their pledged lives and fortunes.

In this scene of the citizens of a town acting under inspiration from their minister, we have an illustrative fact, — a fact to be recalled in days when demagogues would deny the ministry rights which are freely given to the ignorant overflowings of the jails and pauper-houses of Europe. The people in those days, when they saw themselves in peril, turned naturally to those who had been their counsellors in civil and religious affairs. Even the governments — State and national — looked to the ministry, and asked their influence and counsels.

It was a young minister — the Rev. Mr. Dana of New Haven, Conn. — who, when Gov. Fitch of that colony was wavering in the Stamp Act crisis, came forward before the Legislature as the advocate of freedom, and from the pulpit addressed the leading politicians, and so fixed the political opinions of that colony. It was a minister — the Rev. Mr. Balch — who took the lead and addressed the Assembly at Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th of May, 1774, and was chairman of the

committee that drafted the "Mecklenburg Declaration," — said to be the first declaration of independence made in the colonies. A minister, — Rev. Mr. Payson of Chelsea, — when blood was shed at Lexington, called for arms, and headed a party in the attack, routed and captured a large company bearing ammunition to the invaders. And when Burgoyne was preparing to sweep down from Canada to New York, and hopelessly cut the colonies in two, a minister — Rev. Mr. Allen of Pittsfield, Mass. — roused the people; pushed his townsmen to the scene of anticipated conflict; and then, hearing that they slackened their pace, joined them to quicken their march, and soon presented them to Gen. Stark. When the forces were drawn up for the battle of Bennington, he went alone within speaking distance of the forces of Col. Baum, and besought them to yield without bloodshed. Receiving in reply a volley of musket-balls, that shattered the log on which he stood, he called for his gun, fired the first shot at the enemy, and was present through the whole conflict.

Another case cited, like the last, from a speech of the Hon. James Meacham of Vermont, delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, in May, 1854, in defence of the 3,000 ministers who had been bitterly assailed by members of Congress because they saw fit to present a memorial against the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise": "When Provost came down upon Plattsburg with 14,000 men, McComb had but 1,400 with which to defend the place, and check the march of the invader. The only resort was to arouse the country around. A courier, hastening through that portion of Vermont bordering on the lake, halted at the door of a little church in a retired village of Franklin County. The pastor and his flock were closing religious services preparatory to the sacrament on the coming Sabbath. The startling announcement was made, and the question raised, 'Who will go to the defence of the country?' Upon the brief silence broke the pastor's voice, 'Brethren, I will go; who will go with me?' A company instantly set out for the scene of action. The Rev. Mr. Wooster was made their captain; and after fighting bravely in defence of their homes, they returned quietly to their peaceful village."

And then again, when came that "critical and hazardous experiment in our history," — the change from the old confederation to the new Constitution, — when Patrick Henry and other great statesmen used all their strength to resist the change, the New England clergy, with great unanimity, used, publicly and privately, their personal and official influence to bring the people to the adoption of the present Constitution.

The history of our country, from first to last, especially in the war of the Revolution and that of the late Rebellion, abounds in facts show-

ing the patriotism and power of Christian ministers. Their patriotism was in many ways put to severe tests. Liberal offers were made to some of them to induce them to uphold the cause of the king; but "they dashed aside every temptation and braved every danger" for the liberty of their country. They educated the people up to the same greatness of spirit.

The British used every effort, and offered many rewards to induce soldiers to turn traitors to their country, and enlist under George III. The Greek patriot Themistocles, the conqueror of Xerxes, too great to pick up the richest of the scattered treasures of the Persian monarch, spurned them with the words, "Other men may; but I am Themistocles!" So our heroic fathers were too great in thought and purpose to stoop to British gold or honors. Boldly and proudly they could say, each man of them, "I am an American patriot!"

Those men stood upon principles, and cherished a consciousness of rights given of God; and hence not to be surrendered even to men with gold in their hands, or with crowns on their heads, and armies and navies at their backs. Each man, owning allegiance to God, and obedient to his sovereign will, was himself a sovereign as against wrong, — a sovereign with the sacred anointing from the hand of his Maker. Thus holding himself in manly honesty and right royal independence, man is conscious of a personal responsibility to God which impels him forward in the line of his convictions. Act for the right he must. The utterance of the great reformer, in the frowning face of Europe, "I cannot do otherwise, so help me God," is the voice of all true men. It is the soul inspired directly by the Divine Spirit, as Peter and John were inspired to say to the Supreme Court of Israel, "We ought to obey God rather than men." Such men are great in spirit and in deeds. Such were the men who wrote their names on the 3d of July, each for himself acting from a divine impulse and for a great cause. As to the world at large, they stood alone, but with each other and with God; like Luther, alone against prelates and potentates, but with God; sure that ultimately "he always wins who sides with God."

"And right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Of the subsequent action of our heroic fathers — and mothers as heroic — I can say but little. It is on Mr. Runnels's records that "those who remained at home scarcely shared an easier fate than those who were in active service. All were ready to sacrifice everything in life, and even that, at the shrine of freedom. . . . Every

dollar that could be raised was cheerfully contributed to aid the cause of liberty, and the only complaint heard was that it was not in their power to do more."

Of the men in active service at some time during the war, it is difficult to make out a perfect record. Men were called out by alarms, for special services and for short periods. Of some of these no authentic account is known. We find Capt. Abraham Perkins engaged in special service; at one time (1775) stationed at Winter Hill, Charlestown, and then, in the summer and autumn of 1776, on into the winter of 1777, in command of a company in Col. Pierce Long's regiment, stationed at Newcastle. He was a man to be relied upon in emergencies. He was ever on the alert, and at the approach of danger was quick to meet it. Thoroughly acquainted as he was with the character and habits of the Indian, he was a perfect Indian scout. His training for such service began early. When a little boy, in Berwick, Me., attending the school of Master Sullivan, the father of Gen. Sullivan, he had all his sensibilities intensely quickened. Six boys, disregarding the positive orders of Master Sullivan not to leave the fort school-house during the recess at noon, wandered to a small brook near by, and were quickly tomahawked and scalped; he saw the victims. Until he was fourteen years of age he never attended church or school without his gun. Mothers of little children are said to sleep with one eye open; he always slept with his ears open. The first bark of a dog suggesting the possible approach of an Indian, brought him instantly to his feet; sometimes calling for his gun before he was awake. Mr. Runnels has probably traced out all the men who were regularly enlisted, — ninety-three in number, if we include a few as from this town, respecting whom there may be some doubt.

Did our time allow of it, we would recall incidents respecting the men who signed the Test, and give the names of the twelve Test-men who were in active service, five of whom were of the sixteen who hastened to Charlestown in June, 1775; and also the names of those who served at Ticonderoga, eight of whom, if not all, served in Whitcomb's famous independent company of Rangers; and, too, the names of the twenty who served with Capt. Chase Taylor at Bennington, and the West Point men, and the "1780" men; and put in large letters the names of those who enlisted for the war, and were in the Continental service, — but these will all be given, I presume, in Mr. Runnels's history of the town.

The name of one who was engaged in an important action near Ticonderoga ought to be mentioned, — that of Nathan Taylor. He stood high in the confidence of his superiors, as he had done at Cambridge two years before, when, for personal services rendered to Gen.

Washington, he received from him a sergeant's warrant. On the 16th of June, 1777, when an attack was anticipated from Gen. Burgoyne, who had just arrived in Canada with immense preparations to sweep down and effect a junction with the British army at New York, Taylor was sent out with twelve men to ascertain whether the British army was advancing or not. The movement was one of great peril. Large numbers of Indians were known to be hovering around the American encampment; but the young lieutenant fearlessly undertook the task, and with two days' rations moved, as ordered, to an elevated point fifteen miles distant, on Champlain, commanding an extensive view of the lake. Discovering no signs of the enemy, he encamped for the night. On his return the next day, at about eleven o'clock, he was waylaid by a party of sixty to one hundred Indians, who had lain in ambush, near a bridge over a creek which they knew he must cross. As he came, with his men, within a few yards of them, the Indians sprang up with a war-whoop, and feeling already sure of their captives, greeted them with "How do you do, brothers?" Taylor, undaunted, instantly ordered, "Fire!" So sudden, so effective was this fire that it threw the savages into confusion; but confident in their number, they rallied, and with horrid yells returned the fire. For a few minutes the fight was sharp and general. Taylor and his men loaded and fired as rapidly as possible. As Indians had been seen, and an attack upon this scouting party feared, a re-enforcement of one hundred men had been sent out, and were now within hearing of these guns; but their captain, Hutchins, instead of pressing on, drew up his men, inspected their arms, and waited, — "entrenched," perhaps, — for which, as he deserved, he was cashiered.

The Indians probably knew of the approach of these men, and from the courageous fighting of the little band, supposed the re-enforcement must be near at hand, were frightened, and scattered. Three of Taylor's men had fallen, mortally wounded; and he himself had received, as he then supposed, a fatal wound. "Soldiers," he ordered, "retreat to the shore of the lake; if pursued, face the enemy and sell your lives as dearly as possible; should any escape, hasten to the fort with the report that 'All is well on the lake.'" They offered to stand by their commander; but no, he said, "You can be of no service to me. In a few minutes the tomahawk and scalping knife will finish the work which I feel has already marked me for a victim." Reluctantly they left, and were not pursued. Faint and bleeding, Taylor crept beneath the leafy top of a tree recently fallen, where he lay concealed, while the Indians returned, passed over the trunk of the tree, and even sat down upon it. They finally disappeared, when he crept out and attempted to wade the creek, as the Indians had uncov-

ered the bridge ; but being unable to do that, he managed to cross on a stringer of the bridge, and with much difficulty, from loss of blood, reached the fort just at the firing of the sunset gun. That creek, on some maps, bears the lieutenant's name.

His men, all but the three killed, reached the camp during that night, and for their heroism received warm commendation from Gen. St. Clair. Lieut. Taylor was found wounded in the shoulder, the ball having entered near the collar-bone, and passed out just below the shoulder-blade. In a few months he was able to return to duty, and continued in the service till near the close of the war, when he felt compelled by his impaired health to resign his commission. He returned home a few weeks before peace was declared. Here we knew him as the model Christian gentleman.

It is worthy of record, in these times when greed for gain carries down so many, that Nathan Taylor, though entitled to a pension, declined to receive it until after the death (1805) of his father, Capt. Chase Taylor, who was pensioned for his wound received at Bennington ; for, said the noble son, "One pension in a family is enough." Not many men refuse, as he did, for twenty-eight years, what he had so honorably earned.

Of the twelve men with him in that fight, five were from this town, — Samuel Smith, 1st (who was killed), Samuel Smith, 2d, Ezekiel Danforth, James Lary, and Michael Coffin. My father says Uncle Nathan used to relate with much zest how James Lary, in his intense earnestness in that fight with the Indians, let fly in about equally rapid succession bullets and tobacco juice.

At the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, when Gen. Stark, at the head of a body of New Hampshire militia, defeated a detachment of Gen. Burgoyne's army under Col. Baum, there were present twenty men from this town, under command of Capt. Chase Taylor, my great-grandfather. During that and the previous year the captain had four sons in the service, — Chase, Nathan, William, and Thomas. He himself was wounded in the thigh at Bennington ; his son Nathan was wounded, as before stated, at Taylor's Creek, near Ticonderoga ; Thomas died nine days after the battle of Bennington ; Chase had died not long after his earlier enlistment ; and William was left, while on a march, so sick of camp disease that there was no hope of his recovery. A daughter also died at home. For particulars respecting the rest, I must ask you to wait till your town history is published.

As to the war of 1812, by which our complete independence of Great Britain was effected, I may only state that the number of men who volunteered or were drafted was about one hundred. The volunteers were of the famous Light Infantry, made up of men of splendid

physical form, of nearly equal height, and in drill and martial bearing said to have been unsurpassed by any other company in New Hampshire. A large part of this company, under the command of my uncle, Chase Perkins, volunteered in 1814, and marched to Portsmouth, where they attracted much attention as the best of all the companies that entered the town.

The late war of the Rebellion I must pass without remark.

The one great fact that moves us to-day is this: that the heroic men and women who settled this town made an intelligent, voluntary offering of their lives and fortunes upon the altar of their country, — all for the sake of a liberty which they believed God had to give them as individuals and as a people. They asked not how perfect a liberty nor how great a country they should have; they left that to Him who determines the issues of battles and the destiny of nations. They knew well that the offering must be one of blood. It is this fact — not the field of the most successful battle, but this cross of self-sacrifice — that speaks to our hearts to-day. We here honor, we here commemorate their patriotic sacrifice. In this we find our most needful lesson. By this commemoration we hope the old patriotic spirit will be revived; that it will characterize the people of our old town for the century to come; that it will live in each heart, and be strong enough, as in those of a hundred years ago, to rise to the highest style of personal heroism, and to rise thus by its own vital force, without the exciting stimulants of daily journals and hourly telegrams announcing the sentiments and movements of the multitude, — a spirit that will beat and throb in time and tune with the most patriotic throbbings of the national heart; that each man, by the force of his own thought and the fire of his own emotion, will be able to stand in his lot, conscious that he is entitled to personal liberty and summoned of God to a personal work. This spirit may make the future of our town bright, and achieve results that shall be worthy of commemoration a century hence.

Manufacturing interests and railroad stations have changed the centres of population and of business, but have not changed the charms of this beautiful natural scenery. Beautiful dwellings, occupied by the returning sons and daughters of our dear old town, may yet adorn these choice places for the homes of intelligent families. There is a thrift, a commerce of thought, of ideas among cultured families possible here, of more value a thousand times than all that was ever done in the palmiest days of the town, when business was carried on here on a large scale for those times, — even a wholesale trade for a wide region of country around; when one individual, Andrew Lovejoy, with a capital of $50,000, — large for a country town at that day, — kept

thirty men in constant service, and strong teams continually on the move to and from Boston with merchandise. We remember, many of us, when business was brisk at four stores and two hotels, where now there is not a place for Yankee notions. But is there to be no return of the ebbing tide?

An intelligent town interest, that shall hold local affairs high above outside and impertinent questions; shall manage them without the heat and rancor so often stirred up by political partisans; determine every measure by its bearings on the elevation of the generations coming forward; make the children's homes more and more attractive; give the boys a personal interest in the farm, so as to arrest the bad tendency of our times to desert the farm for the store, the country town for the crowded city; deem no expense too great to perfect schools for the training of noble characters, — such a town interest, coupled with a high Christian spirit, that will keep your churches bright and alive with the Divine presence, and will, in all your relationships, maintain the manly bearing and beautiful fellowship of the good old pastors, Bodwell and Crockett, will produce on these hills characters grand and beautiful as the hills. Is that little fellow, now in his cradle, greater, better, more immortal than these hills and all that is thereon? Has he a wider outlook than this which we now enjoy? Is that little closed hand to hold a vote? May that little busy brain, in half a century, be presiding over the destinies of the American Republic, — then with one hundred millions of people and with unmeasured power? Then train him for his great mission.

There were here, one hundred years ago, men and women who had been trained to have ideas, and to hold on to principles, and to walk in the light of truth; men and women who, conscious of an individual responsibility, held to their allegiance to the King of kings. You may remember Mr. Webster's answer to the question, "What is the greatest thought that ever occupied your brain?" — "It is the thought of my personal responsibility to God." That *is* a great thought. It makes strong characters. It made those whom we to-day honor, great in purpose and in achievement. That uprising of the people was not from thoughts as new seeds just then sown, but was the outbursting of fruit from seed long before sown. It was the mustering of forces long before girded for the conflict. We notice incidents which agitate the surface; but Almighty Providence, never aimless, works with forces deep and wide-reaching. "All the revolutions of our latest times," it has been said, "are only the breaking crests of a wave of light that has been rolling on ever since God divided the ocean from the land."

The world is not a self-impelled caprice. History is not a tangled skein. Civilization is not scattered by chance, but grows by law. We

call single events or lordly men the cause of great epochs; but the causes lie deeper and act farther than single events or lordly men. They are bedded deep by the Creator in the bosom of humanity. They act through long reaches of social succession. Moses, inspired prophet as he was, did not rear the Hebrew commonwealth nor emancipate Israel, but He who said to Moses, "The I Am hath sent thee." The Roman republic was overthrown, not by Cæsar and Pompey, but by that condition of things which made Cæsar and Pompey possible. Luther, Calvin, and Zwingle did not reform Europe and transform the church, but He who said once and says again, "If the truth shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." For this freedom — in the truth, by the truth, and for the truth — educate every child, as the greatest interest, the greatest work possible for you; and so crown these grand hills and valleys with the glory of characters adorned with the brilliant settings of Christian virtues. Let the children know what has been the history of the town, what may be its future history, that they may be inspired with the laudable purpose to make it worthy of a record.

It is fortunate that at just this time you have among you a lover of historical research, enthusiastic enough to traverse the town from end to end to determine an old house site, and to press on his work with or without encouragement from the town. But encouragement he should have. If you would leave anything worth commemorating at the end of another century, let the completion of this town history be the worthy work of its beginning. Without this permanent record of this first century, that of any other century will be impossible. We Americans have been too indifferent respecting our local histories. In the number and extent of their histories, the Chinese stand unrivalled. They have their great histories of their dynasties, their annals, their complete records, miscellaneous histories, historical excerpts, histories of the provinces, of the prefects, of the districts, and minute histories of famous places. The celebrations of this day, in our country, will bring forth local histories of more worth than the gold of Ophir. Have faith in a future worthy of a record. We have faith in the future of the American Republic, because we have faith in the progress of human thought, in the Christian training of the centuries, and in the purposes of God. We have faith in a future of growing greatness and brightness, because we cannot believe that the wheel of revolution is to be rolled back over all the fruits of a thousand struggles for liberty; because we cannot believe that the tree which has been growing here for one hundred years, and been watered by so much blood, and rooted so deeply in the hearts of the people, and guaranteed by so many statutes, is to be torn up, — thereby not only breaking up the

surface, but rending the very underground of constitutional liberty the world over. We hope God has not let go of our nation. As "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," so the blood of patriots is the seed of constitutional governments. The blood of our fathers has borne fruit that remains and will remain in the institutions of our towns and States, — in the American Republic.

May this our Republic, which came out from the clouds of war and forth in the face of the world as the morning sun from his chamber, move on in its mission, unobscured by dark clouds, — on over a pathway of light, bringing blessings to all the people in the ceaseless flow and brimming fulness with which the rivers pour their waters into the sea.

COLUMBIA:

A CENTENNIAL POEM.

By E. W. Lane.

The "Fourth of July" is the song that I sing;
And though not a poet desirous of fame,
I tell of our nation, and publicly bring
This tribute, — a simple centennial claim.

I come with a word of our forefathers' day,
And how, in the battles so bravely once fought,
Those noble old heroes long since passed away,
Immortal by deeds that shall ne'er be forgot.

Now, poets, you know, on much similar themes
Have writ, till one thinks there were little to write;
Historical lab'rinths are endless, it seems,
So I have concluded the same to indite.

With this introduction, at once I 'll proceed;
And while a few moments we wander away
Over the past, with imaginable speed,
Let all criticisms be silenced, I pray.

Then back through long years we in fancy will roam,
Before to this country our forefathers came;
Old England, we find, was their earlier home,
And many long years had they dwelt in the same.

'T was there that oppression held absolute sway,
And cursed their existence; though, sad to relate,
For Liberty's voice it would never make way,
But ruled every act by a rigorous fate.

The lives of our ancestors thus did begin;
But, like the volcano upheaving the earth,
Fierce and wild elements were burning within, —
All quenchless, and threatening Liberty's birth.

Then came the eruption, — they strove to be free;
All England was wrapped in the powerful flame,
For there was discovered beyond the broad sea
A country, — Columbia, that country's name.

Regardless of suffering, danger, or death,
  Those lovers of freedom, the strong and the brave,
Inspired by inhaling pure Liberty's breath,
  Embarked and crossed over the turbulent wave.

And though 't was on Columbian soil they stood,
  Not a haven of peace here welcomed them then,
For they found but a wild and unexplored wood,
  Where roamed the wild beasts, and were hostile the men.

But little they heeded such perils as these;
  The work they had started could not be undone;
They had not a thought of recrossing the seas,
  But civilization was quickly begun.

And then came an era of carnage and fear;
  A long, bloody strife through the nation did reign,
That deluged the country for many a year
  With the innocent blood of tortured and slain.

The red man thus fought for his right of the land,
  To drive the new-comers away from his shore;
But the white man contesting, firmly did stand,
  Determined to never abandon it more.

Ah, fearful, indeed, were the following days!
  Men, women, and children, while pleading for life,
Were tortured in the most infernal of ways
  The foe could devise as he raged in the strife.

And thus passed the time in our country's first day;
  Those martyrs of liberty never had tired,
But they toiled and they fought, and time wore away,
  For freedom to worship, their souls had inspired.

You 've all doubtless read of those old Indian wars,
  How slowly but surely the red man did yield,
And triumphant proved the American cause, —
  The white man had won and commanded the field.

They nobly had fought, and a home did obtain;
  Columbia won by the white man at last;
And the axe and the ploughshare sped o'er the plain, —
  The joys of the present had cancelled the past.

Alas, for the hopes of those patriot braves!
  A cloud was arising, nor rose it in vain;
Oppression had followed them over the waves,
  And sought by its forces to crush them again.

Yes; England, old England, the land of their birth,
  Had long watched their fortunes this side of the sea,
And saw them becoming a people on earth,
  Which promised a powerful nation to be.

What though they acknowledged, respected their king,
  Were loyal as subjects, and fought in his name,
And promised much wealth to that nation to bring,
  And had never opposed a reasonable claim, —

Yet England then saw, and she learned it with dread,
  That desire to be free, which planted them here,
Died not, but was ever increasing instead;
  And for the result, she was trembling in fear.

And then she began, with maliciousness bent,
  To rule them with many tyrannical laws;
And carried her power to such an extent,
  That a result most fearful followed that cause.

But you have heard all this historical fact, —
  How unjust taxation was sent to the free;
How well they resisted that cruel Stamp Act,
  And how Boston Harbor they flooded with tea.

For those sons of liberty, strong in the land,
  Resolved that their rights they would ever maintain;
And e'en against England in war they would stand,
  Before they would yield to oppression again.

Then, enraged at his oft-unheeded command,
  The king, when all threats were but issued for naught,
Determined by arms he would conquer the land;
  So war, bitter war, was the crisis he brought.

For now on our shores did the British appear, —
  This the beginning of that long, bloody strife,
That was destined to plague and trouble them here,
  Filled deep with the woes of destruction to life.

But it 's useless, indeed, for me here to-day
  This national theme to attempt to narrate;
Great authors and poets but illy portray
  The sorrows of all of these scenes they relate.

We may only consider, the best we can,
  How hard must the struggle for freedom have been,
When this single motto inspired every man,
  "To die in the battle, or victory win."

Turn over our history's page, if you please,
  And dwell on its past as you read it to-day,
And see how we 've sailed through the bloodiest seas,
  In centennial years that have passed away.

We see in the battles our fathers of fame,
  Fighting for their country and liberty's right,
That we, their children, might inherit the same,
  When freed from oppression's tyrannical might.

Among those first conflicts, — memorials still,
And prominent in the historical past, —
Are Lexington, Concord, and old Bunker Hill,
Whose names will be sacred while histories last.

But now, please attend; for a glorious day
O'er Columbia dawned in the midst of strife,
That gave the patriots a powerful sway,
And their destiny changed for all after life.

Oppressed by old England, they loved her no more;
'Neath British dominion no longer would be;
They met and cast off every prestige they wore,
And thence and forever declared themselves free.

I refer to that time, — that glorious time, —
To gain independence and tyrants deny,
They made themselves free, and the nation did chime,
In seventy-six, on the Fourth of July.

Ah! great was the joy in the colonies then,
And wild the scenes of that memorable day,
That shall live in the annals of those brave men,
Till annals and men shall have both passed away.

From old Philadelphia rang the first bell,
And quickly the others caught up the glad strain,
And echoed o'er all of the nation, to tell
That here independence forever should reign.

The tyrant should rule Columbia no more:
Republican government now should have birth;
A nation should be, as was never before,
Since man had found wisdom to reign on the earth.

They fought for liberty, and long would they fight,
And no more would they yield to slavery's rod;
For their cause it was just, and justice was right,
And the justice they sought was worship of God.

"Then away, harsh tyranny; back to the East;
We're a nation ourselves, and know thee no more;
Henceforth our connection with England has ceased,
The ties that have bound us forever are o'er.

"Then loud and long accents peal forth from the bell;
Let it tell as it rings over all the earth,
Though of old slavery it sounds the death-knell,
'T is also the herald of liberty's birth."

This was the spirit that in perfect control
Governed our fathers that illustrious day;
And a radiant hope illumined each soul,
And swept the last vestige of slavery away.

They hoped; but how fearfully long were the years
Destined to follow ere that hope was fulfilled!
Time fraught with the horrors of war and its fears,
With which all the land was now deeply instilled.

But why longer dwell on those old earnest wars?
I could not describe them, not e'en if I would;
On history's page you may read of this cause,
And how the invasion was firmly withstood.

Suffice it to say, though the struggle was long,
Yet the contest thus fought had not been in vain;
For a glorious right then triumphed o'er wrong,
And Columbia rejoiced in freedom again.

O'er her last hope defeated, England has wept;
And conquered, has wisely sought long to atone
For this forced conclusion, which since she has kept,
'T were better, by far, to have let us alone.

And thus, independence asserted at last,
Prosperity over the nation did dawn;
And the blessings of peace succeeded the past,
And the old ship of state sailed quietly on.

So the words of the prophets came to be true,
While peace and prosperity governed the day;
And a morning resplendent broke into view,
Which scattered the national darkness away.

Art, science, and ethics progressively bound
All parts of the nation, bountifully stored, —
In short, thus Columbia soon was renowned,
For all of the blessings that life could afford.

And now, if this poem could here have its close,
If the muse were content no more to unfold,
'T would save me from telling still further of woes;
But the fates have decreed that more should be told.

And again it is war, and a direr war
Than ever was caused by foreign oppression, —
When people get reckless of national law,
As in the times of the Southern secession.

How grievous, indeed, are the wrongs that were done!
Columbia's children! — for shame be it said,
That in all their numbers could be found e'en one
Who could perjure the blood his fathers had shed!

Though nurtured, protected by national care,
Yet long in concealment those rebels did band,
And thus a rebellion they then did prepare,
And the demon of terror stalked through the land.

Thus fiercely assailed by rash internal foes,
The Union in safety no longer could rest;
So her loyal defenders promptly arose,
When rebels had fired on the "Star of the West."

Ah! that was the key-note that sounded alarm,
And called for the loyal to honor their claim;
From city and village, and workshop and farm,
All armed for the battle, by thousands they came.

They saw the great danger dissensions had wrought,
And if unresisted how fatal the blow,
And determined to fight as their fathers fought,
Ere union in ruin should shamefully go.

'T were the spirits of seventy-six, they say,
Inspiring the patriots of sixty-one,
Aroused from their rest by the dangers that lay
Thick over their graves, — and through perfidy done.

Methinks it were enough to trouble those braves —
If troubles can go to the homes of the dead —
To see how that discord could trample their graves,
Dishonoring the cause for which they had bled.

But — spare the digression, whatever it means,
For now, as before, I desire not to dwell —
It beggars description to tell of the scenes
That follow a nation whose people rebel.

Alas! that the pen of the writer should ever
Be required to linger on every detail
Of that civil war — secession's own lever —
That for four long years did so fiercely prevail.

But see in the homes of those broken-hearted, —
If you would learn more of the woes of the land, —
Tears for the loved ones from whom they have parted,
Who, dying, complied with their country's demand.

But it 's needless to dwell; for well you have heard
The crash of the armies that met on the plain,
Till all of the nation with fever was stirred,
Till rivers ran red with the blood of the slain.

But that fierce rebellion must needs have a close;
And so it occurred in eighteen sixty-five
That peace was declared, — we no more should be foes, —
Again was the nation permitted to thrive.

The armies disbanded, the conflict was o'er,
And the reign of those awful fratricides past;
The God of our battles has blessed us once more
With peace that returns to the nation at last.

Yes, to-day with laurels the Union is crowned;
  Its triumph reflected is bright on the sky;
Again in our midst is sweet Liberty found,
  As here we assemble this Fourth of July.

The centennial Fourth has gathered us here, —
  And this meeting 's for celebration, they say, —
And we ever should meet thus once in the year,
  To rightly observe a memorable day.

Here, parenthetically, I will remark,
  'T is meet that old Sanbornton loudly rejoice;
Her sons, too, have struggled 'neath skies that were dark,
  And they, too, have uttered a powerful voice.

And 't is well for us all, this hundredth year day,
  To turn from the present, and wandering back,
Observe how our country has travelled its way,
  And note the dissensions that checker its track.

By continual strife this country was won,
  And fearful the number of lives that were lost;
Though washed deep in the blood of many a son,
  We prize her more as we learn of the cost.

And though the long struggles have not been in vain,
  And though we rejoice for the spirits so brave,
We still drop a tear for the thousands of slain,
  As we bend o'er Lincoln's or Washington's grave.

And yet, all immortal, — oh, say! are they still
  Eternally reigning in some realm of peace,
Which the din of the battle never can fill,
  And where their reward shall forever increase?

While the mortal decays and mingles with earth,
  Beneath the cold monument marking the slain,
Does spirit, immortal by heavenly birth,
  Proclaim, though departed, it liveth again?

Their deeds have emblazoned the national scroll,
  And there in their brightness shall never decay,
As on through the future the nation shall roll,
  With many centennials passing away.

And friends, please accept this refrain of my song,
  As now, in conclusion, I bid you adieu:
May we, like our forefathers, ever be strong,
  And the love for our country ever be true.

Remember how great is the cause of our fame,
  And while a grand nation is left to our trust,
We 'll prove ourselves true to so noble a claim;
  Its laws shall be sacred, protect it we must.

And cursed be the fate of that traitor who 'd scar
  Our ensign of liberty, trampling it down;
Better he were banished forever, by far,
  Than meet the disgrace of Columbia's frown.

And cursed, thrice accursed, be the foe that shall dare
  To risk an invasion again on our shore;
We 'll ever abide by our oaths, and we swear,
  The past be their warning to trespass no more.

The star-spangled banner shall long float away,
  From the North to the South, the East to the West;
While o'er it the zephyrs of freedom shall play,
  Or lingering awhile shall lull it to rest.

Not a star shall be less, nor a stripe be gone;
  Its color, untarnished, shall ever be bright;
And the nation itself, depicted thereon,
  Shall shine, as it were, with a glorious light.

The American eagle, noble and strong,
  In triumph and freedom pursuing his flight,
Shall whistle the clear notes of liberty's song,
  Which thrilleth the soul with its magical might;

Or encircling the national dome around,
  Shall arouse the nation to arms by his shriek;
Or shall calmly repose, while tranquil his sound,
  And forever a faithful vigil shall keep.

Then a parting desire sincerely I lend,
  That thus with our country it ever shall be;
And together, hereafter, our thanks shall blend,
  That we are at last independent and free.

Then country, freedom, independence, and all!
  Nor tyrants nor wars this Union shall sever;
But these shall continue till kingdoms shall fall;
  E pluribus unum! COLUMBIA FOREVER!!

APPENDIX A.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF LOTS.

(See pp. 32–40, and Plan of Town, p. 38.)

The First Division consisted of four tiers of half-mile ranges, as originally surveyed in 1750, through the centre of the town, from the Great Bay to the Pemigewasset River, that being then considered by far the more valuable portion of the township. The following list and description will give first the names of those who drew the several lots at Ann Slayton's inn in Portsmouth, Feb. 13, 1753 (the initial letter "G." showing that each individual thus indicated was an original grantee of 1748); next, the names of some of the subsequent owners or occupants, with notes to aid in the present identification of the lots (1877); and finally, an enumeration of the old and now vacant house sites in each lot, as shown upon the "Map of Sanbornton" accompanying. This description was drawn up in 1877, which is the "present time" referred to, unless otherwise stated: —

Lot No. 1. John Hopkinson, G., of Exeter. Next to Bay; irregular; first occupied by Bracket Johnston (see Gen., Vol. II.); now pasture and woodland, owned mostly by Oliver Calef (by Edmund Keasor and Charles A. George, 1882).

Lot No. 2. John Fogg, G., of Exeter. The old Ichabod Swain place; south half sold by him to Dea. Moses Gilman, and now occupied by Orville M. Smith; north half mostly pasture, and owned by O. M. Smith and others. Vacant sites:* 1. Ichabod Swain House. 2. James Calef House, built out of 1. 3. Calef or Tuttle House, on knoll south of last.

Lot No. 3. John Wentworth, Jr., a Masonian proprietor. Was deeded, wild, to Moses Leavitt by Jonathan Hoit of Stratham, March 16, 1789, for £97 10s., "except two rods for highway given to town on west side," which reverted to owner when the Meadow School-house road was built. Deeded by Moses Leavitt to his two sons, John S. and Nathaniel, Oct. 3, 1827. The latter now owns the larger portion. Vacant sites: 1. Rev. Moses Cheney

* These sites indicate the spots of land in the several lots where buildings once stood, but where buildings of the same kind are no longer standing. They will be numbered consecutively on each lot, and the same numbers will appear, in the proper positions of the given sites, on the map of the town.

House. 2. Josiah Leavitt House. 3. Moody House, built by John S. Leavitt; burned 1872. 4. Peter Smith House, to whom deeded six and three fourths acres southeast corner, Aug. 28, 1793. 5. Meadow School-house, first position.

Lot No. 4. Jonathan Cawley (Corley), G., of Exeter. The Johnson lot, John Johnson (see Gen., Vol. II.) being the first occupant; north of and including the Meadow School-house and farm of the late Phinehas G. Sanborn. Sites: 1. John Johnson House. 2. Simon Johnson House. 3. Meadow School-house, second position. 4. Meadow School-house, third position.

Lot No. 5. Edward Taylor, G., of Stratham. Largely composed of rough waste land, through which the Sucker Brook courses, and the new road from near the Meadow School-house to the Bay or Mosquito Bridge, built in 1848. One half (northerly), "except five acres," deeded by Thomas Shute to Moses Leavitt, Aug. 16, 1793; also fifteen acres, probably of the south half, by Bracket Johnston to Zebulon Smith, for £25, April 4, 1796. No reason can be assigned why the lots of the First Division should now begin with this lot, to be numbered on the second range from the north, instead of the first, on which the four previous lots are found. (See Plan.) William Ford once owned much of the south end. No sites.

Lot No. 6. Jabez Sanborn, G., of Hampton. Rough, like the last. Sucker Brook flows through northeast corner. Meadow School-house and Union Bridge road laid out through this lot in 1826. North end (Chase lot) now owned by James C. Burley and Byron W. Brown. South end mostly owned by Hiram Nelson. Sites: 1. Hill or Vaughn House. 2. Wm. Chase's Grist-mill.

Lot No. 7. Jonathan Robinson, Jr., G., of Stratham. Wallis Brook skirts the west side. Composed chiefly of a wooded hill. Three fourths owned by John S. Wallis; the rest by Barnard H. Burleigh.

Lot No. 8. Jonathan Rolins, G., of Stratham. Contains the well-known Robinson lot, south slope of the hill. Easterly half deeded, Sept. 9, 1826, by Henry Sanborn to John S. Wallis. Westerly half belongs in part to the Robert, Jr. (present Horace) Hunkins place. Divided, diagonally, by the Rollins Brook. Site: 1. Robinson House, on hill-top east of Hunkins place, the old road formerly following the range to the same.

Lot No. 9. John Ringe, a Masonian proprietor. The late Daniel Robinson (now Moses Gilman) farm, and part of the Horace Hunkins farm, as above, belong to this lot. Includes the so-called Mason lot (east), and the Barker lot (west).

Lot No. 10. John Wadleigh, G., of Stratham. First occupied by Stephen Goodhue. David Hunkins took possession about 1806, living where now Reuben Dudley (John Thompson, 1882). Also one of his sons, John M. Hunkins, at the north end on range (see Gen., Vol. II.), where now Lewis R. Hunkins. Hunkins Pond, formerly called Centre Square Pond, is in the northwest corner of this, and the northeast corner of No. 11.

Lot No. 11. Law Lot No. 1. (See Explanation, p. 40.) Portions of it sold for taxes to Daniel Sanborn, 1778–80; in all ten acres, northwest corner; four acres, 1778, for £1 9*s.* 8*d.*; two acres, 1779, for £3 13*s.* 10*d.*; four acres, 1780, for £12. Dec. 3, 1811, Dea. David Philbrook deeded to his son David, just before the latter's marriage, all his land in this lot (except half an acre previously sold to David Hunkins) for $700. Same land successively occu-

pied by David, Jr., and Nathan Philbrook and their widow Miriam, to whose house the farm was formerly attached, though afterwards to her brother's, David Hunkins, Jr., and now to his son's, Jason R. Hunkins. Sites: 1. MIRIAM PHILBROOK HOUSE, as above. 2. DANIEL FIFIELD HOUSE, second residence.

LOT NO. 12. JOSEPH ROLINS, G., of Exeter. Dec. 24, 1793, Abraham Perkins deeded to Jonathan Perkins, his son, for £40, fifty acres (west half of lot), obtained by him of Mr. Fogg in 1779. This was a part of the old Perkins place (including the tannery of the brothers J. B. and C. Perkins), now owned by A. P. Gilman and A. J. Sanborn. The east half constituted the old Moore farm. Sites: 1. MOORE HOUSE. 2. FOGG HOUSE. Fogg was driven from town in despair by mosquitoes and other annoyances, and sold his house to Master Abraham Perkins in 1774, who occupied it till 1804.

LOT NO. 13. JOSIAH SANBORN (JR.?), G., of Exeter. Comprises the balance of the Perkins farm, as per deeds, Sept. 11, 1786, Daniel Sanborn to Jonathan Perkins, thirty-seven and one half acres for £43; and Sept. 5, 1814, Jonathan Perkins to J. B. and C. Perkins, same acres, with seven acres in Lot No. 12, for $1,000. Rest of the lot belonged to the old Daniel and Dr. B. Sanborn place, now mostly owned by Dea. A. B. Sanborn (by his widow, 1882). Sites: 1. SAMUEL FIFIELD HOUSE. 2. DANIEL FIFIELD HOUSE, third residence. (See Gen., Vol. II.) The old road from Hunkins District to the Centre meeting-house passed both these houses; and when the new (present) road was laid out in 1806, Samuel Fifield is said to have made complaint against the town for "cutting him off by the new highway!" 3. JOSIAH SANBORN HOUSE. Probably Col. Josiah, though possibly the grantee of the lot, who is said to have erected the first framed barn in town upon this site.

LOT NO. 14. THOMAS CHACE (CHASE), G., Stratham. "Ninety acres, more or less," of this and No. 13 belonged to the "home lot" and "tavern stand" of Daniel, Esq., and Dr. B. Sanborn; now owned by J. M. Taylor, Esq. (where formerly G. Washington Sanborn), Thomas M. Jaques (formerly Col. Daniel Sanborn, till 1850), and Dea. A. B. Sanborn (formerly Col. Christopher Sanborn and Jonathan H. Taylor). The upper end of lot was originally given by Esq. Daniel Sanborn to his son James, for whom the present Cynthia A. Lane house was first built. William Harper, Esq., soon after came in possession, who exchanged with Rev. Joseph Woodman for a part of the "Minister Lot," No. 76; hence now mostly owned by H. P. Wilson (Woodman farm). Most of the Square village, as far down as J. M. Taylor's blacksmith shop, was in this lot; the west side line being quite uncertain, but originally a little west of the main street. Sites, beginning on the south (see village plan): 1. SCRIBNER H. BEAN HOUSE. 2. CLARK'S COOPER SHOP. 3. DISTRICT SCHOOL-HOUSE. Removed, 1870. 4. G. WASHINGTON SANBORN HOUSE. Now that of Mrs. Phebe Carr; moved across the road by Eliphalet Ordway, Jr. 5. J. CONNER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP (tin shop in the rear). 6. KIMBALL'S POTASH.

LOT NO. 15. CALEB ROLINS, G., of Stratham. Jonathan H. Sanborn, son of Esq. Daniel, first settled where subsequently John Billings, Joshua Lovejoy, and Noah Eastman, Esq. John Billings and Sarah, his wife, deeded to Lovejoy, Feb. 26, 1807, for $1,175, "all my homestead farm" (sixty-eight acres) in this lot and No. 16. Samuel Gerrish, Esq., and Daniel Gale, as also Thomas Kimball and William Harper, were then owning contiguous lands at the Square. Sites: 1. ELISHA SANBORN HOUSE. A little west of the Eastman (Lovejoy) house. 2. DANIEL GALE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP. He built the present Eastman house.

LOT NO. 16. JOSEPH JEWETT, G., of Stratham. John Sanborn, the first child born in town, son of Esq. Daniel, first came in possession of this lot; not, however, as the gift of the proprietors, as by some imagined. His father seems to have purchased this, with the two preceding lots, so as to have all his family settled near him. (See Gen., Vol. II.) David Fullington succeeded Sanborn, after whom that part of the Gulf Brook is named. Sites: 1. JOHN SANBORN or FULLINGTON HOUSE, where now the prolific rose-bushes; west of brook, and at foot of the Stairs Hill; road discontinued, 1876. 2. JERRY SILVER HOUSE. 3. CEPHAS SMITH HOUSE.

LOT NO. 17. PAUL LADD, G., of Stratham. Mostly pasture and woodland, now owned by J. B. Calef, Chase W. Colby, and others. The Stairs Hill road passed over southeast portion; to avoid which, a new road, farther round, but with much easier ascent, was opened, 1876. Sites: 1. MOSES SILVER HOUSE. Fell and removed, 1870. 2. JOHN SILVER HOUSE. Formerly secluded in pasture; again rendered an eligible site by the opening of the new highway.

LOT NO. 18. MARK H. WENTWORTH, Esq., Masonian proprietor. June 20, 1781, James Hersey deeded to William Burley, "for 275 Spanish milled dollar," north half "original right of M. H. W.," as above; now owned by Chase W. Colby. South half deeded by same to Peter Hersey; now in possession of G. W. Copp (Sidney F. Sanborn, 1882) and Harlan P. Ladd (Lewis W. Hanson, 1882).

LOT NO. 19. JONATHAN CROSBY, G., of Chester. Joseph Prescott of Epping was one of the earliest purchasers, who deeded to James Osgood of Epping, tanner, thirty acres of westerly side for £100, Oct. 13, 1781. This land is still in possession of the Osgood family. A Mr. Hoyt, however, is said to have raised the first house at or near the present Calef place, east side of lot; sold the same to a Mr. Smart, who enlarged the premises by bringing the Bear Folsom house from the other side of the range; and then sold out to Joseph Prescott, as above, who seems to have lived here a short time, on coming to town, before settling finally, as stated in Vol. II. p. 587 [8]. Jeremiah Calef was the next owner, in whose family it has remained nearly ninety years (ninety-three years, 1882). Sites: 1. THE OSGOOD TANNERY. 2. ORIGINAL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

LOT NO. 20. JONATHAN SHAW, G., of Hampton. The original home lot of Moses[3] Thompson, first settler, who kept a store on the present premises of his grandson, Jeremiah S. The latter here owns the best orchard in town, and has two houses (one burned, 1876); since rebuilt, with large apple cellar. Three acres of this lot were deeded to James and Jeremiah B. Osgood for $100, May 9, 1844.

LOT NO. 21. EDWARD SHAW, G., of Hampton. This must have been the so-called Clark lot; as June 14, 1803, Joseph Clark deeded to James Osgood for $571.25, fifty-seven acres, beginning at northeast corner, — a pasture, now owned by Jeremiah B. Osgood. By monument at south end, marked "S. 21-22 F.," the town line of Franklin is established between this and No. 22, thirty-seven and one fourth rods west of the line "31-32." The old "New Boston" road nearly divides the lot diagonally from southeast to northwest, on which are sites: 1. JAMES ROBINSON HOUSE, first residence; afterwards occupied, second, by —— Darling; third, by Jonathan Swan; and fourth, by —— York. 2. LOWELL LANG HOUSE.

LOT NO. 22. THOMAS BLAKE, G., of Hampton. Occupied by Henry Cross, east side, and by Dea. Abner Kimball, west side; side line a little west of the

latter's house. (This and the three following lots in Franklin.) Site: 1. JAMES FULLINGTON HOUSE. South end of lot.

LOT NO. 23. ABRAHAM SANBORN, G., of Hampton. The late Charles Prescott occupied the east half till 1876; Nathan M. Gage the west half. The old Thaddeus Gage homestead was on this lot and the next. Site: 1. PRESCOTT HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 24. THOMAS ROLINS (Lieut.), G., of Stratham. A part now owned by N. M. Gage. Benjamin S. Colby owns the west portion, — to Mrs. N. S. Morrison's. Sites: 1. JONATHAN PRESCOTT HOUSE. 2. FRENCH HOUSE; a few rods below the Gage house, Lot No. 23.

LOT NO. 25. CHASE TAYLOR, G., of Stratham. Sixty acres of the west side, next to the Pemigewasset, deeded by Chase T. and his wife Sarah, to his son Nathan, Nov. 11, 1802, for $200; this was from "range to range," and on west side of land previously deeded to Major Wm. Taylor, "with right of way across his land." The N. S. Morrison farm also on this lot, in part, as his father, Bradbury M., deeded to him for $1 his right and title to fifty-two and one half acres thereof, Sept. 21, 1841. Site: 1. TAYLOR HOUSE; known to have been occupied by Thomas T., son of Esq. Nathan; afterwards moved to the George W. Morrison place.

LOT NO. 26. JOSIAH FOGG, G., of Exeter. This and the next are located out of order, for some unaccountable reason; but substantiated by the following: "Solomon Copp and Elizabeth his wife [deeded] to Benjamin Philbrick, blacksmith, for £105, fifty-one acres, part of Lot No. 26, First Division, drawn to original right of Josiah Fogg, beginning at the northeast corner, March 1, 1793." This, therefore, was the spot (south end of East half) where Solomon Copp, first settler, commenced, near the old "boundary tree"; afterwards part of the Dea. Benjamin Philbrick place; now owned by his daughter (transferred to Mr. Barker, and for sale, 1882). Also, "April 24, 1799, Enoch Thomas to Benjamin Philbrick, for $80, eight acres, northeast corner of his land"; and forty-four acres southwest corner of this lot was bought by David Philbrick of said Thomas, and afterwards sold to Reuben Philbrick. Hence the old Thomas and the late Jacob B. Philbrick farm was mostly on this lot. Sites: 1. CRITCHET HOUSE. 2. THOMAS HOUSE. 3. COPP HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 27. THEODORE ATKINSON, Esq., Masonian proprietor. "Benjamin Philbrook of Northampton, blacksmith," was probably the first purchaser, as he deeds to Reuben Philbrick or "Phil Brook" (his son) of Sanbornton, blacksmith, a portion of the northeast corner, May 1, 1793. The present Andrew Philbrick place, on the south end, previously owned by his father Josiah, and prior to that by his uncle Simeon, who also sold to David Philbrick "twenty-five acres southeast corner, and west on range forty-five rods"; who in turn sold to Reuben, in connection with the contiguous forty-four acres mentioned above (No. 26), for $800. Sites: 1. JONATHAN MARSTON HOUSE. Land now owned by J. T. G. Sanborn. 2. CHARLES BUSWELL HOUSE. 3. JOSEPH H. HILL HOUSE.

LOT NO. 28. DANIEL SANBORN, JR., G., of Hampton. Bordering on the Pemigewasset River; irregular; formerly occupied, in part at least, by one Burbank; afterwards by Mr. Norris, who divided it among his sons; now has several owners (Franklin). Sites: 1. BURBANK HOUSE. 2. EBENEZER CLARK HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 29. JOSIAH ROBINSON, G., of Exeter. Early owners of whole lot were John and Nathaniel Fullington, brothers, who obtained it of the grantee;

but failed and were dispossessed. Dec. 29, 1803, Ebenezer Clark deeded to Joseph Clark forty acres for $75, "westerly part of lot"; and James Clark conveyed to George C. Ward for $200, forty acres west half, whole length, Feb. 27, 1813. Mr. Ward now principal occupant (his heirs, 1882). The house east of his (Site 1) was the original FULLINGTON and STEPHEN CLARK HOUSE (Franklin).

LOT NO. 30. JETHRO PERSON, G., of Exeter. Was called the "Chase lot," being owned in full by a man of that name. Sold by him to Thompson and Calef, and owned by their families as wood and timber, till sold again to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, 1870. Northwest corner a rough hill, called the "Hedgehog"; Jonathan Wadleigh and the late Charles Prescott owners (Franklin).

LOT NO. 31. WILLIAM CHASE, G., of Stratham. The line of Sanbornton and Franklin runs between this and No. 32 (see Lots No. 21 and 32 below). Pasture, south end, now owned by J. B. Osgood and S. M. Thompson's heirs, on which is Site 1. GIBSON HOUSE (also occupied by John Elkins). This house was originally built by one Levi Sanborn, and with it was burned, November, 1803, an unrecorded deed, which gave rise to the *first case* cited in Vol. I. of the "New Hampshire Law Reports," — Tomson *vs.* Ward. House was rebuilt by John Elkins, but longest occupied by James Gibson.

LOT NO. 32. WILLIAM THOMPSON, G., of Stratham. The southwest corner bound-stone of the present town of Sanbornton, — "S. 32, F. 31," — a few rods south of road below Eben. Burleigh's and Daniel A. Sanborn's, proves their farms to be mostly in this lot; also monument in wall, with same inscriptions, at north end. One of the few lots in town which was actually settled by the original grantee, — William Thompson clearing the spot where now Ebenezer Burleigh's house stands, in 1769, and a pair of oxen being lodged in what is now his "ell part" on the night after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775! Daniel Burleigh succeeded Thompson; and his brother, Robert Burleigh, built across the road, where now Daniel A. Sanborn's (new house, 1876). One of the best fruit-raising lots in town. Sites: 1. JOHN PRESCOTT HOUSE. 2. DANIEL THOMPSON HOUSE. 3. JACOB THOMPSON'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

LOT NO. 33. JOSEPH HOIT (HEIGHT), JR., G., of Stratham. Afterwards the Matthew Thompson lot; now chiefly owned by the heirs of the late Samuel M. Thompson (Charles H. Marden, 1882). Four and one third acres of southeast corner deeded to Moses and Judith March for $20, 1802.

LOT NO. 34. MESERVE, BLANCHARD, GREEN, and MARCH, four Masonian proprietors, though the last-named may have been connected with the March family, which has since occupied it. Must be the old March farm, owned by Moses and his son Joseph G., as per several deeds now in possession of David C. Clough, present owner, in full. One Mr. Folsom ("Bear") had, however, previously occupied the north end, at least for a short time; hence Site 1. FOLSOM HOUSE, frame of which went into the present Clough house, according to one account; or see under Lot No. 19.

LOT NO. 35. JOSIAH SMITH, G. ("Dece'st"), of Stratham. The grantee had died between 1748 and the time of drawing the lots; so that his lots were drawn for the benefit of his heirs. Nathaniel Burley (see Gen., Vol. II.) settled on the south end (late Davis place); his brother, Joseph Burley, on the north end. (See Site 1.) Nov. 8, 1799, Nathaniel Burley, Jr., deeded to Jacob March three acres southwest corner, where now Joshua March's house. Joseph G. March bought eleven and one fourth acres of northwest corner of

Jacob March, June 26, 1816, for $500 (the late Jacob Hersey, now Beniah P. Burleigh place). George H. Brown present occupant of southeast corner. The Tilton town line is at the bases of these lots from No. 32 to No. 48, except Joseph S. Robinson's and G. H. Brown's houses, the latter in this lot, set off to Tilton. (See also Lots 48 and 51.) Site 1. JOSEPH BURLEY HOUSE. Afterwards occupied by John Silver.

LOT NO. 36. JOSHUA PIERCE, Esq., Masonian proprietor. The Mark (now Stephen S.) Hersey (originally James Cate, Jr.'s) farm comprises the south end, except twenty-one and one half acres southwest corner conveyed by James Cate, Jr., to Jacob March for $430, Feb. 23, 1796; now owned by Capt. Joshua March. Arthur J. Crockett now owns the north end, — formerly the Dearborn place. Original house on the present Stephen S. Hersey place was moved from Lot No. 61, Franklin (see); received additions from No. 37, next lot (see); finally, rebuilt two stories, 1870.

LOT NO. 37. JONATHAN ROBINSON, G., of Exeter. Largely woodland, and very rough; taking in the upper part of the Gulf; now owned chiefly by A. K. Hersey and Stephen S. Hersey. Sites: 1. DR. HUGH MARCH HOUSE; framed; but after his death moved to the Osgood place, No. 19. 2. THE GULF MILL. (See Mills.) 3. JONATHAN MORRISON HOUSE; first built by Wadleigh. 4. MOODY HOUSE. 5. GEORGE SMITH HOUSE. 6. MOSES CROSS or FRENCH HOUSE; in which Moses Cross also kept a small store; last occupied by Rachel French, his wife's sister; finally moved, with 5, to Mark Hersey's.

LOT NO. 38. RICHARD WIBARD, Esq., a Masonian proprietor. The original Taylor farm; as Chase Taylor deeded half an acre, "and my house and two barns thereon, in y^e^ Lot No. 38," to his son, Nathan Taylor, Esq., for £150, Feb. 1, 1793. This house, in which the first town meeting was held, is now in the hands of Thomas W. Taylor, of the fourth generation, a new and commodious barn being erected 1875. East side line of this lot was originally the wall back of present Heath and Jacob places, crossing road near the brook and big elm, and so on to old wall between the field and pasture of T. W. Taylor.

LOT NO. 39. NATHAN LONGFELLOW ("LONGFELO"), G., of Hampton. The lower part of the Square village, and after the Sanborn road was laid out, the Taylor fields west of that road, — as per deeds Aaron Sanborn to Nathan Taylor, 1789, and William Harper to same, 1791 (twenty-three acres for £112), — are in this lot. Originally, the Aaron Sanborn lot (south of his brother Esq. Daniel's); next owned by the Kimball brothers, and divided between them into the farms now owned respectively by Joshua Lane and Warren D. Pike. Sites (see Village Plan): 1. OLD SANBORN or KIMBALL HOUSE. Two stories; removed, 1874. 2. JOHN HILL HOUSE. 3. IRA TAYLOR HOUSE; previously Blanchard's saddler shop. 4. MASONIC HALL (store and bookbindery). 5. HATTER'S SHOP. 6. PRINTING OFFICE. 7. LOVEJOY'S DISTILLERY. 8. LOVEJOY'S POTASH. 9. LOVEJOY'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. 10. WARD HOUSE (with distillery). (See Site 1, Lot No. 54.)

LOT NO. 40. DANIEL KELLEY, G., of Hampton. The Cilley lot, now owned mostly by John Perkins, east side of Thomas's Brook; and pastures of Messrs. Lane, Pike, and Horace Sanborn, on the west side. Site: 1. THOMAS HOUSE, after whom the brook was named. The east and west road from Square to what is now Union Bridge originally passed on range near this house.

LOT NO. 41. SIMON DRAKE, G., of Hampton. Few lots in town have had so many different owners of the same soil; the present occupants, the Messrs. Perkins, being, it is said, the twelfth! Among these were Thomas Critchett and Joseph Huse; then Reuben P. Smith, who deeded seventy acres to William Godfrey, May 2, 1817; Godfrey to Samuel Tilton, in 1826, $1,000; Tilton to John Curry, 1828, $1,400; and Curry to John B. Perkins, 1834. Dea. Lougee's farm partly on the same lot; the well-known "stooping beech," for many years, being the northeast corner bound. Sites: 1. JOSEPH HUSE HOUSE. 2. ELISHA LOUGEE HOUSE; above the range, though south of road; was first, Site 4, Lot 51; second, on this spot; third, Site 2, Lot 44; fourth, present E. Lougee's Lot 44 (see).

LOT NO. 42. JOHN SANBORN, G., of Hampton. Great interest attaches to this lot as being drawn by the *oldest* of the grantees, the first who signed the petition of 1748; and being a "man of influence at court," was sent to Portsmouth to obtain the charter. John Dearborn of Hampton deeded undivided half to Josiah Sanborn, 6th, of Sanbornton, for $300, Dec. 1, 1796. The other half conveyed by Jeremiah Sanborn to the same, Josiah Sanborn, 4th, his son, for $500, Feb. 1, 1809. The land is still owned by John Sanborn's (John T. G. and John B.) lineal descendants of the grantee. Only one other similar instance in town!

LOT NO. 43. TOMLINSON and MASON, Masonian proprietors. Undivided half deeded to "Satchell Clark of Sanbornton, blacksmith, for £30, from Edward Beeston Long and Mary Long [his wife] of Bath, England, through their attorney at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 15, 1790." Said Mary was granddaughter and sole heir of John Tomlinson, Esq., one of the original grantees. Last occupied by Widow Cynthia Clark and her son, Charles C. Clark. House now going to decay (entirely disappeared, 1882). Hence, Site 1. MOSES CLARK HOUSE.

LOT NO. 44. JOSEPH SMITH, G., of Stratham. The old Cram lot, — the first place of Dudley Cram's settlement and Cram's Corner being at south end (now Alonzo B. Philbrick's); his son John Cram's (now Elisha Lougee's) the middle portion; and his son Wadleigh Cram locating near the north end, now Jonathan Pearson's and Miss Ellsworth's (Reuben Dudley's, 1882). There is a legend that Cram first bought this lot for a string of beads of Josiah Sanborn. Sites: 1. DUDLEY CRAM'S FIRST HOUSE. The old log cistern at spring, foot of hill, west, still shown, where the first occupants procured their water. 2. JOHN CRAM HOUSE. Moved, third time, and now Elisha Lougee's. (See Lot 51.)

LOT NO. 45. JONATHAN FOGG, G., of Exeter. The original David Philbrick lot, where the Philbrick brothers were clearing land when Nathan met with a fatal accident. (See Gen., Vol. II., and Casualties, p. 244.) Now owned by T. J. and Ethan Philbrook and their sons. Houses on the range road, south end. Barker's Brook flows through northeast corner of lot.

LOT NO. 46. DANIEL PIERCE, Esq., and MARY MORE, Masonian proprietors. Francis Green of Halifax deeded land on west side to John Sanborn, "Aug. 14, 1790, for £60, original Pierce and Moores." This accounts for Ebenezer Sanborn, the grandson of John, settling there, where he lived many years. (See Gen., Vol. II.) The late Charles W. Sanborn place (M. W. Bennett's, 1882). The Peter Sanders farm was on the east side; now owned by Mrs. Sophia Gilman (by Freeman D. Gilman, 1882). Sites: 1. SAW-MILL (see Mills), below the junction of the three brooks. 2. DOCKHAM HOUSE.

Lot No. 47. Jonathan Sanborn, G., of Hampton. Joseph Gilman, one of the earliest occupants, on three or four different spots; but finally confined to north and west portions; his father-in-law, Magoon, also settling near him, following his daughter into the wilderness. Elisha Chapman first permanent settler in south part, near and on both sides of the brook; hence, called Chapman's Brook. Hiram Nelson's, Widow John Dalton's, and small residence of the late Ransom Chapman are the present houses, with subsequent changes, 1882. (See Map.) Sites: 1. Magoon House. 2. Joseph Gilman's Third House. 3. Joseph Gilman's Second House; burned early, before he occupied 2. 4. Joseph Gilman's First House. (See Gen., Vol. II.) 5. Chapman's First House.

Lot No. 48. Joshua Rollins, G., of Exeter. An irregular piece of land next to the Bay; much of it low, sandy, or marshy. Chapman and Sucker Brooks here unite, just before entering the Bay. The Mosquito or Bay Bridge is near southeast corner, belonging, with all that part of the lot south of the Union Bridge road, to the town of Tilton. Sites: 1. Ford House, which was of two stories, on a delightful knoll; first built by a Mr. Dow. 2. The Ford Mill. (See Mills.) 3. Samuel Gilman House (?). 4. Alba Gilman House. 5. Winnisquam Hotel; burnt, 1877.

Lot No. 49. William Sanborn, G., of Exeter. Hence, inherited by Jonathan Cram Sanborn, his grandson, who deeded to Jonathan Sanborn, 4th, his son, forty-five acres, for $1,000, April 1, 1816, — from Rollins School-house, on east side line, north, forty-five rods, and thence through to west side line. Southeast corner, therefore, is near said school-house, and southwest corner opposite the late Capt. Thomas Lancaster's. Forty acres of northwest corner, running east to Union Bridge road, also established by deed of March 11, 1825. Farm still owned by a branch of the Sanborn family. This lot and the following, in same range, as numbered, to No. 60, are now in Tilton. Sites: 1. Satchell Clark House; removed about 1850. 2. Lancaster House; two stories; large; removed to Belmont.

Lot No. 50. Samuel Hardy (Hardie), G., of Stratham. Contains the old Ebenezer Gove place; afterwards owned by Willoughby Durgin (present Shepard place). The late Thomas Lancaster's and present Wm. H. Seavey's houses are on southeast corner, as per deed of former to latter of half an acre, April 9, 1864. Bamford Brook passes through northwest corner, and the now discontinued road from Union Bridge to the Square, *via* the present John B. Perkins place. Most of the north and west portions of the lot are rough and woody. Site: 1. Gibson House.

Lot No. 51. Joseph Hoit (Height), G., of Stratham. Few lots of this division present a greater number of vacant house sites, — the old road (see No. 50) passing through it, on which was the Hunt neighborhood. (See Sites.) Forty acres, bounded westerly by the school lot, are now owned by John Perkins; and twenty-eight acres of Huse lot are now owned by R. P. Sanborn, as per deed to his grandfather William, March 6, 1799. Dea. Joseph Lougee is present owner of balance, on the north end; and Russell C. Bixby and J. W. Johnson occupy most of the south end. Sites: 1. Thomas Critchett House, where now John Perkins's well-house. 2. Jonathan Thomas House, second residence. 3. Daniel Fifield House, first residence. 4. Charles Lougee House; first moved to Site 2, Lot 41 (see). 5. Philip Hunt, Jr., House. Lost; and he moved to 8. 6. Henderson House. 7. Ephraim Hunt House. 8. Philip Hunt, Sen., House. 9. Gove or

Abraham Hunt House; plainest seen, 1877. 10. Samuel Huse House. 11. Christopher Moulton House; moved to Union Bridge.

Lot No. 52. School Lot. Originally sold by the town, as designed, for the school or literary fund. North end called also the Cate lot. (See Sites.) One acre on south line deeded by Molly Bodge and others to S. Page Philbrick, April 5, 1796, where now the house of Mr. Nay, late Rufus Sanborn's (O. D. Philbrook's, 1882). Abijah Sanborn may have rented, but could not have purchased the present location of John Hill earlier than Aug. 14, 1793, as on that day ninety acres of this lot were struck off to John Durgin for $801, — the remaining part (besides what had previously been sold to Cate). William Sanborn received from Abijah's heirs (Molly Bodge, Enoch Sanborn, and others) fifty acres for $1,400, March 6, 1799. William's son, Dea. Joseph, there lived and died; and his grandson, Reuben P., now occupies the southeast corner. Sites: 1. Jonathan Cate House; occupied by him till 1816; torn down, 1834; barn moved to Kimball place, Square. 2. James Cate House. 3. Sanborn House; moved over the Meeting-House Hill to Bickford place. 4. School-House (of Sanborn-in-the-Woods District).

Lot No. 53. Law Lot No. 2. (See Explanation, p. 40.) This lot and the following are now made sure by a stone in the wall, at north end of division line between the two, marked, on the east side, "No. 53, D. L." (David Lane); former owner thus indicated, whose place in now in the possession of Horace Sanborn. The widow of Joseph Lane early occupied the south end (now John T. Durgin's); succeeded by her son, Dea. Richard Lane, till his death (an error in Vol. II. p. 440 [78]), and by Dea. A. B. Sanborn. The Gulf and Thomas Brooks unite near southwest corner.

Lot No. 54. Daniel Sanborn, G., of Hampton. The inscription, "No. 54, G. C. W.," on west side of stone, mentioned above, indicates George C. Ward, the then owner of land adjoining; now belonging to William Lane and other heirs of the late Charles J. Lane. Master Joshua Lane here lived several years, after Mr. Ward. South part largely woodland. Site: 1. Ward House. Originally Site 10, Lot No. 39.

Lot No. 55. Samuel Solley and C. March, Esqs., Masonian proprietors. Three acres southwest corner "struck off to Left. Thomas Lyford" for taxes, £1 9*s.* 6*d.*, August, 1788; and a tax sale again made to "Capt. Wm. Harper, April, 1780." Owned in full, at one time, by William and James Hersey; their brother Jacob first settling where now Amos K. Hersey. (See Gen., Vol. II.) Now has various owners, especially of the woodland on east side. Gulf road traverses from end to end; formerly running south of the Hersey place. (See Roads.) Site: 1. Jonathan Swan House. Afterwards owned by John Morrison.

Lot No. 56. John Moffatt, Esq., Masonian proprietor. Nov. 9, 1778, William Hersey deeded to Josiah Hersey of Newmarket, for £200, "the west half of original right of John Moffatt, Esq."; also a portion of the east half, in 1801. This the present farm of George H. Brown (late Josiah Hersey and Dennis place). William, another of the Hersey brothers, first occupied the northeast corner, at the nursery. (See p. 294.) Sites: 1. William Hersey House. 2. Josiah Hersey House; removed about 1870.

Lot No. 57. George Jaffrey, Masonian proprietor. John Chase of Plaistow deeded to Michael Emery of Amesbury, fifteen acres for $125, Oct. 22, 1814, "beginning at southwest corner, forty-one rods north on side line," etc., where now Dea. Joseph Emery lives. Lot also includes parts of

the old Robinson or Collin Sanborn farm (now Daniel S. Clay's); also of the farms of Joshua March and Joseph S. Robinson. Hence, Samuel Tenney, saddler, conveyed twenty acres to Jacob March, for $400, Jan. 18, 1802, a strip through the centre, "bounded east by Josiah Hersey's, No. 56, and west by Elijah Durgin's, No. 58"; also Joseph Burley, Jr., to Jacob March, thirty-one acres northeast corner, for £20, May 11, 1792, "all of which I bought of Nathaniel Burley and Edward Chase." Sites: 1. THE OLD ROBINSON HOUSE; near the present house of J. S. Robinson. 2. TENNEY HOUSE. 3. JAMES ROBINSON HOUSE; an original owner. 4. ASA ROBINSON HOUSE.

LOT NO. 58. JEREMIAH SANBORN, G., of Hampton. John Colby, 2d, deeded seventeen acres of northeast corner to Moses March (adjoining No. 34), for £75, Jan. 6, 1794; same piece conveyed to Jacob March, 1804. Nathaniel Batchelder of Hampton disposed of "all his right on this lot to Jacob March, for £180, June 2, 1788." Elijah Durgin owned and occupied middle and south portions, — the former (March pasture) till 1815; and the latter being still in the hands of his son, Dr. O. E. Durgin of Portland, Me. (of his heirs, 1882). Sites: 1. ELIJAH DURGIN HOUSE; original. 2. DR. O. E. DURGIN HOUSE; built for his mother; moved to Bridge. 3. COLBY HOUSE.

LOT NO. 59. THOMAS PACKER, Esq., Masonian proprietor, of Greenland, who had died before Nov. 20, 1784, when "the whole of this lot, except twelve acres" (southeast corner struck off to Daniel Sanborn, Esq., for taxes, £1 11s. 1*d.*, August, 1778), was deeded to Satchwell Clark. The latter deeded to his son, John Clark, Jr., "north half of original right of Thomas Packer, for £39, Dec. 21, 1791"; same now owned by Clark Haines and Joshua March. The Dea. Taylor Clark (now Griffin) place is on the southeast corner, at the head of the Tin Corner road.

LOT NO. 60. JOHN TAYLOR (TAYLER), G., of Hampton. Borders upon the south ends of Nos. 32 and 31 (old plan here at fault); and northwest corner is near the Franklin road, at the site of the old Collins house, as seen by monument, "T. 60, F. 61"; hence, the northwest corner lot of the present town of Tilton. The old Jeremiah (late Hiram) Sanborn place on the south end. Sites: 1. JEREMIAH SANBORN HOUSE. 2. COLLINS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 61. JONATHAN CHACE (CHASE), G. ("Dece'st"), of Stratham. In return of perambulation for 1863, town line of Franklin and Sanbornton is said to be on east side line of Lot No. 61, two hundred and six rods, to stone marked "61-60"; and thence east, eighty-two rods, to stone marked "31-32." Meadow Brook, No. 2 (see p. 3), divides this lot from north to south, making a wooded ravine. Homestead of the late Reuben Darling occupies southwest corner. Sites: 1. DAVID BEAN HOUSE. 2. ELISHA CATE HOUSE; moved by James Cate, Jr., to Lot No. 36 (see).

LOT NO. 62. MARSTON (MASTEN, on original petition) SANBORN, G., of Hampton. Josiah Sanborn originally settled on the north end (house northwest corner); and his brother Andrew occupied the southern portion, — homestead of the late Piper Sanborn, and still owned by the family. Sites: 1. JOSIAH SANBORN HOUSE. 2. SCHOOL-HOUSE.

LOT NO. 63. JOHN DEARBORN, G., of Hampton. This the Cate (Morrison) farm, north end; now owned by the widow of Samuel D. Morrison and Daniel M. Philbrook. Cate Brook passes through northwest corner (according to Merrimack County map). The former Robinson (Robertson) place (now Mr. D. Babbitt's) occupies southeast corner. Site: 1. ROBINSON HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 64. JOTHAM ODIORNE ("Dece'st"), Masonian proprietor, who,

we judge from the reference, had died just before the drawing, in 1753. Thirteen acres southeast corner sold to Simeon Cates, for £1 8s. 6d., taxes, August, 1778. The elevated sandy plain north of Franklin Falls village is mostly on this lot. T. P. Atherton occupied the place, near its centre, a little east from the main highway, in 1858.

Lot No. 65. Joshua Rollins, G., of Stratham (styled "Jun." on first petition). On the table of the lot drawings, this is called, in foot-note, the "mill lot," — the Salmon Brook passing through it, and affording, at the late N. S. Morrison mills, what the early proprietors doubtless regarded as the best water privilege in town. Judith Duston of Plattsburg, N. Y., deeded to Nathan S. Morrison, Feb. 27, 1815, fifty-seven acres, "except three acres for mill privilege"; which last, being then owned by Bradbury Morrison, and previously by Joseph B. Towne, were also conveyed to N. S. Morrison, the next year, for $66. Sites: 1. Morrison House; original. 2. Jonathan Daniels or Moses Gage House; in the woods, northeast of mill site.

Lot No. 66. Thomas Wallingford, Masonian proprietor. April, 1780, ten acres south end struck off to Jonathan Chase of Stratham for £11 8s., taxes. Dearborn Thompson now owns on east half; Hollis K. Thompson and Anthony Colby other portions. Main road from the Chapel to Franklin passes through it diagonally, northeast to southwest.

Lot No. 67. Francis Mason, G. ("Dece'st"), of Stratham. The old John Gale place, east half (on south). Thomas P. Thompson owns west half (on south); Hollis K. Thompson the north end; and Anthony Colby twelve acres in the middle. Main road, as in last lot, passes through northwest corner, entering from Sanbornton, at bound-stone between Sanbornton and Franklin. At this point is the Site 1 of the Mrs. H. Rollins House (1858); removed, 1871. 2. John Gale House; original.

Lot No. 68. Ebenezer Sanborn, G., of Hampton. The monument on south end of side line "68-67" corresponds precisely with north end of side line "21-22," marking the division line of the present towns of Sanbornton and Franklin; also monument at north end, "S. 68, F. 67," near the cemetery and house of A. C. Leavitt, who now owns a portion of the north end of the lot, — formerly the Dea. Josiah Sanborn farm. Gale Hill, a rough, wooded eminence, occupies much of the rest.

Lot No. 69. John Thomlinson, Esq., of London, England. An original owner of four lots in town, by virtue of his descent from Capt. John Mason; yet seven acres southwest corner struck off to John Gale for taxes, £1 10s., August, 1778. The old Wm. Prescott (now H. White) and the Stephen Wallis (now D. L. Morrison) farms extended west on to this lot; hence seven acres by Jonathan Prescott, Jr., to Joseph G. March, for $65, March 5, 1812. Nathaniel Burley also once an owner, as he conveyed ten and one half acres south end to Stephen Wallis, April 25, 1816, and fifteen and one half acres to James Osgood, Jr., for $150, June 24, 1818.

Lot No. 70. Samuel Fogg, G., of Exeter. The Prescott and Wallis places occupied this lot (as above), Daniel Prescott being the last of his name on the ground, his land near north end being now owned by Calvin Osgood, and his house being Oliver French's paint shop. Threshing Mill Brook, though small, courses through it, and affords a valuable water privilege at the mill itself. Sites: 1. Samuel Smith House. 2. Stephen Smith House, No. 1. (See next lot.) 3. Samuel Prescott House; logs. 4. Daniel Prescott House.

Lot No. 71. Joseph Smith, Jr., of Stratham. Nine acres northeast corner were struck off to "Left. Wm. Chase for taxes, £1 8s. 1d., August, 1775; but the family of the grantee afterwards reasserted their claim, and occupied the lot. Threshing Mill Brook crosses it near the old Jeremiah Calef and Daniel T. Morrison place, now owned by the Gilchrist heirs of Franklin. Much of the soil is light or swampy. Sites: 1. Joseph Smith House, No. 1; double house, and situation pleasant. 2. Stephen Smith House, No. 2. 3. Joseph Smith House, No. 2. 4. Richard Huse or Welch House; of logs; one room. 5. Billy Smith House; logs.

Lot No. 72. Seth Fogg, G., of Exeter. Land mostly wild and not tillable, though the remains of one good farm and orchard are now seen in the north part. Chase W. Colby now owns southwest section. Sites: 1. Hancock House; last occupied, 1859, by B. Burleigh; county map. 2. Samuel Smith House, No. 2. (See Lot No. 70.)

Lot No. 73. Josiah Sanborn, G., of Exeter. The old Severance farm (prior to 1801), afterwards the Ede Taylor, and now Daniel B. Sanborn place, extends over the northeast portion; southern part wooded; and the western or main portion comprises the pasture land of Charles B. Perley and others, being the deserted farms of Sites 1. Peter Webster House (with orchard). 2. Levi Chase House; latterly occupied by Jonathan Webster and Plumer Hancock.

Lot No. 74. Josiah Rollins, G., of Exeter. Is now mostly woodland and pasture, except portions of the Ede Taylor (now Daniel B. Sanborn) farm, near the northwest corner, and on both sides of the new road (from the Square to Clark's Corner), which passes through the lot from end to end, bending fully to the west side line. Site: 1. Dea. Chase's Potash; opposite present D. B. Sanborn's, northwest corner of lot.

Lot No. 75. David Stevens, G., of Stratham. The Woodman house site and lane, and also the cemetery are near the south end, being early bought from this lot for these uses, because the south end of No. 77 (Parsonage Lot and Square) was not conveniently accessible as a location for the meeting-house, or otherwise suitable for a burying place. The present Baker (Harper), Payne (Currier), and Ward (Ingalls) farms are mostly here. The first, owned by James Chesley (1882), was originally owned by Josiah Sanborn (after the grantee), and sold to Esq. Harper for worthless Continental money! afterwards owned by Thomas Eastman. Charles S. Boardman owns the Ingalls farm (1882). Kelley Ledge is near the north end, commanding an extensive prospect, and perpetuating the memory of a sad disaster. (See Site 8, and Casualties, p. 245 [10].) Sites, beginning on the south (see Village Plan): 1. Old Town Meeting-House; north of range, and below the cemetery. 2. Bangs's Hotel; afterwards Simon Lane's store building on same spot; now the dwelling-house of J. M. Taylor, Esq. 3. Store Building of Thomas Taylor and others; near the present H. P. Wilson's. 4. Woodman House; burned, 1876. 5. School-House, first position; afterwards the artillery gun house. 6. Walter Ingalls House and Cabinet Shop. 7. Asa Currier's Blacksmith Shop. 8. Kelley House; in the flames of which Mrs. Kelley perished. 9. School-House, second position.

Lot No. 76. First Minister's Lot. From the fact that this and No. 77 are placed together, last on the table of lots as drawn, we infer that these and the corresponding Second Division lots north of them were selected beforehand. As this was much broken and full of ravines, besides being at

an inconvenient distance from the First meeting-house, as finally located, the first minister, Mr. Woodman, exchanged a greater part of it with Esq. Harper for the field which he occupied, originally James Sanborn's, north end of No. 14 (see); hence the so-called "Minister Lots" belonging to this number, now attached to A. M. Baker's farm, on the east (James Chesley's, 1882). Site: 1. WILLIAM HAYES HOUSE; last occupied by Samuel Harper.

LOT NO. 77. PARSONAGE LOT. (See last.) April 28, 1806, a committee of the town leased twenty-eight acres to Benjamin Colby for nine hundred and ninety-nine years! Also, Joseph W. Clement, in behalf of town, deeded (leased) twenty-five and three fourths acres southwest corner (including the original Square) to J. B. and Chase Perkins, for $313.63, May 2, 1829. These were two of the "fourths" into which this lot was divided, by order of the town, and sold or leased (as above), because the lot was "trespassed upon for wood"! The first named (northwest quarter) was afterwards owned by Rev. Mr. Crockett and Jonathan Smart. The southeast quarter was the Moore pasture; now owned by Jason R. Hunkins. The northeast corner was owned by Ebenezer Gove; hence Site 1. GOVE HOUSE; last occupied by Perry Colby.

LOT NO. 78. AARON ROLLINS (ROLINS), G., of Exeter. Abijah Sanborn was the first occupant, whose wife here treed the bear! but he had sold it to Dr. Hugh March, prior to Nov. 29, 1779, as the latter then deeded to Moses and Judith March of Newburyport, one hundred and five acres, "between Lots 79 and 77 y^e^ original right of Aaron Rawlings, which I bought of Abijah Sanborn." Moses March soon sold, and went to the Calef Hill. Nathan Smith and Ebenezer Colby were the subsequent, and Col. Daniel Sanborn (heirs) and Perry Colby are the present owners.

LOT NO. 79. JOHN TOMLINSON, Esq. (See Lot 69.) By mistake on the table, "Joth." August, 1778, four acres southwest corner struck off to Dr. Hugh March for £1 11s., taxes. Fifty acres north end conveyed by Jonathan Gove to Phinehas Dearborn, for $510, Feb. 10, 1806. Ephraim Fogg, and afterwards his son Nathan T., were the earliest occupants of the south end; next, one Barker, whose name is given to the brook; then Trueworthy Philbrook, tanner, who built the dam for his bark mill; and finally, John Hunkins, 1826–1877. Site: 1. BARK MILL; moved to Lot No. 81, B. H. Burleigh's.

LOT NO. 80. JONATHAN LONGFELLOW (LONGFELO), G., of Exeter. Stephen Clement of Amesbury, Mass., had previously bought of Thomas Jennins Rand the westerly half, and deeded it to Robert Hunkins of Haverhill, Mass., first occupant, Oct. 28, 1782, for £60. Ebenezer Colby was the first owner, who occupied the east half, deeding southeast quarter to Robert Hunkins, June 1, 1799, for $300; and northeast quarter to "Left. Nathaniel Grant," from whom, through Harriet G. Kentfield and James M. Burley, it also came to the Hunkins estate, March 30, 1853. G. W. Hunkins will probably prove to have been the last owner of that name (house since burned, 1882). Sites: 1. EBENEZER COLBY HOUSE. 2. HUNKINS HOUSE. 3. MOSES CARR HOUSE.

LOT NO. 81. JOHN ROLLINS, G., of Exeter. The old Lieut. Grant farm (now Barnard H. Burleigh's) and the Dole Pearsons farm (afterwards the Hunt place; now John Y. Sanborn's) take up the most of this lot. Sites: 1. JOHN PEARSONS HOUSE. 2. DOLE OR JONATHAN PEARSONS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 82. BENJAMIN MASON, G., of Stratham. For some mysterious reason, the only remaining lot on the four original ranges of half-mile or one-hundred-acre lots was not assigned to this number, as was doubtless intended

at first; but instead of it, a long, irregular strip of land of only fifty-one acres, south of Lots 26 and 27, and bordering upon the Bay, at Rowen's Point, above Union Bridge. This was manifestly felt to be unjust to the grantee; and hence a strip twenty-five rods wide was assigned "for Lot No. 82 in First Division of lots, which is the only addition made in First Division out of the common land at the head of the town"! The lot is thus in a range with Second Division lots; but is identified by the following, as confirming our copy of the original plan of the town: "Andrew Rown (his mark), to his sons Henry and Joseph R., forty-eight acres of land (being all of Lot No. 82, First Division, except three acres I sold to Jonathan Thomas), for $500, Dec. 15, 1800." Sites: 1. ROWEN HOUSE. 2. BENJAMIN PHILBRICK HOUSE.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF LOTS.

This consists of three ranges north of the First Division, and two ranges south. The first range is about one mile and forty rods in breadth, — making this the length of each single lot, — consisting of twenty lots, running west from the Pemigewasset River to the Great Bay. The second and third ranges are each one and one half miles wide, or thereabouts; the second, likewise consisting of twenty lots, just north of the first, and running in the reverse direction from east to west; and the third, for some unaccountable reason beginning also at the east, on the Meredith town line, and running west to the river, containing seventeen lots, and ending at the northwest corner of the town. Then No. 58 commences at the Bay, near Union Bridge, and south of the First Division, running west thirteen lots to the site of the present Franklin Falls village, the width of the range (length of the lots) being about one mile; and finally, the fifth range — sometimes called the first, because the most southerly range in the old township — extends from west to east, south of the fourth, comprising the twelve lots required to make up the original number in the First Division, — viz., eighty-two. The lots of this last range are irregular, and some of them curtailed in size, as they all end upon the Winnipiseogee River. For this reason, and because they were all at first considered of much less value than those nearer the centre, they each, together with No. 57, had additional land assigned to them in other parts of the town, as will appear under each number. This Second Division of lots was surveyed two years later than the first, or in 1752, the design being to divide the whole of the remaining and available portions of the town into the same number of shares (eighty-two), with the lots proportionally larger, as being less valuable than those of the First Division. In giving a similar record of the lots in this Second Division, the names of the grantees or drawers will not

be repeated; but reference will be made to each First Division lot which was drawn with each of these, where the names will be found. (See also Tables, pp. 33 and 40.)

LOT NO. 1 (No. 37, First Division). Triangular; bordering upon the Pemigewasset River, and including the three small islands, named "Moses's," "Shaw's," and "Danford's," on the county map. Colby Brook here discharges itself into the river. It was many years owned by David Shaw, Sen.; now occupied by his son David; including the Pemigewasset Nursery; soil light. Sites: 1. EZEKIEL BROWN HOUSE. 2. DAVID SHAW HOUSE; original. 3. MILL SITE (saw, shingle, and lathe). (See Mills, p. 218.)

LOT NO. 2 (No. 36, First Division). Ownership in part as of the last; including the old mill privilege, near the northwest corner. Mostly wood and pasture, with timber on the east side; owned by several individuals; soil sandy. Sites: 1. SHAW & CAWLEY SAW-MILL. 2. SAMUEL SMITH HOUSE. 3. PEARSONS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 3 (No. 35, First Division). Various owners from the first. Heavily wooded with much valuable pine timber. March 17, 1800, David Burley, 3d, deeded to Jacob March for $80 (showing the value set upon timber then!) twenty acres wood and timber near south end and north of Salmon Brook. Same transferred to Joseph G. March, June 26, 1816; and now probably owned by D. C. Clough. Salmon Brook passes through the southeast corner. Traversed by several roads, some of which are delightfully cool in summer. Sites: 1. WILLIAM SHAW HOUSE. 2. H. SHAW HOUSE (1859). 3. BURLEY HOUSE. 4. MEHITABLE PRESCOTT HOUSE (in which she was burned). 5. WARD MASON HOUSE.

LOT NO. 4 (No. 34, First Division). The Daniel Morrison lot; the late Capt. Edward Evans (now Davidson) place being at the north end; the Moses (now E. D.) Weeks farm in the centre; and a part of the Chapel Mills and village on Salmon Brook in the southeast corner. Josiah Cawley is said first to have settled on the Weeks place, with original house farther north. Sites: 1. JOSIAH CAWLEY HOUSE; same as Farnham house. 2. THE GREEN or CHASE CLOTHING MILL; now decaying. (Privilege bought by B. S. Colby, 1881.) 3. TAYLOR CLARK HOUSE.

LOT NO. 5 (No. 33, First Division). Originally settled by Benjamin Hoit, son of the grantee. (See Gen., Vol. II. p. 358 [8].) Sold by him to Joseph Prescott; and soon after wholly owned by Nathaniel Piper, Sen. A branch of the Prescott family returned to the fifty acres northwest corner (late Capt. James Prescott place). David Burley's farm and a part of the Chapel village occupy fifty acres on the south; the late Nathaniel Piper, Jr., owned fifty acres of the centre, mostly pasture and woodland. The old Piper homestead, partly owned by John B. Wadleigh, who has erected a new two-story house, makes up the balance on the northeast. Sites: 1. CHRISTIAN MEETING-HOUSE (Chapel). 2. ACADEMY.

LOT NO. 6 (No. 32, First Division). The original Moses Cass farm (now Fred. F. Osgood's) is mostly in this lot; also land (pasture) owned by Calvin Osgood, John S. Burley, and David Burley being portions of the Cass farm. Most of the Batchelder farm in centre; now owned (fifty acres) by Osgood and White. The north end is the old Dustin farm; latterly, Charles D. Silver's; including the early mill site. Northwest section much broken by the Salmon Brook; but affords wild scenery and some valuable timber. Sites: 1. DANIEL

T. Morrison Store; on knoll; building moved about 1850; and now the Widow Simon Johnson house. 2. Mill House; occupied by John and David Morrison. 3. Original Dustin Mill. (See Mills.) 4. Stephen Call House. 5. Samuel Cass House.

Lot No. 7 (No. 31, First Division). Jonathan Cass largest original owner; also Joseph Chapman (Hackett place) and Wm. Thomson. (See below.) Nine acres were sold for taxes to Jonathan Cass, joining on his north line, for £1 4*s.* 2*d.*, August, 1778. Seven pieces of land on this lot were deeded to Rev. John Crockett (except one to his son, J. C., Jr.) at various times; the first, "April 14, 1795, by Wm. Thomson, for fourteen silver dollars, two acres at corner made by Salmon Brook road, and road leading to my house," which indicates the original owner of the late Crockett (now Currier) homestead. The last of the seven pieces was deeded by George Prescott — fifty-eight acres (Jonathan Cass farm) on east side of lot — for $600, including the First Baptist parsonage, which was redeeded as such in 1849. Part of the Theoph. Rundlet farm, on the north, and a small part of the Batchelder farm were also on this lot. Sites. 1. William Prescott (Batchelder) House. 2. Thomas Morrison House; Rev. J. Crockett's first residence. 3. Dr. Coleman House. 4. Powell House. 5. Dr. Ephraim Crockett House. 6. Wilson House. 7. Cass (Prescott) House. 8. Joseph W. Sanborn House.

Lot No. 8 (No. 30, First Division). The David Taylor (now Bickford) place on the north, and Jonathan S. Taylor (formerly Rogers) place on the south, take up most of this lot, with parts of the Jonathan (now Andrew J.) Taylor and Chase (now Perley) farms. John A. Harper deeded twenty-two acres of pasture and field to Rev. J. Crockett, May 31, 1810 (now the Harper lot of Jonathan S. Taylor). Sites: 1. Mark Smith House. 2. Tudor Gale House. 3. Widow Rogers (afterwards Cate) House. 4. Warren Stewart House. 5. Chase House.

Lot No. 9 (No. 29, First Division). Side lines agreed to by William Harper, Benjamin Colby, and Jonathan Taylor (as per Town Records), 1806. One Smith had a house east of the present Andrew J. Taylor's, near what is now designated as one of the earliest graves in town; also one or more families by the name of Hill lived farther north, near what is now the handsomest elm-tree in town, a road being then opened to their houses on the west side line. The old Taylor and Dea. Wm. Chase farms were largely on this lot (now Andrew J. Taylor's and Charles B. Perley's). Daniel B. Sanborn owns southeast corner. Sites: 1. Hill House. 2. Reuben Hill House. 3. Smith House. 4. Original First Baptist Meeting-House. 5. Dea. Chase House (with barn same as Charles B. Perley's at present).

Lot No. 10 (No. 28, First Division). Being Esq. Daniel Sanborn's Second Division lot, part of it came in possession of his son-in-law, Josiah Miles. (See Sites.) Benjamin Colby was the earliest settler on the south end; hence his name given to that part of the old Meeting-House Hill; his farm, of late years, the Giles place. Aaron Judkins farm, on the north, first settled by David Dustin. Various other residences near Clark's Corner. Sites: 1. Richard Colby House. 2. Capt. Benjamin Colby House (early tavern). 3. Josiah Miles House.

Lot No. 11 (No. 76, First Division). The ministers' great lot, and evidently not arranged to be drawn with the others, though eighty-second on the table. The original plan of the town, and the copy of the same, on p. 38, are

both in error in placing this and No. 12 (parsonage) north and east of their corresponding First Division lots, Nos. 76 and 77. They should be north and west, and are thus represented on the map of the town accompanying this volume. It is well known that the "minister great lot" (No. 11) extends to the old road, from the Leavitt (Colby) place to Clark's Corner, as its west side line; and that the original "minister First Division lot" (No. 76) only joins upon its eastern section (to the south), and extends farther eastward, overlapping the parsonage Second Division lot (No. 12), which holds a similar relation to No. 77, First Division. Much of this lot (No. 11) has remained as pasture and woodland, except improvements on the southwest corner (Leavitt place and Woodman upper house), and the northwest section (including Clark's Corner); also on the Bickford place. Charles Woodman, Esq., of the first minister's family, owned the middle portion as lately as 1872, from which a large amount of wood was soon after cut (south of the Bickford place) for the Franklin market. Sites: 1. WOODMAN UPPER HOUSE; variously rented. 2. TRUEWORTHY SMITH HOUSE. 3. BICKFORD HOUSE; lately abandoned.

LOT NO. 12 (No. 77, First Division). Eighty-first on the table, being, like the last, previously designated (not drawn) for the "parsonage Second Division lot." A portion of its north end must have been early sold off to constitute the original Eastman (now French) farm. At its southern extremity is an eminence much visited by all lovers of fine scenery, being near the geographical centre of New Hampshire, and affording one of the grandest panoramas of mountain and lake views to be found within the limits of the State, at no greater altitude. Pequawket, the Kiarsarge of the North, bounds the northeastern horizon, and the Grand Monadnock the southwestern. (See pp. 8 and 9.) A United States Coast Survey and State triangulation "signal" was here erected in 1874. Surface of the lot much broken. Site: 1. JONATHAN SMART HOUSE.

LOT NO. 13 (No. 25, First Division). The north end was settled by William Taylor, son of the grantee, Major Chase T. (late Giles place); south end by his son Jeremiah, who sold to John Sanborn (of the "Dote" family); and he to Samuel Hersey, by whom and his son Samuel S. longest owned. John Philbrick the subsequent, and Jabez L. Greenleaf the present occupant. Sites: 1. WILLIAM TAYLOR HOUSE. 2. CHASE TAYLOR HOUSE.

LOT NO. 14 (No. 43, First Division). The Ensign Colby farm, with a large and flourishing orchard, occupied the southwest corner. The remainder has ever continued in a rough, uncultivated condition, largely pasturage. Site: 1. ENSIGN COLBY HOUSE; L part occupied by him till his death; now in ruins (wholly disappeared, 1881).

LOT NO. 15 (No. 47, First Division). Joseph Philbrick and one Shaw were early occupants of the south end, — the former succeeded by James Hobbs; and George Patterson present owner (heirs, 1882). James M. Burleigh deeded thirty-five acres of pasture, southwest corner, to Chase and T. W. Perkins, for $446, Dec. 21, 1838; also Samuel C. Tolman to Wm. S. Dearborn, thirty acres wood and pasture, north of last, Dec. 1, 1843. J. T. G. and N. Sanborn now own a pasture at the north end; H. Q. Dalton and Wm. Burleigh other portions. Edward Mason very early commenced a settlement on the side of Hopkinson Hill, forty rods from the top; hence Sites: 1. EDWARD MASON HOUSE. 2. SHAW HOUSE.

LOT NO. 16 (No. 46, First Division). The original Barnard Hoit farm (now Wm. Burleigh's) is on the east side, and the Stuart Hoit place on the

west. Only one dwelling-house now habitable on the south end, — on or near the old range road, — where formerly there were three! The middle and northern portions are wood and pasture. Sites: 1. WHEELOCK HOUSE. 2. BARNARD HOIT HOUSE; original. 3. STUART HOIT HOUSE. 4. STEAM SAW-MILL (1859).

LOT NO. 17 (No. 15, First Division). John Folsom made his first settlement on the upper end of this lot, as Harriet C. Smith deeded to Charles S. Smith twenty-three acres, — the so-called Folsom pasture, — April 15, 1854 (now owned by Barnard H. Smith); also the Wallis pasture is probably part of the same lot. Site: 1. JOHN FOLSOM HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 18 (No. 44, First Division). First settled by Elisha Smith, Sen., son of the grantee, near the willow-tree which he planted. (See Gen., Vol. II. p. 716 [19].) He located his son Elisha, Jr., on his homestead, deeding to the same one hundred and eighty acres, for £5 (nominal price), July 6, 1791; and his son Benjamin near the south end of this lot, where now T. J. Cate, blacksmith, resides. The Second Baptist meeting-house originally stood exactly on the northeast corner; and fifteen acres were sold by Zebulon Smith, Jr., for the Baptist parsonage, Sept. 20, 1825. Portions of this lot have been in the hands of some one or more of the descendants of the first proprietor till within a very few years. Sites: 1. CAPT. ELISHA SMITH'S CLOCK FACTORY. 2. WILLIAM ROBINSON HOUSE; moved to 2, Lot No. 21. 3. BADGER HOUSE; moved to 6, No. 21.

LOT NO. 19 (No. 49, First Division). Josiah Sanborn, son of grantee, was first owner of the whole lot ("extending north to the Bay meeting-house"), of which he settled one hundred and twenty-three acres, south end, including his homestead, upon his son William (now owned by Smith Neal); eighty acres upon his son Josiah (where now Jonathan and George N. Sanborn, of another family); forty acres upon his son David (where now Benjamin Smith); and forty acres upon his son Simon (now John B. Huse's; formerly Josiah Folsom's). Sites: 1. PHINEHAS SANBORN HOUSE; moved to foot of hill, east, 1846, by Andrew W. Sanborn.

LOT NO. 20 (No. 52, First Division). When this, as the school lot No. 2, was divided for the benefit of the town, and vendued, Aug. 14, 1793, there were seven fifty-acre parcels, now constituting four distinct farms. John Johnson, Jr., first occupied the most southerly but one, No. 2 (bidding $301 for a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years); now chiefly in the hands of his grandson Charles O. J. Jacob N. Knapp, the "stripling school teacher," bid off the central (No. 4), and one of the best, for his father, for $351; now owned by Moses Leighton. No. 5 was "struck off to Jonathan Cate at $352"; No. 6 to Peter G. Tilton for $352 (and the next day deeded by him to Moses Leavitt for the same sum); and No. 7 to Caleb M. Sanborn at $226. These three last fifty-acre lots constitute the present farms of T. J. Sanborn's heirs, previously owned by Mr. Moore, and then for many years by John Doe, Esq.; and also of John Sanborn's heirs ("Joiner"), previously owned by Samuel Crockett; and the north end by Mr. Brown and Caleb Sanders. No. 1 (southern extremity) was struck off to William Durgin for $226, who also mortgaged his farm for young Knapp's purchase, as the latter was boarding with him at that time. (See Schools, p. 116.) No. 3 was retained in possession of the town for some years after. Sites: 1. COLLAMER SMITH HOUSE; moved to Laconia, 1860. 2. JAMES CROCKETT or SAMUEL DOE HOUSE. 3. BROWN HOUSE. 4. CALEB SANDERS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 21 (No. 51, First Division). First on the second range of this division, and one of the largest lots in town. The two main branches of Black Cat Brook here unite, and empty into the Bay. Nov. 27, 1802, a committee of the town (John Sanborn, Dr. B. Sanborn, and Joshua Lane) assigned land as follows: To John Folsom, sixty-two and one half acres south end, running north on west side line forty-one rods five links; to Zebulon Smith, forty acres north of last, running north on west side line twenty-six rods nine links; and to John Woodman one hundred and fifteen acres north of last, and running north on west side line sixty-eight rods twenty links. Isaac Ladd deeded forty acres east of present Bay School-house to Zebulon Smith, Sept. 30, 1803; also twenty acres, same location, by Hezekiah Smith to Stuart Smith, for $500, April 5, 1807. Ira Woodman, Stuart Smith's heirs, Dea. Daniel Huse, David Smith (owner of the big grape-vine), and Barnard H. Smith, now principal owners. Sites: 1. STEPHEN HUSE GRIST-MILL. 2. ROBINSON HOUSE; burned. 3. FRANCIS SMITH or RICHARD DURGIN HOUSE. 4. STEPHEN HUSE HOUSE. 5. WM. F. SOMES HOUSE (county map, 1859). 6. BADGER or LANGDON SMITH HOUSE; for lumbering. 7. DR. HARRIS (?) HOUSE 8. CHENEY HOUSE. 9. BATCHELDER SAW-MILL. 10. AMOS PLUMER HOUSE (Durrell's), county map, 1859.

LOT NO. 22 (No. 79, First Division). Nine acres southeast corner sold to Dr. Hugh March for taxes, £1 13*s.*, August, 1778. About two hundred and forty acres deeded by Mary Long (see No. 43, First Division) to Elisha Smith, for £120, Aug. 25, 1789. He conveyed one hundred acres to his son Zebulon, for £15, July 5, 1791 (late farm of Zebulon Smith, Jr., Esq.); settled his son Josiah just north of the last; his son Nathaniel still farther north (late Knowlton farm); and still another, Joseph, on the present Odell farm: thus locating his six sons on this and the lot below. Sites: 1. DANIEL CHENEY HOUSE. 2. MARK TAYLOR or BATCHELDER HOUSE. 3. DR. MARK HARRIS HOUSE. 4. JOSEPH SWAIN HOUSE. 5. ZEBULON SMITH SAW-MILL. 6. DONOVAN HOUSE. 7. DUDLEY POTTLE HOUSE. 8. HEZEKIAH SMITH HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP.

LOT NO. 23 (No. 3, First Division). Meadows in the middle, — of which John Clark, 3d, deeded five acres to Zebulon Smith, Jr., for $40, Dec. 15, 1815. The old Hoyt, afterwards the town poor farm (now Stephen M. Woodman's) on the north end; also parts of Christopher Sanborn's and Charles S. Batchelder's farms. Jonathan Edgerly early settled near the south end, and the land is still in possession of the family. Sites: 1. WILLIAM ROBINSON HOUSE. 2. SAMUEL JUDKINS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 24 (No. 2, First Division). Drawn eightieth, or last. Ten acres south end struck off to Daniel Sanborn, Esq., for taxes, £1 7*s.* 3*d.*, July, 1781; and the same "ten acres returned to Lieut. David Fogg, as his own property," Aug. 18, 1788. He was perhaps a son of the grantee, and deeded seventy acres east side to Moses Leavitt, March 2, 1781, which passed through Josiah Sanborn to James Sanders, April 22, 1802. George and Reuben Whitcher, Robert Steele, and Benjamin H. Woodman were successive owners of sixty-seven acres, foot of Steele's Hill; the last transferring the same to Bradbury and Simon R. Morrison and Joseph S. Clark, for $950, May 28, 1853, who, of late, with Ebenezer Eastman, have also been owners of the north end. Another cemetery should have been noted, on p. 314, at foot of Steele's Hill. Sites: 1. STEPHEN FOGG HOUSE. 2. EPHRAIM FOGG or WHITCHER HOUSE; two stories. 3. JONATHAN JUDKINS HOUSE. 4. ROBERT STEELE HOUSE.

5. Samuel Cavelry House. 6. Jonathan Morrison House; original; twenty rods northwest from the Bradbury Morrison place.

Lot No. 25 (No. 1, First Division). The north part of Hopkinson Hill (named after the grantee) and the whole of Steele's Hill are in this lot, affording the highest land in the east part of the town, and a succession of lake and mountain views towards the east rarely equalled for beauty and grandeur. Benjamin Steele was the earliest occupant (present Benjamin M. Burleigh place). Simon R. Morrison owns a pasture in the southwest corner. Obadiah Eastman (formerly Smith) farm on the north end. Sites: 1. Timothy Smith House. 2 Benjamin Steele House.

Lot No. 26 (No. 5, First Division). The farms of Arthur C. (late Jonathan) Taylor and of Samuel (late Dearborn) Taylor, eighty acres each, are upon the north end; formerly owned by John Huse, Jr. The south uncultivated, being the back parts of farms at south end of No. 27. Sites: 1. School-House. 2. Huse House.

Lot No. 27 (No. 15, First Division). The old Caleb Rollins lot. The original Isaac Colby place (now Rufus Colby's) on the north, the Jonathan Taylor (Stone Bridge) farm in the centre (now Cyrus Taylor's); also a pasture of N. J. Shute's, centre and southwest, and the Esq. Josiah Emery (now Rufus Howe's) and the Chase Sanborn (late Thomas Webster's) farms at the south. Sites: 1. Lary House. 2. Chase Sanborn or Thomas Webster House.

Lot No. 28 (No. 16, First Division). The original Jewett lot, — first settled by Andrew Jewett, son of the grantee, on the present Noah J. Shute place, — comprising most of the south part. Fifty acres on north were occupied by John Boyd's and the Aaron Ellsworth place; also forty-eight acres north end were deeded by William Prescott, Jr., to Jonathan Cawley, Nov. 16, 1798; and twenty acres by John Folsom to the same, June 16, 1803. Site: 1. Ede Taylor House; formerly occupied by James and Thomas Cawley; perhaps by Wm. Prescott.

Lot No. 29 (No. 17, First Division). Thomas Shute first permanent settler on the south end, at the present N. Brackett Shute's homestead. John W. Taylor place and J. J. Burley's store on southwest corner. Eben Eastman, the late Emerson Giles's heirs, and James C. Moses, owners of other parts; now mostly deserted of inhabitants. The John Ellsworth place was at the north end (formerly Prescott farm; now owned by Curtis B. Burley). Lot is crossed by Giles's Brook from east to west. Other old inhabitants at the north end, as per the following Sites: 1. Sinclair House; very pleasant. 2. Welch House. 3. Miles House. 4. John Ellsworth or Prescott House. 5. Aaron Ellsworth or Boyd House. Two last standing, merely, in 1877.

Lot No. 30 (No. 48, First Division). Reuben Rollins, only son of the grantee, was earliest occupant of the south end, at and west of Clark's Corner; and deeded fifty acres of the north portion to Jonathan Cawley of Sanbornton, yeoman, March 11, 1784, for £67 10s. This, with part of No. 31, conveyed to Jonathan Calley, Jr., Nov. 2, 1816 (one hundred and twelve acres), for $1,000, who gave back a "life lease" to his father, March 4, 1818. Well watered by Cawley and Rollins's Ponds, with Salmon Brook flowing through them, but quite swampy; and the old Rollins orchards are now overgrown with forest trees. Sites: 1. Giles House. 2. Judkins House. 3. Rollins House. 4. Rollins and Jerry Smith House. 5. Caleb Batchelder House. 6. Bradbury Smith House.

LOT NO. 31 (No. 18, First Division). Part of the Cawley farm on this lot, as per last number; also deed of John Lane, Jr., to Jonathan Calley, fifty acres for $225, April 29, 1800. The same to "John Lane, 4th, 46+ acres, with buildings, for $800, June 22, 1813." The place now occupied by his son, Gilman D. Lane, northwest corner of lot. South end was the Brown lot, and fifty acres of the same were attached to the Tilton farm (now Charles Calley's), as per deed of land from Jacob Hersey to Daniel L. Tilton, Feb. 1, 1844. Sites: 1. EBENEZER CATE HOUSE; present Hiram Wadleigh's. 2. NATHANIEL CAWLEY HOUSE. 3. DANIEL TILTON HOUSE; moved to Clark's Corner, 1867.

LOT NO. 32 (No. 19, First Division). Comprises most of the so-called Lane neighborhood (with Nos. 31 and 33), on which Dea. Samuel Lane and his brother John originally settled. Hence John Lane deeded to John Lane, 3d (same as 4th above, and afterwards John S.), "one acre, for $10, west of the latter's present land, extending twelve rods on the road" east of the old school-house site, northeast corner, and thus determining the east side line. The present Wm. R. Morrison place is near the centre, his farm of eighty-five acres being conveyed by Jeremiah Swain, Jr., to Thomas Morrison, "in Lots Nos. 31 and 32," for $1,400. Sites: 1. SCHOOL-HOUSE. 2. JOHN LANE HOUSE. 3. DANIEL PEARSONS HOUSE. 4. WILLIAM PEARSONS HOUSE. Father of last; "no legs."

LOT NO. 33 (No. 20, First Division). The Eaton place (now Herman T. Hale's) is partly on this lot, as also the Wadleigh farms and the present Augustus H. Robinson place, — the north and south road by these places nearly dividing the lot. The Cyrus Swain and late Joseph L. Calley farms also included, with the valuable water privileges on Salmon Brook, near Nathaniel M. Prescott's, originally Clark Gordon's (Blaisdell & Burley's refrigerators), and the Turkey Bridge (Johnson's clock factory). The "Salmon Brook Hamlet" mostly on this lot.

LOT NO. 34 (No. 21, First Division). Two acres south end struck off to Abraham Perkins, for £4 2*s.* 1*d.*, taxes, April, 1779. Josiah Shaw, son of the grantee (?), probably redeemed the above, and early settled on the west side of the lot, one half its length north from the late Piper Corner school-house. William Weeks was the original settler of the north end, and deeded to his brother, Chase W., sixty-eight acres northwest corner, Feb. 9, 1801. Sites: 1. SCHOOL-HOUSE; moved, 1869. 2. ORIGINAL DUSTIN HOUSE. 3. JOSIAH SHAW HOUSE; afterwards Moses Kimball's. 4. LANG HOUSE. 5. WILLIAM WEEKS HOUSE.

LOT NO. 35 (No. 22, First Division). North end was originally settled by the two Wadleigh brothers, one of whom, James, Jr., had married Molly Blake, a probable relative of the grantee; yet the land had passed through Thomas Arnal and Joseph Wadleigh, who deeded ninety acres to James for four hundred and thirty silver dollars. Here the Wadleigh pears first grew, on the original site (north part) occupied by Joseph; now vacant. Daniel T. only descendant now on the soil (grandson of James, south part). Seven acres of north end were sold to William Eaton for taxes, £1 4*s.* 5*d.*, July, 1781. Southwest corner of lot was the "home lot of Cole Weeks" (on this and No. 36), eighty acres; afterwards owned by Alpheus E. Weeks; now by James R. Cogswell (by Mr. Lowe, 1882). Sites: 1. MARK WEEKS HOUSE. 2. JOSEPH WADLEIGH HOUSE. 3. WADLEIGH HOUSE; built for son of the last. 4. JOHN MORRISON HOUSE. 5. HOYT HOUSE. 6. PRESCOTT HOUSE. 7. JOHN WEEKS HOUSE. 8. JOHN B. WADLEIGH HOUSE.

Lot No. 36 (No. 23, First Division). The Cole Weeks estate seems to have extended over the south halves both of No. 35 and of this lot (Weeks's Hill), the north ends being separated by a natural boundary (Colby Brook and Ravine), and found on the rise of the next hill (mountain) to the north. Joseph Chapman, afterwards Christopher S. Piper, and now Mark H. Piper, have also occupied southeast corner. Sites: 1. Jacob Smith House and Tannery. 2. Dow House. 3. Nathaniel Caverly House.

Lot No. 37 (No. 24, First Division). A valuable and formerly well-populated lot; a road passing nearly through its centre from south to north. Jotham Rollins, a relative of the grantee, made his beginnings near the middle (lately occupied by his grandson); south of whom, the principal early settlers were John Colby (late Dyer place) and Esq. Wm. Weeks (now Norris M. Weeks); and on the north, Joseph Thomas and Chase Weeks (farms still in the same name); and at the end of road on the north, Jonathan Weeks (now Joseph Mason's). Sites: 1. Solomon Smith House. 2. Ira Ash or Thomas Calley House (with blacksmith shop of the former; carried away by the freshet of 1826). 3. Joseph Colby House. 4. Jotham Rollins House. 5. Benjamin Rollins House. 6. Dustin House. 7. Dustin House. 8. Daniel M Piper House; burned. 9. Thomas House. 10. Chase Stevens House. 11. Tenney House.

Lot No. 38 (No. 39, First Division). Nathan Sanborn was first settler, near the centre; succeeded by Chase Osgood, father and grandfather of present occupants, prior to 1803. Reuben Eaton settled in 1800 on east side (now occupied by his grandson, Ezra M. Beckman); also Wm. Eaton, brother of the above, a little south (now Thomas Eaton's); Benjamin Holt having deeded to the Eaton brothers "half and half, one hundred acres, for $1,250," Feb. 15, 1800. Sites: 1. Andrew Calley or Brown House. 2. Old School-House. 3. Aaron Dow House. 4. Billy Smith House; moved from the mountain (?). 5. Jeremiah Sanborn House. 6. Dow or Wallis House. 7. Benjamin Cawley House ("the stiff-kneed").

Lot No. 39 (No. 41, First Division). Six acres southeast corner "struck off to Left. Josiah Sanborn" for taxes, £1 16*s.* 2*d.*, August, 1778. The central portion of this lot is an "extensive plain" (for Sanbornton); early occupied by the farm of Samuel March (now Daniel W. Newton's). Nathan Blake was first occupant of the north end of this and No. 38, where afterwards and now the Rev Benjamin Cawley and his son Benjamin have resided; also twenty-six and one half acres were deeded by the Blakes to Jona. Calley, for $400, Jan. 16, 1805; and Kinsley H. Batchelder at present occupies the old Payne Blake place. Sites: 1. Charles Thomas House. 2. Chase Stevens House. 3. Aldrich House (Mrs. P. Dustin's, 1859). 4. George House (1859). One of the two last must also have been the Jacob Hunkins or Hancock House. Jacob Hunkins built and first occupied No. 3. 5. Moor House.

Lot No. 40 (No. 42, First Division). One of the largest lots in town, — the river here making a bend to the west, — about six hundred acres. The whole first deeded for $600 (!) to Jeremiah Sanborn, who built a house in the sand pasture east of the present Person C. Shaw's, near where the old road came down the hill towards the ferry, west of his house. South half was redeeded to one Danforth for $1,100; and the same, after the old-growth timber had been mostly cut off, to Nathaniel Morrill, for the same sum, in 1802 and 1803. This is the three hundred acres now owned by Folsom Morrill. The late John Shaw owned the seventy acres next north (whole width); Person C. Shaw owns

the next seventy; the Abrams place (now James E. Knox's) occupies one hundred and twenty acres, near the present Hill Bridge; and finally, forty acres at north end belong to the present farm of John W. Brown. Sites: 1. JEREMIAH SANBORN HOUSE. 2. ROWELL STRAW HOUSE (No. 1). 3. STRAW (?) HOUSE (No. 2). 4. EZRA YOUNG HOUSE. 5. BENNETT HOUSE; here was a "horse and rope ferry," called Bennett's. 6. BRIDGE HOUSE; occupied by Henry Blake and Mr. Thomas, contractors for the first bridge, twelve rods below the present, while building it, — two years, — 1804-1806. 7. DAVID FOWLER HOUSE. 8. STEPHEN CONNER HOUSE. 9. SAW-MILL; also shingle mill and grist mill on the other side of the brook. 10. SCHOOL-HOUSE. 11. NATHANIEL F. MORRILL HOUSE; burned in 1869, having been built but a few years, with a delightful garden; now desolate.

LOT No. 41 (No. 50, First Division). The upper or third range of Second Division lots now commences, also like the last range, on the east or Meredith line. This is a triangular lot, bounded by east side line of No. 42 (west), by the range (south), and by Meredith town line (northeast). The John Taylor and most of the Nathaniel Eastman farms are included, as proved from deed to the latter by Jonathan H. Taylor, Dec. 9, 1839; now owned and occupied by George W. J. Taylor and Ebenezer Eastman. The house of the last-named overlooks the Great Bay, with a most magnificent prospect. Sites: 1. ESQ. JOHN TAYLOR HOUSE; also Eliphalet Flander's. 2. EDE TAYLOR HOUSE. Another burial place on this lot, back of E. Eastman's, should have been given on p. 314.

LOT No. 42 (No. 27, First Division). Bounded north by Meredith (line running southeast to northwest), and the upper portion including a part of the Hermit Woods. The Leavitt place is the principal farm now under cultivation, — William Harper deeding eighty acres to Joseph Leavitt, for £72 (northwest part of farm), Oct. 8, 1781; and Nathaniel Cheney (first occupant) to the same, for £127 10s., sixty acres, with house and barn, Feb. 20, 1792. Formerly, this lot supported several families more than at present, as per Sites 1. ABNER KIMBALL HOUSE; occupied by his family till 1823. 2 JOHN HUSE HOUSE. 3. JOHN CHENEY HOUSE. 4. ROBERT WHIPPLE HOUSE. 5. EBEN. CHASE HOUSE.

LOT No. 43 (No. 4, First Division). Hermit Woods on the north end. This lot has now no inhabitants, though John Sanders occupied southeast corner as late as 1825. (See Petition for Change of School Districts.) Arthur C. Taylor owns forty-five acres of pasture. Other owners, Eben. Eastman, Samuel Taylor (Sanders lot, fifty acres), Plumer and Wadleigh (the Quimby place); also fifty acres were deeded to Joseph Leavitt, for $120, Jan. 4, 1817, by Phinehas Richardson of Salem, — "easterly half of what William Robinson bought of Stephen Clark, Esq." Sites: 1. JOHN SANDERS HOUSE. 2. HARPER QUIMBY HOUSE (S. Plumer's, 1859). 3. JOSEPH W. PEARSON (?) HOUSE.

LOT No. 44 (No. 81, First Division). Hermit Brook, from Randlett Pond in Meredith, passes through this lot out of No. 43. Above this, northeast corner of lot, the Plumer neighborhood commences. The original main road through the town traverses this lot from south end to northeast corner. Levi Colby settled near the centre, more recently the Wm. A. Benton place; and farther down is the primitive settlement of David Burley (now E. F. Plumer's). Sites: 1. SCHOOL-HOUSE. 2. JOSIAH BURLEY HOUSE.

LOT No. 45 (No. 80, First Division). Pasture of nine acres deeded to

Thomas Webster, Jr., in 1852, said to be on this lot; bounded north by land of Jona. B. Kelley; east, by Arthur C. Taylor's, Rufus Colby's, etc. The course of Hermit Brook, formerly entering Salmon Brook below the Huse mill-pond, was diverted, by an artificial channel, into said pond. Part of Plumer's Pond also in the north end. Sites: 1. BARACHIAS FARNHAM HOUSE; in pasture above, or southeast of village. 2. BROWN HOUSE.

LOT NO. 46 (No. 78, First Division). The North Sanbornton village, mills, and pond must occupy the central and north portions of this lot; so it is difficult to see how Thomas Shute could have found one hundred acres of pasture on the same north end, which he deeded to Thomas Shute, Jr., for $150, Aug. 21, 1815. Lot may have been numbered wrong in the deed; or pasture may have been west of Plumer's Pond, and east of Site 1. Samuel C. Dudley owned a valuable farm south of the centre of this lot; now turned to pasture, and owned by Thomas Webster, Esq. Sites: 1. FARNHAM HOUSE; near turnpike, at north end. 2. DUDLEY HOUSE. 3. BROWN HOUSE.

LOT NO. 47 (No. 75, First Division). Sixteen acres sold for taxes to Jona. Taylor, for £1 12*s.* 6*d.*, August, 1778, — "northeast corner of land that Israel Farrar owns." Thomas Cawley to John Lane, 3d, twenty-three acres, for $175, — "southwest corner, yet east of road leading to Josiah Dearborn's" (old New Hampton), — March 11, 1822; now owned by Gilman D. Lane. Land east side of road, on the David Brown farm, is proved to have been on this lot, by deed from Mark Plumer, March 22, 1843. Sites: 1. ROBERT WHIPPLE or MOSES KIMBALL HOUSE; in the present Piper pasture. 2. SAMUEL CHAPMAN HOUSE. 3. NICHOLAS GILES, JR., HOUSE. 4. MILES HOUSE. Two last on the turnpike.

LOT NO. 48 (No. 74, First Division). Dec. 9, 1813, Ebenezer Lane deeded to John Lane, 4th, fifteen acres southeast corner, for $120 (attached to the present Gilman D. Lane farm). Forty-six acres of north end (pasture on the mountain) conveyed by Simon N. Dearborn of Hampton to Satchel Clark, Jr., for $207, Aug. 3, 1829; afterwards sold to Joseph Cawley. Main farm and pasture of David Brown was on this lot, west side of road. Sites: 1. SAMUEL or AARON ELLSWORTH HOUSE. 2. JEREMIAH ELLSWORTH HOUSE; from which the children were driven to perish on the "Cold Friday." 3. DEARBORN HOUSE; original. 4. SCHOOL-HOUSE.

LOT NO. 49 (No. 9, First Division). The pastures of the old Dea. Samuel and John Lane farms must have "run on to the mountain," within the limits of this lot. South range was opened for a road just above the Samuel Lane house, west to Jeremiah Lane's (late Capt. Jesse Sanborn's).

LOT NO. 50 (No. 10, First Division). Contains the pasture (three hundred and fifty-four rods long and sixty-two rods wide) which was deeded, March 30, 1841, by Daniel M. Piper to Jesse Sanborn, northwest of the latter's residence (formerly the Eaton or Jeremiah Lane place), which is near the southeast corner of this lot, and the only house ever built upon it.

LOT NO. 51 (No. 11, First Division). One of the most mountainous lots in town; and being a "Law Lot," was for three successive years (1778–80) sold for taxes, as follows: Fifteen acres, southeast corner, to Daniel Sanborn, for £1 12*s.*; twelve acres to Dr. H. March, for £3 18*s.* 6*d.*; and nine acres to Daniel Davison, for £13 14*s.*, — showing a rise in the value of the land. But Josiah Hersey bought twenty acres of pasture for £12, June 30, 1794, of Jona. Calef and Daniel Gale; and thirty-five acres for $175.25, Nov. 11, 1802, of Peter Hersey. Capt. Joshua March now owns a pasture of one hundred and

twenty acres in this lot, purchased of his brother, Henry G. March, April 16, 1835, for $450. Site: 1. STEVEY SMITH HOUSE.

LOT NO. 52 (No. 12, First Division). Side line between this and No. 51 is found to be some thirty rods west of the end of the Wadleigh road, — the supposed side line between Nos. 34 and 35. Thirteen acres south end were struck off to William Eaton for taxes, £1 3*s.* 9*d.*, July, 1781. Cole Weeks conveyed seventy-five acres to Alpheus E. Weeks, Feb. 5, 1828; and Dea. Joseph Wadleigh forty acres southeast corner (pasture) to John Wadleigh, Feb. 9, 1819 (as also fifteen acres of woodland in No. 51), for the sum total of $550. Site: 1. DEARBORN WADLEIGH HOUSE; in the Evans pasture; said to have been the AARON DOW HOUSE, Site 3, Lot No. 38, moved up there.

LOT NO. 53 (No. 13, First Division). This lot is south of the peak or ridge of the Salmon Brook Mountains, — called Burley Mountain. The old residence of Col. Billy Smith must have stood near the northwest corner; and some one hundred rods southeast of the same, in a forty-acre pasture of the late John Shaw, is another house site, whose owner or occupant has never been ascertained, but was probably Stephen Smith. The place to which Major Joseph Prescott finally retired is thought to have been near the southwest corner, in Zach. Calley's pasture; hence Sites: 1. COL. BILLY SMITH HOUSE. 2. STEPHEN SMITH (?) HOUSE. 3. JOSEPH PRESCOTT HOUSE; second residence.

LOT NO. 54 (No. 14, First Division). James Osgood, Sen., deeded to Jona. Smith, Jr., fifty acres northeast corner, for £60, Sept. 5, 1794. The late John S. Tilton place, and hill on which situated, must be on this lot. The present Daniel F. Thompson or Robinson farm, of seventy acres (formerly Stephen Prescott's), was conveyed by Joseph Locke to Daniel F. Thompson, Jan. 11, 1823, — "a part of lots numbered 54 and 55, Second Division." Site: 1. TRUCKEY SMITH HOUSE.

LOT NO. 55 (No. 38, First Division). The original home farm of Major Joseph Prescott, on which he settled, in the New State, after leaving Lot No. 19, First Division (see). This includes the farm of the late Hillary Knox, and part of the present home place of Taylor C. Prescott. The Jona. Cawley place, and present new house of Leonard B. Hathon, also on this lot. Sites: 1. SARGENT SANBORN HOUSE. 2. ASA PRESCOTT HOUSE. 3. MAJOR JOSEPH PRESCOTT HOUSE; first residence. 4. PRESCOTT GRIST MILL. 5. MILL HOUSE. 6. PRESCOTT SAW-MILL; first built by Joseph Prescott, Jr. 7. SCHOOL-HOUSE (Districts 10 and 11 united), and afterwards the EUNICE LAKIN HOUSE (thirty years on same site).

LOT NO. 56 (No. 40, First Division). Occupies a rough position, "slabbing" the hills west of the Taylor C. Prescott place, and including a part or the whole of the old Wiggin and Payne Blake farms. One or two now obliterated highways used to pass through the lot, in part, diagonally. Land now mostly owned by T. C. Prescott. Sites: 1. STEPHEN or ASA PRESCOTT HOUSE; built by Daniel Hill. 2. SCHOOL-HOUSE; at junction of the Wallis and Stephen Prescott roads. 3. PAYNE BLAKE HOUSE.

LOT NO. 57 (No. 26, First Division). April, 1799, eight acres south end were struck off to Ebenezer Morrison for £3 16*s.* 8*d.*, taxes; and July, 1781, the same to Capt. William Harper for £1 3*s.* 9*d.*, taxes. The Pemigewasset makes quite an "ox-bow" upon this lot, leaving but a curved strip of tillable or intervale land, including the Dea. Abrams (now Brown) place, mostly, upon the south, and the old Noah Buswell (afterwards Abbott, now Isaac N. Lane) farm, three fourths of a mile north. Most of the soil is light, and surface

broken. The Wallis homestead formerly occupied most of the north end, upon the now indistinguishable road. On account of the supposed inferior value of this lot, an addition of one hundred and fifty acres, in a triangular form, directly north ("westerly end of upper range line"), was assigned thereto. Sites (main lot): 1. MAJOR or WIDOW WALLIS HOUSE. 2. REUBEN WALLIS, SEN., HOUSE. 3. REUBEN WALLIS, JR., HOUSE. 4. NOAH BUSWELL HOUSE. 5. JOHN ABRAMS HOUSE. On the addition: 1. EDMOND RUNDLETT HOUSE; four rods south of New Hampton line. 2. JOSIAH RUNDLETT HOUSE; son of the last. 3. COLLINS HOUSE (H. PIKE, on the county map of 1859). 4. FOWLER HOUSE; at end of road; thirty rods from river. Perhaps this last must be placed on main lot, and on the other road. Nine houses are said to have once been in this northwest corner of the town, where only one at present.

LOT NO. 58 (No. 73, First Division). The original Gibson lot, — the fourth range of Second Division lots now commencing at Union Bridge or East Tilton, with what has usually been called the second range, reckoning from the south end of the old town. The Bamford family early occupied the lower end of this lot, near the present railroad station and the old Indian fortifications, — Jacob Bamford, Sen., deeding seventy-four acres to John Bamford, Feb. 3, 1801; and he the same to his brother, the late Jacob, Jr., April 3, 1828, which is still in the hands of the family. Joseph Burleigh, clothier, first improved the mill site at the lower or Burley's Bridge; afterwards the Atkinson brothers (Hon. Daniel C. and Silas); now the Excelsior Mills, and Brown's saw-mill. Other mills stood above, at the so-called Gibson's Falls, below the Union Bridge. The Gibson place, north end, has since been in possession of the Elijah Rollins family (now William H. H.'s); and the Samuel Lakeman (now Capt. Jacob Sanborn) place occupies the centre of the lot. John Shirley once owned land at the head of the Union Bridge Street, and deeded half an acre to Nathan P. Moulton for a blacksmith's shop, May 10, 1816. Sites (see Village Plan): 1. SHIRLEY HOUSE. 2. NATHAN P. MOULTON HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP. 3. PARKER HOUSE and STORE (attached); two stories; burned, 1858. 4. JAMES (?) GIBSON HOUSE. 5. MISSES GIBSON HOUSE. 6. GIBSON or WILLOUGHBY DURGIN MILLS. 7. JESSE SANBORN CLOTHING MILL. 8. STEPHEN D. SHIRLEY TANNERY. 9. STEPHEN D. SHIRLEY HOUSE. 10. JOSEPH BURLEIGH HOUSE. 11. ATKINSON HOUSE. 12. ORIGINAL GIBSON HOUSE. 13. GIBSON HOUSE (No. 2). 14. FIRST DWELLING-HOUSE BUILT IN TOWN; occupied variously, during portions of the year, for fishing and hunting purposes, before the earliest settlement. 15. BAMFORD HOUSE; original; similar claim as for the last.

LOT NO. 59 (No. 72, First Division). Benjamin Brown settled on the north end, in 1798, where now his son Joseph; previously owned by a William Sanborn and a Mr. Curry. The Kenniston place (previously owned by Solomon Copp), and most of the James Clay (now Jewell) farm, occupy the south end, as per deed of Jonathan Morrison to James Clay, Feb. 24, 1806, — fifty acres "southwest corner of No. 59, Second Division," for $800; originally sold for $150. Bamford Brook enters northwest corner. Sites: 1. CURRY HOUSE. 2. BROWN HOUSE. 3. MICHAEL SMITH HOUSE.

LOT NO. 60 (No. 71, First Division). August, 1778, seven acres northwest corner sold for taxes, £1 12*s.*, to Elijah True; and July, 1781, five acres northwest corner sold for taxes, £1 18*s.* 3*d.*, to Benjamin Hoit. Henry Smith, son of grantee, occupied the north end (where now James G. Sanborn); Stephen Smith, another son, the site east of last; and Ebenezer Morrison, who

married his daughter, Hannah Smith, the south end (now returned to a wild state). Henry S. Morrison administered on his father's estate, and sold at vendue, June 27, 1811, two pieces of land to David Philbrook, — forty + acres (one of the pieces) being in the southwest corner, next to land set off to Hannah, the widow of Ebenezer Morrison (now owned by Alonzo F. Clark). Present farm of J. W. Johnson occupies the centre. Sites: 1. EBENEZER MORRISON HOUSE; moved by his widow to Site 1, Lot No. 80. 2. STEPHEN SMITH HOUSE; afterwards DEA. S. MOULTON HOUSE. 3. ROBERT DEUCE HOUSE; occupied by a negro of that name, "Bob."

LOT NO. 61 (No. 69, First Division). Molly M. Bodge and others deeded to Shubael Page Philbrick forty acres northeast corner, April 5, 1796; late Rufus Sanborn (now Nay) place (O. D. Philbrick's, 1882). Edward B. Long, and Mary his wife, "in right of John Tomlinson of London," England, deeded to Satchel Clark, Jr., for $300, sixty-two acres near southwest corner, Oct. 19, 1799 (now owned by Moses Clark and son). The rest of the lot (the old Barnard Hoyt place) now distributed to P. P. Jaques, about thirty acres; and to David and Horace Moulton, sixty acres. August, 1778, five acres southwest corner were struck off to "Left. Aaron Sanborn, for £1 19s.," taxes; which land has been transferred, through Peter Sanborn and S. P. Philbrick, to the Clark family. Sanborn road between this and No. 62. Sites: 1. CATE or JAMES SANBORN HOUSE; moved from Site 1, Lot No. 62; and again, to Franklin. 2. JOSHUA CLARK HOUSE.

LOT NO. 62 (No. 68, First Division). Still largely in possession of the great-grandsons of the grantee, — his son Benjamin receiving the south half (now Nathan's and Ebenezer's heirs'); his son Ebenezer receiving the north half (now J. Warren's, and the former Simeon Sanborn's, William M. Durgin's, Dr. F. L. Mason's, and now Samuel S. Hersey's place). Walter Sanborn carries on the wheelwright business at the shop of his father, the late Ebenezer Sanborn. No other lot in town retains so many of the lineal descendants of the grantee; and there is but one other similar instance. (See No. 42, First Division.) West side of this lot is heavily wooded. Sites. 1. WIDOW JAMES CATE HOUSE. 2. BENJAMIN SANBORN HOUSE. 3. SANBORN SAW-MILL. (on the Gulf Brook).

LOT NO. 63 (No. 67, First Division). Mostly woodland, and uncultivated. Josiah Hersey sold to Michael Emery, for $75, eight acres on east side line, near Joshua Lane's, Dec. 6, 1826 (now owned by Dea. Joseph Emery); also Jeremiah Sanborn to Joshua March, seven acres (woodland and timber), for $84, March 21, 1833.

LOT NO. 64 (No. 82, First Division). Originally the Stephen Gale lot. Homestead now owned by B. F. Cass; and house above (built by Andrew J. Gale) now owned by Mrs. Samuel Page. Jeremiah Lane, Jr., succeeded to the north portion of the Gale farm; and sold the same to John P. Lane, present occupant, May 1, 1850, together with eight and one half acres woodland on No. 63, for $1,215. The Hunt place, — giving its name to the brook, — afterwards for many years the late Abraham L. Morrison's, occupies the northeast corner. Site: 1. HUNT or MORRISON HOUSE.

LOT NO. 65 (No. 65, First Division). Several vacant sites in centre and north, where once were cultivated farms of Messrs. Hersey, Jaques, William Tilton, etc. Dea. Joseph Emery and Daniel S. Clay now own the north end. The old Dea. Tilton farm on the south (now Charles W. Colby's and Jona. P. Sanborn's); also the Hayes farm, southeast corner, and the Tilton tavern

stand, at junction of the roads, replaced with a new two-story house, a little east, built (1877) by J. B. Batchelder. Sites: 1. ELIAS BUSWELL HOUSE; built by Dea. John (?) Colby. 2. SANDERS HOUSE. 3. JAQUES HOUSE. 4. WILLIAM TILTON HOUSE. 5. WILLIAM HAYES HOUSE. 6. JACOB TILTON HOUSE (tavern stand). 7. JOHN P. HAYES HOUSE.

LOT NO. 66 (No. 66, First Division). The rough lot east of the Durgin road, and ending, south, at the Tin Corner, being permeated by Packer Brook. The back taxes had largely accumulated prior to April, 1780, when one hundred and thirty acres north end were struck off to Jonathan Chase of Stratham, for £20 1*s.* 3*d.*; also five acres near the middle, the next year, to the same, for £1 3*s.* 7*d.*, taxes. Said Chase was principal owner for many years; including the Jacob Rundlet place, where now Charles G. Durgin resides. Almira Rundlet deeded eight acres wood lot to Joseph Emery, for $83.70, March 7, 1837. Timothy Gridley's tin-shop was near southwest corner; and other buildings east, on range road, including Site: 1. WALDRON SANBORN HOUSE and TANNERY.

LOT NO. 67 (No. 6, First Division). Abraham Sanborn, probably the son of Jabez, the grantee, early sold to Satchwell Clark twenty-five acres of the southwest corner for eighty shillings! The Union meeting-house and original Jacob Smith farm on the south end; also John Comerford's homestead, to whom Joseph Smith, Jr., conveyed a piece of land, for $67.50, Nov. 29, 1820, "beginning at southwest corner of Timothy Gridley's, near his tin-shop." The old Tucker place (first north of present school-house) sold successively to Messrs. Curry, Smith, and the late Samuel D. Clark; the William Durgin place (including the first owned in the family), next north; and finally, the present Clark Haynes (formerly David Clark) place, two houses. Sites: 1. CLARK HOUSE; now abandoned (1877). 2. ORIGINAL DURGIN HOUSE; of logs, and afterwards a framed house. 3. UNION MEETING-HOUSE (1850-50). 4. CLEMENT HOUSE. 5. SOAMES HOUSE (No. 2). 6. SOAMES HOUSE (No. 1).

LOT NO. 68 (No. 7, First Division). Joseph Clark, cooper, of Stratham, "deeded to Satchwell Clark, blacksmith, of Epping," fifty acres southeast corner, "original right of Jona. Roberson of Stratham, Aug. 16, 1764"; hence the south end is still in the hands of Washington H. Clark and other descendants of the above purchaser. Nicholas Clark, son of Joseph, was first settler of another (the central) portion, as per deed of his son Nicholas to James F. and Hiram Sanborn, Jan. 26, 1829. Jeremiah Sanborn, father of two last, early took possession of the north end. Site: 1. SOAMES HOUSE (No. 3).

LOT NO. 69 (No. 8, First Division). The present town line of Franklin and Tilton is between this lot and the last. South end comprises the Esq. James Clark place (on this and No. 70); now wholly owned by Charles H. Clark (heirs, 1882), as per deed of April 10, 1856, except sixteen acres southeast corner (Thomas W. Morrison's). The northwest corner now owned by J. Jarvis Sanborn; and the northeast belongs to the old James Cate place (the late Edward C. Wyatt's). From the early returns of roads, it is evident that John Gale had made his first settlement near the southwest corner of this lot, prior to December, 1771 (his house being on No. 70), and that one or more highways traversed the lot, long since discontinued. Sites: 1. CATE HOUSE. 2. JONATHAN CATE HOUSE. 3. HUSE HOUSE.

LOT NO. 70 (No. 70, First Division). Whole lot originally taken by Jeremiah Sanborn, there being at the time a small saw-mill (Folsom's) on the Sanbornton side (this fact is of late questioned, 1882); also a small log-house

near by, on the site of the late N. H. Sanborn's residence. Five of the sons of Jeremiah Sanborn were settled here, — Jonathan and Dearborn, next to the river, at and opposite to his homestead at the foot of the hill (the former receiving from his father, March 28, 1809, one acre, which, with water privilege, fulling mill, carding mill, etc., was redeeded by Dearborn Sanborn to Jonathan Sanborn, Jr., March 29, 1821); John, farther up the hill, on left, towards the Square; and Tristram and Joseph, on upper end of lot, nearly opposite each other (now owned by their sons, J. Jarvis and Jacob D., respectively). A portion of the present Franklin Falls village now covers south end. Sites: 1. JOHN GALE HOUSE; first of logs. 2. JOSEPH CLARK HOUSE; original.

LOT NO. 71 (No. 63, First Division). In regular order, this would appear as the first of the last range of Second Division lots, running from west to east, and bordering upon the Winnipiseogee River; yet this last range has usually been reckoned as the first! Being very small, and of triangular shape, upon the river, south of No. 69, an irregular section of common land, west of No. 70, extending to the Pemigewasset, and still farther north upon that river to the next range, was added by the committee of 1771; the addition, for once, being much larger and more valuable than the main lot. The whole of this addition was in the original purchase of Jeremiah Sanborn with No. 70; hence afterwards owned by Dearborn Sanborn; probably including the Franklin Cemetery, and some portion of the present Franklin Falls village, near the "Ox-Bow." (See No. 74.) A fourth part of the main lot was conveyed by John Clark, Jr., to Joseph Clark, for $100, Dec. 31, 1801, "beginning at westerly end by the river" (Winnipiseogee). Cross's Mills, so called, were upon this lot. (See Mills, p. 215.)

LOT NO. 72 (No. 62, First Division). Daniel H. Clement owned most of the northeast section in 1825, except half an acre at the Corner, that year (Dec. 20) deeded by Obadiah Elkins of Gilmanton to John Comerford; and also a piece of land south of the above, owned by John H. Durgin. Here was the original Thorne settlement. Portions of the lot west were attached to the Clark homestead. (See No. 68.) The new road from Sanbornton Bridge to Franklin here unites with the Tin Corner road. Deficiency of the lot, as bordering upon the river, inadequately supplied by the strip of land fifty rods wide, set off from common land at the north end of the town, nearest to the mountain. Site: 1. PHINEHAS THORNE HOUSE.

LOT NO. 73 (No. 61, First Division). The north end belonged in part to the Smith farm; Joseph Smith, Jr., owning land at northwest corner (as per deed named under No. 72), in 1825. John Dearborn early improved the south end, living where now Mr. Atherton; but his farm extending to the river, and including the Park Cemetery and the late J. L. Conner place, on the lower road. A large and valuable addition was made to this lot, east of Lot No. 5, First Division, bordering upon the Great Bay, embracing the "sands," the original Simon Gilman place, and the late homesteads of Rev. H. W. Day and J. C. Gilman.

LOT NO. 74 (No. 60, First Division). The Daniel Sanborn or Darling Mill is said in deed of transference, Jan. 5, 1775, to be at the south end of this lot; hence, the west part of Tilton village, with new mill on the site of the old Ebenezer Morrison or Darling privilege, and the factory and dwelling-houses of A. H. Tilton are here located; also the Page farm (towards Tin Corner), and the Peter Elkins tavern stand and store, now owned by James S. Morrison

(by H. B. Savage, 1882); while east of the Corner were the Jeremiah Conner (afterwards William Dyer and Blake) and the Zadoc Sanborn places. Sixty-three acres at the junction of the rivers in Franklin, the present Daniell place, were added. Sites: 1. CONNER HOUSE. 2. SANBORN HOUSE. 3. SCHOOL-HOUSE.

LOT NO. 75 (No. 59, First Division). The original Sanbornton Bridge was, and most of the present village of Tilton, with the grist-mill, stores, meeting-houses, and Conference Seminary buildings, are now upon the south end. (See sketch of the village.) James Hersey, Esq., was the early owner of a large portion (see Gen., Vol. II.), and the northern extremity was probably attached to the old Tilton or Hayes farms. Western part still wooded. Thirty-three rods in width of the common land, measured through from the upper range line, were added. Sites: 1. SCHOOL-HOUSE. 2. ACADEMY. 3. JOHN ARLIN HOUSE; which, before the building of the railroad, occupied a spot at the "Cut," as one enters Tilton village from the east (built by Benjamin Badger). Other old sites on this lot and No. 74, indicated on pp. 229 and 230, as coming in the thickly settled portion of the present village, cannot well be shown on the plan, having all been built over, and in many cases more than once.

LOT NO. 76 (No. 58, First Division). A large stone at the junction of the gulf and Tin Corner roads marks the northwest corner of this lot; also, one of the oldest deeds yet found conveys eighty acres of the north end from Jeremiah Sanborn of Hampton (grantee), to John Sanborn of Epping (first settler), "for £240 old tenor, March 5, 1765; bounded east by land of George Jaffrey, Esq., and west by land of Thomas Packer, Esq.," claimed to be the first farm cleared and occupied in town, which remained in the family more than one hundred years, and was finally sold by Jona. P. Sanborn, in 1868. East side line strikes the river near the present uppermost railroad bridge, so that the old Bradstreet Moody Mills and house, on site of the present saw-mill of B. P. Simonds, were included. A large addition was made to this lot on the Bay opposite to Mohawk Point, adjoining No. 26, First Division, which contained Sites: 1. AMOS COPP HOUSE. 2. THOMAS COPP HOUSE. (The latter at the old ferry.) 3. AARON HILL HOUSE. 4. JOSEPH H. HILL HOUSE. Sites on the main lot: 1. BRADSTREET MOODY HOUSE (with mills). 2. PAGE or MORRISON HOUSE. 3. J. P. MORRISON HOUSE.

LOT NO. 77 (No. 57, First Division). The Bradstreet Moody farm, now Joseph B. Dearborn's, occupied mainly the west side; and Simeon Haines was an early settler near the present Josiah H. Philbrick's, Stephen Haines deeding thirty-two acres to Josiah Philbrick, March 22, 1813, "which I bought of my honored father, Simeon Haines." Yet Jonathan Prescott was also an early landholder on this and No. 78, adjoining, as he deeded to Josiah Philbrick, Oct. 26, 1811, for $196, fourteen acres, called the "mill-field," south of the Bay road, including the graveyard, and the gorge through which a small brook discharges itself into the Winnipiseogee, near the old mill site. Forty-six rods addition on the upper range line. Sites: 1. JOHN PATTEN HOUSE. 2. HAINES or JONA. PRESCOTT HOUSE. 3. PHILBRICK SAW-MILL.

LOT NO. 78 (No. 56, First Division). Jona. Prescott deeded land in the northwest corner to Josiah Philbrick (see No. 77), now owned by Josiah H. Philbrick. Peter Colby was first occupant of the lot farther east, as he and Molly, his wife, gave deed for fifty acres to Chase Wyatt, July 2, 1806; now enlarged and owned by Nathan F. Wyatt. An addition of forty-eight rods for Lot No. 78, "at the head of the town," east of the No. 77 addition.

Lot No. 79 (No. 55, First Division). The Gulf Brook passes through this lot into the river, and at and above the Bay road crossing is the "Alder Heath" of a former generation. August, 1778, nine acres, southwest corner, were sold to Dr. Hugh March, for taxes, £1 8*s.*; and July, 1781, eight acres, southwest corner, to Daniel Sanborn, Esq., for £1 8*s.* 3*d.*, "new emition"! The Shaker Bridge here crosses the Winnipiseogee, near which Eliphalet Lord early established himself as a hatter, where James Lord was still living, July 28, 1835. Then, also, William Godfrey and his son Joseph were occupying the present Titcomb or Campfield house, south of railroad crossing. Joshua Gilman lived at the junction of the roads, now Robert S. Morrison's, and Nathaniel Gilman on the now vacant site at the foot of the Sanborn road. The addition lot was a strip fifty-one rods wide, east of No. 78 addition. Sites: 1. John Runnels House. 2. Gilman House; built by Abner and Levi Sanborn; burned, 1872. 3. Levi Sanborn House; also Taylor Clark and Jewell; burned, 1870. 4. The Gilman Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops.

Lot No. 80 (No. 54, First Division). Size of lot was diminished by the bend of the river, and the plain land of inferior quality, so that one whole lot in the upper range of First Division was appended by way of addition. On the main part is the site of the very early Danforth settlement, with remains, as claimed, of the first apple-trees set out in town, very recently, if not now appearing; below which, on main road, are the Simeon Haines and John Shirley place, which Mr. Joice occupies, and the Samuel Gile, now Widow Palmer place. On the addition (between Nos. 4 and 81, First Division) was the old Benjamin Morgan place, with fifty acres additional, afterwards conveyed (June 10, 1813) by Thomas Eastman to Benjamin Wingate of Newburyport, and by Wingate to John Wallis, Feb. 24, 1820; now occupied by John S. Wallis (see Gen., Vol. II.); also smaller portion set off by Ben. Morgan to his son; now owned by the widow of Rufus L. Bowers. Site: 1. Danforth House (main lot).

Lot No. 81 (No. 53, First Division). The poor soil of these blueberry plains was amply compensated to this lot by the huge addition of three hundred rods on the upper range, in triangular shape, next to the Meredith town line, which must have contained nearly four hundred acres, embracing Plumer's and part of Huse's ponds, a portion of the Plumer neighborhood on the east, and a large section traversed by the turnpike or new New Hampton road on the west. The main lot has had numerous owners, including part of the late David W. Clark and the James Hunkins farms, the present Buzzell place (houses moved from the Ingalls farm, Lot No. 75, First Division), the former Morrison place, and others. August, 1778, seven acres, northwest corner, were sold to "Left. Aaron Sanborn, for £1 8*s.*, taxes," "which," also, Joseph Sanborn, in deed to A. B. Sanborn, May 26, 1840, says, "my father, William Sanborn, bought of G. C. Ward." Sites: 1. Morrison House; moved, present Shaw house. 2. Robert Morrison House; last occupied by his twin sisters, and burned 1873. 3. Gile or Morrison House; occupied by Morrison sisters till 1880. On the triangular addition, north part of town, mostly on or near the New Hampton turnpike: 1. Josiah Herbert House. 2. Benjamin Coleman House. 3. Samuel Caverly House; falling 1877. 4. Henry Batchelder House. 5. David B. Plumer House; moved from last by Otis K. Drake; burned about 1863. 6. Nathaniel A. Robinson House; now Cyrus Lane's L part. 7. Simon Gilman House. 8. Dudley Smart House.

Lot No. 82 (No. 64, First Division). Bounded on two sides by the Little Bay. Thirteen acres, southwest corner, struck off to Dr. Hugh March for taxes, £1 8*s.* 7*d.*, August, 1773. Shepard Bamford owned thirty-two acres prior to March 29, 1810, when sold to James Clay for $379. The Clark, Clay (Jewell), and present Daniel S. Gilman farms have occupied most of the northern portion. This, like each of the Second Division lots, from No. 75 to No. 58, is traversed by the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. Addition of sixty-nine rods set off at north end of town, adjoining No. 81, addition. Sites: 1. Taylor Clark House. 2. David Clark House; original. 3. School-House.

The Common Land and Addition Lots at the north end of the town cannot now be identified. Indeed, it is quite doubtful whether the seven strips of land between the No. 81 triangle and the more rugged part of the mountains (styled Common Land still, as never yet having been divided) were ever accurately run out or even claimed by the original or subsequent owners of the lots upon the river, to which they were severally assigned. The family of Esq. Daniel Sanborn laid claim in later years to certain pieces of land near the town line, on the old New Hampton road; whether as belonging to the addition of No. 72, Second Division, the right of Marston Sanborn, is not certainly known. The following vacant sites, some of them once the homesteads of valuable farms, are noted: First, following the old New Hampton road north, Sites: 1. Winthrop Durgin House; Thomas McClary's, on county map, 1859; first north of upper range line; Dea. Benjamin F. Roberts present owner; a commanding site. 2. Palmer House; in present pasture of Joseph P. Sanborn. 3. David Cass House. 4. William McClary House; Charles Emerson's on county map, by whom still owned as pasture. 5. Wheelock House; on highest point of road, nearly opposite the last; now marked by a most prolific field of red roses, which "waste their sweetness on the desert air." 6. William Huse House; one fourth of a mile south of the town line. Next, on the east of the strips, one fourth of a mile west of turnpike, at the present upper house (Wiggin S. Gilman's) we have: 7. Dr. Coleman House. 8. Nicholas F. Plumer House; D. B. Plumer's on county map; moved to North Sanbornton Mills in 1855. 9. Wiggin or Favor House; under the mountain, northwest side, near New Hampton line; old shed standing in 1870. 10. Jacob Burleigh House; near the last, two miles back from the Rundlet house sites in Lot No. 57 (addition).

APPENDIX B.

(See p. 114.)

I. — SCHOOL-TEACHERS IN SANBORNTON.

The following alphabetical list of the district school-teachers in Sanbornton is not presumed to be even approximately complete, or to comprise all (perhaps not the major part) of those who have served in that capacity, but those only whose names have been suggested to the author of this history, including the fifteen named in Chap. XI.; most of the seventy-four Sanbornton teachers referred to from Index II., in Vol. II.; and a few of the teachers in our academies and seminaries (Chap. XII.) who are supposed also to have taught in our common schools. The genealogical or family connections of many of these teachers are found in Vol. II., and may be readily ascertained by referring to Index I. The maiden names of the female teachers are usually given; and their married designations, when known, are added in parentheses. The names of those teachers who are known to have taught several consecutive years in town are marked with an asterisk (*).

Males.

Abbott, James H. W.
Adams, Charles H.
Billings, Jesse L.
Bodwell, Joseph C.
Burleigh, Daniel C.
Calef, Arthur B.
Carr, Thomas B.
Cate, John.(*)
Clark, Ebenezer.(*)
Clark, James.
Clement, Samuel.
Clough, David M.
Coffin, George (of Boscawen).
Colby, Benjamin.(*)
Colby, Benjamin M.
Crockett, Hezekiah J.(*)
Davis, Daniel W.
Durgin, Charles C.
Durgin, Charles E.
Durgin, Obadiah E.
Durgin, William M.
Emery, Michael.
Evans, Edward.(*)
Evans, Ransom J.
Field, Artemas C.
Fullington, David.(*)
Goodhue, E. P., M. D.
Goodhue, Stephen.(*)
Hayes, William.(*)
Jackson, Henry.
Kimball, R. W.
Knapp, Jacob N.(*)
Knowlton, Oliver.
Lane, Henry A.
Lane, James.
Lane, Joshua.(*)

Mason, Mr.
Morrison, Nathan J.
Moulton, Perkins.
Perkins, Abraham.(*)
Perkins, Frederic T.
Prescott, David S.
Prescott, Stephen.(*)
Rolfe, William.
Rollins, William H. H.
Sanborn, Daniel.
Sanborn, Jesse.(*)
Sanborn, Otis S.
Sanborn, Thomas M., M. D.
Shute, John.
Simonds, John W.
Smith, Jeremiah.
Stone, Benjamin P., D. D.
Sumner, George W.
Tandy, Lorenzo.
Taylor, Stephen G.
Thompson, James.
Thompson, Joseph L.
Thorne, Phinehas.(*)
Tilton, John A.
Warner, Jonathan.
Webster, Ezekiel.
Weeks, Asa.
Weeks, Eleazer D.
Whitcher, Lewis E.
Wood, William H.
Woodman, Charles.
Woodman, Ira.

Females.

Abbott, H. Lucelia (Mrs. H. Moulton).
Abrams, Nancy J. (Mrs. S. G. Simons).
Baker, Abigail B. (Mrs. A. H. Tilton).
Baker, Martha S. (Mrs. L. C. Pillsbury).
Batchelder, Mahala.
Batchelder, Mary E.
Batchelder, Nellie R.
Bean, Ellen C.
Bodwell, Ann (Mrs. Arthur L. Ward).
Bodwell, Fannie C. (Mrs. James Price).
Bodwell, Sarah J. (Mrs. Charles Lane).
Bodwell, Susan O.
Boutwell, Hannah E. (Mrs. Curtis L. Davis).
Boutwell, Mary L. (Mrs. N. B. Plumer).
Bowers, Laura A. (Mrs. Wm. H. H. Rollins).
Boynton, Luette S. (Mrs. James).
Brown, Addie M. (Mrs. John W. Eastman).
Brown, Ella A. (Mrs. Jeremiah L. Fogg).
Brown, M. Ellen (Mrs. W. F. Payne).
Calef, Martha A. (Mrs. S. P. Calef).
Calef, Mary J. (Mrs. Daniel Davis).
Cass, Betsey F. (Mrs. Samuel S. Willard).
Cass, Lilla M. (Mrs. George H. Wadleigh).
Clement, Mrs. Phebe (wife of Joseph W. Clement).
Colby, Hannah T.
Comerford, Sarah P.(*)
Conner, Nancy (Mrs. A. Bodwell).
Copp, Alice (Mrs. Samuel Gordon).
Crockett, Martha J.
Crockett, Mary L. (Mrs. William Sanborn).
Crockett, Sarah B. (Mrs. Daniel M. Page).
Currier, Nellie B.

Curry, Mary J. (Mrs. Thomas W. Taylor).
Davis, Emma J. (Mrs. H. C. Boynton).
Dearborn, Narcissa (Mrs. Cornelius Redding).
Dresser, Joanna S. (Mrs. Nathan S. Morrison).
Durgin, Carrie (Mrs. John Malvern).
Durgin, Dorothy.
Flanders, Eliza A.
French, Grace A.
Friese, Alice E. (Mrs. Herbert L. Durgin).
Frye, Sarah M.
Head, Mrs. Lydia (wife of Nathaniel Head).
Herbert, Nellie M.
Hersey, Elizabeth H.(*) (Mrs. Joshua E. Dennis).
Hersey, Mary A.
Hobbs, Annie E. L.
Howard, Clara A.
Hunkins, Sarah B.
Huse, Mary E.
Jacobs, Abbie E.
Jewett, Elizabeth (Mrs. Hale).
Kentfield, Harriet G. (Mrs. James M. Burleigh).
Knox, Alice L.
Knox, Ann M.
Knox, Celestia J. (Mrs. George D. Stackpole).
Lane, Maria L.
Lane, Elizabeth M.
Mace, Martha A.
Moody, Abigail P.
Noyes, Susie E.
Perley, Georgiana B. (Mrs. Nathan Clark).
Perley, Martha E. (Mrs. Moses C. Burleigh).
Piper, Esther A.
Prescott, Nancy J. (Mrs. John Q. A. Prescott).
Robinson, Mary A. (Mrs. Cyrus Swain).
Rogers, Ellen H.
Rowe, Henrietta.
Runnels, Caroline S.
Sanborn, Carlotta S.
Sanborn, Cynthia A. (*) (Mrs. Edwin E. Hill).
Sanborn, Esther.
Sanborn, Huldah E. (Mrs. George Woodward).
Sanborn, Luthera W. (Mrs. Edward Abbott).
Sanborn, Marilla M.
Sanborn, Mary J. T. (Mrs. W. H. Hosmer).
Smart, Clara E.
Taylor, Carrie P.
Taylor, Mary E. (Mrs. Samuel E. Holden).
Taylor, Mary H. (Mrs. Herbert J. L. Bodwell).
Taylor, Mary O.
Taylor, Sarah (Mrs. George W. Patten).
Thompson, Livonia M. (Mrs. Frank H. Hunkins).

Weeks, Mary D. (Mrs. Richard H. Manning).
Weeks, Myrtie A. (Mrs. Charles E. Hill).
Woodman, Alice (Mrs. George A. Leavitt).
Woodman, Ella.
Woodman, Sarah A. (Mrs. Amos Webber).
Woodman, Sarah E.
Woodward, Etta J.

II. — COLLEGE GRADUATES FROM SANBORNTON.

The following is a list of twenty-two college graduates from Sanbornton or Tilton (including two expectant graduates), as per "Summary" on p. xiv, in Vol. II. To these are added four others, hailing from the neighboring towns of Franklin and Northfield, to whom Sanbornton has at least a genealogical claim. This number, it is thought, comprises very nearly or quite all the college graduates who ever went directly from this town. The college and the year of graduation are appended to each name. On this list those deceased are marked with an asterisk (*).

Bodwell, Joseph C.,(*) Dartmouth College, 1833.
Burleigh, Daniel C., Bowdoin College, 1858.
Calef, Arthur B. (Northfield), Wesleyan University, 1851.
Clark, James A. (Franklin), Dartmouth College, 1862.
Cogswell, Warren H., Bates College, 1882.
Colby, Jeremiah H. W.,(*) Dartmouth College, 1842.
Davis, Silas W., Dartmouth College, 1864.
Giles, Horace F., Bates College, 1876.
Hayes, John M.,(*) Dartmouth College, 1851.
Holmes, Artemas L., Dartmouth College, 1835.
Ingalls, John,(*) Dartmouth College, 1823.
Knapp, Samuel L.,(*) Dartmouth College, 1804.
Lane, James,(*) Dartmouth College, 1845.
Moody, Stephen,(*) Dartmouth College, 1816.
Morrison, Nathan J. (Franklin), Dartmouth College, 1853.
Perkins, Frederic T., Yale College, 1839.
Rogers, John W., Dartmouth College, 1883.
Sanborn, Aretas R., Bowdoin College, 1859.
Sanborn, John C., Bowdoin College, 1857.
Taylor, Stephen G.,.Dartmouth College, 1847.
Thomas, Benjamin C.,(*) Brown University, 1847.
Tilton, Austin V., Brown University, 1863 (?).
Townsend, Luther T., Dartmouth College, 1859.
Weeks, Asa, Dartmouth College, 1846.
Woodman, Jeremiah H.,(*) Dartmouth College, 1794.
Wyatt, Thomas M. (Franklin), Wesleyan University, 1855.

APPENDIX C.

(See p. 149.)

TOWN OFFICERS.

The six first-named (higher) officers are here given in full, both for Sanbornton and Tilton, from the organization of the old town to the present (1882). We have also appended complete lists of the twenty-two minor officers in town down to the year 1800, inclusive,* — partly as a matter of curiosity, to inform what the offices were; partly as a matter of enumeration, to show the names of leading citizens of town, or who were living here in the earlier years, — and the approximate times of their moving in, or coming upon the scene of action. The spelling is usually that first found upon the records; often varying from the more common and that afterwards found. Titles are only added or prefixed to proper names as employed on the records. The early town clerks were evidently not uniform in their practice, — giving these titles in some instances, withholding them in others, and varying them with the same individual from year to year. The same remark applies to State and county officers. The annual meeting was, by State law, held on the last Tuesday of March, until 1795, when the day was changed to the second Tuesday, and thus continued. In 1878 the State and county officers, including town representatives, were, for the first time, elected biennially in November. It is designed in all the town officer lists that no individual should appear more than once under the same office: the name of each citizen being followed (1) by the first and last years of his election to that office; and (2) by the total number of times elected for annual terms of service (if not specified to the contrary) during the intervening years. The first

* These lists, as originally made out, were continued till after the formation of the town of Franklin (1828 and 1829), and were designed to be here printed in full, as promised in the "Prospectus"; but to avoid the excessive burdening of this volume with mere catalogues of names, and to make the index work less laborious, the lists will be abridged as above stated, though the total number of those holding each office to the later date will be added, and notes will be made of those individuals who served longest, according to the original list, — *i. e.*, prior to the year 1829.

years after each name, reading downwards, show the order of elections in regular sequence. The braces, when used as in the lists of selectmen and highway surveyors, indicate those for the first time elected, with each successive year.

I. — MODERATORS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

The moderators of the annual meetings from 1771 till 1882 are here given (marked "A" in the summation till 1830); also of all special town meetings held at other times of the year than March, prior to 1830 (marked "S" in the summation): —

Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), 1771–83; 3 A, 5 S.
Stephen Gale, 1772, A.
Josiah Sanborn, 1772, S.
Chase Taylor (Lieut., Capt., Major), 1774–93; 10 A, 5 S.
John Sanborn, 1778–99; 3 S.
James Cates, 1778, S.
William Prescott (Major), 1780–85; 4 A, 2 S.
Ebenezer Morrison, 1782–86; 2 A, 1 S.
William Chase (Lieut., Capt.), 1784–92; 3 A, 10 S.
James Hersey (Esq.), 1787, 1788, 1 A, 1 S.
Josiah Emery (Esq.), 1794–1803; 5 A, 11 S.
William Harper (Esq.), 1795, 1796; 2 A, 1 S.
Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.), 1799–1806; 5 A.
Jonathan Perkins (Lieut.), 1800; 1 A, 1 S.
Bradstreet Moody, 1803, S.
Nathan Taylor (Esq., Hon.), 1807–20; 14 A, 17 S.
Jeremiah Sanborn, 1813, S.
Jeremiah Tilton (Esq.), 1815, S.
Eliphalet Ordway, 1819, S.
Daniel C. Atkinson (Esq.), 1821–28; 5 A, 1 S.
Matthew Perkins (Esq.), 1824–26; 3 A, 4 S.
Joseph Smith, Jr., 1826, S.
Moses Emery, 1828, S.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., 1828, S.
Noah Eastman, 1829, S.
Charles Lane, 1829–38; 5 A, 1 S.
Oliver Knowlton, 1829, S.
Joseph Woodman, 1829, S.
Samuel Tilton, 1832–49; 6.
John Comerford, 1833–54; 5.
Joseph W. Clement, 1835, 1836; 2.
Thomas P. Hill, 1839.
Walter Ingalls, 1840–47; 3.
Joseph L. Conner, 1841, 1842; 2.
Abraham B. Sanborn, 1850–55; 3.
Bradbury T. Brown, 1856–65; 3.
Jeremiah C. Tilton, 1858, 1859; 2.
William T. Cass, 1860–62; 2.
William S. Woodman, 1861.
Eleazer Davis, 1863, 1864; 2.
David C. Clough, 1866–82; 10.
Joseph N. Sanborn, 1874–80; 5.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1877–79; 3.

Tilton Moderators.

William T. Cass, 1869 (July 17)–74; 5.
Joseph P. Dearborn, 1872.
Bradbury T. Brown, 1875–81; 7.
Adam S. Ballantyne, 1882.

Note. — It appears that of the above forty-seven moderators, the two elected the greatest number of consecutive years, at the annual March meeting, were Nathan Taylor (1807) and David C. Clough (1866). At the first ballot, in 1859, Jeremiah C. Tilton and William T. Cass had each three hundred and fifty-one votes. In 1860, Mr. Cass was elected over Mr. Tilton by three majority, — three hundred and seventy-six votes to three hundred and seventy-three, or a total of seven hundred and forty-nine, the largest vote ever cast for moderator.

II. — REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN IN THE GENERAL COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"One person, qualified, agreeable to the direction of the new Constitution, to represent [this town] in the General Assembly, to be held at Concord, on the first Wednesday of June next," was for the first time "elected by ballot,

March 30, 1784." Two years after, 1786, the town voted "not to choose"; and again, "not to send," — 1788 and 1790. For 1823, also, no name is given on the records; and 1832 and 1833, no representatives were chosen, or if so, not recorded. In 1809, two representatives were first elected, and three for the first time in 1827; only two again the next year; three in 1840 and 1841, 1847 to 1852, 1854, 1859, and 1860; on all other years two, until the final division of the town in 1869, since which Sanbornton has sent one representative, and Tilton one. The list is as follows: —

John Sanborn, 1784.
William Harper (Capt., Esq.), 1785–1800; 11.
James Hersey, 1787–89; 2.
Samuel Prescott (Capt., Esq.), 1801–1807; 7.
Bradstreet Moody (Esq.), 1808–14; 7.
Samuel Gerrish (Esq., M. D.), 1809.
Andrew Lovejoy, 1810.
Nathan Taylor (Esq., Hon.), 1811–20; 5.
Jeremiah Sanborn (Esq.), 1814, 1815; 2.
David Johnston (Esq.), 1815, 1816; 2.
Stephen Gale (Col.), 1816–19; 4.
Joseph Woodman, 1817–22; 3.
James Clark (Esq.), 1820–28; 8.
Noah Eastman (Esq.), 1824–27; 2.
Matthew Perkins (Esq.), 1825.
Samuel Tilton (Esq.), 1826–35; 5.
Charles Lane (Esq.), 1829–31; 3.
Joseph W. Clement, 1831.
William Jones, John Comerford, 1834–35; 2. 1834–37; 3.
Zebulon Smith, Jr., 1836, 1837; 2.
William Durgin, David Taylor, 1838–40; 2. 1838–40; 2.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., Chase Perkins, 1839–49; 2.
John Curry, 1840, 1841; 2.
Benjamin Cawley, Bradbury Morrison, 1841, 1842; 2.
Alexander H. Tilton, Ebenezer Brown, 1843, 1844; 2.
Dyer H. Sanborn, Stephen Coombs, 1845, 1846; 2.
Walter H. Sleeper, Walter Ingalls, Littlefield Taylor, 1847, 1848; 2.
John S. Lane, Zenas Clement, 1849.
Josiah D. Piper, John B. Perkins, Oliver Knowlton, 1850, 1851; 2.
Curtis Weeks, Oliver Barron, Joseph L. Conner, 1852–53; 2.
Jonathan S. Taylor, Rufus G. L. Bartlett, Jonathan Sanborn, 3d, 1854–57; 2. 1854–56; 2.
John T. Durgin, Jeremiah C. Tilton, 1855.
Stacy Brown, 1856, 1857; 2.
Jeremiah S. Thompson, Alvin Sargent, 1858.
Charles W. Colby, Ebenezer F. Odell, James Taylor, 1859.
Josiah H. Philbrick, David C. Clough, Ira Woodman, 1860.
Jonathan H. Taylor, Bradbury T. Brown, 1861–62; 2.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1862.
Joseph B. Dearborn, Taylor C. Prescott, 1863, 1864; 2.
Leonard K. Clough, John S. Wallis, 1865, 1866; 2.
John F. Taylor, Joseph L. Calley, 1867, 1868; 2.
Lyman B. Ames, William S. Woodman, 1869.
Samuel M. Thompson, 1870, 1871; 2.
Barnard H. Burleigh, 1872, 1873; 2.
Daniel A. Sanborn, 1874, 1875; 2.
Edmund Keasar, 1876, 1877; 2.
Charles Cawley, 1878; Nov., 1878, for 1879; 2.
Arthur C. Taylor, 1880; 2 years.

Tilton Representatives.

Lyman B. Ames, 1869, 1870; 2.
Joseph Hill, 1871, 1872; 2.
Byron W. Brown, 1873, 1874; 2.
Enoch G. Philbrick, 1875, 1876; 2.
Russell T. Noyes, 1877.
George H. Brown, 1878; Nov., 1878, for 1879; 2.
Selwin B. Peabody, 1880; 2 years.

Note. — As appears above, William Harper, Esq. (1785), served the town as representative the highest number of years, eleven (ten consecutively). Next in order stand James Clark, Esq. (1820), eight years; and Capt. Samuel Prescott (1801) and Bradstreet Moody, Esq. (1808), each for seven consecutive

years. In 1793, William Harper (Rep.) received one hundred and sixty votes *versus* Nathan Taylor (Fed.), seventeen; and in 1795, one hundred and sixty-four votes *versus* Josiah Emery, Esq., thirty. Total number of representatives, as above, eighty-one.

III. — SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN.

We find two distinct series of boards of selectmen; first, upon the records of the proprietors, who seem early to have adopted the form of a town organization, probably to encourage settlement. For some reason the last two of their four elections were made after the incorporation of the town, so that virtually there were two sets of selectmen for a few years. The proprietors' boards were chiefly designed as "assessors" to manage their own financial concerns. We give the first board of each of these two series in full (three individuals); afterwards, as with other town officers, only the names for each year of those that had not been previously elected. First series (proprietors'): Jethro Person (Capt.), Edward Taylor (Dea.), and Josiah Robinson (Capt.), April 21, 1763 (the last, also, 1770–74); same re-elected as "assessors," March 27, 1765; Joseph Hoit (Capt.), Joseph Clarke, June 25, 1770; David Fogg (Left.), Abraham Sanborn (Left.), June 22, 1774. Second series (chosen by the town): —

Aaron Sanborn (Ens., Lieut.), 1770–84; 7.
Cole Weeks, 1770–76; 3.
Stephen Gale, 1770–72; 2.
Josiah Sanborn, 1771–86; 3.
John Sanborn, 1771–82; 4.
Jacob Smith, 1771
Chase Taylor (Capt.), 1771
John Gibson, 1771
Ebenezer Morrison, 1772–80; 2.
Samuel Smith, 1772
James Cates, 1773–81; 3.
Benjamin Hoit, 1773
Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), 1774–81; 3.
Jonathan Taylor, 1774–76; 2.
Caleb Gilmon, 1775.
Samuel Lane, 1777–80; 2.
Josiah Emery (Esq.), 1778–98; 10.
Benjamin Darlin (Dea.), 1778
William Chase (Capt.) 1779–95; 11.
Samuel Morrison, 1779
William Harper (Capt.), 1781.
Nicholas Clark, 1782.
Benjamin Colby, 1782.
James Hersey, 1783–85; 3.
John Lane, 1783–84; 2.
Nathaniel Grant, 1785, 1786; 2.
Elijah True, 1786.
Moses Thompson, 1787–95; 3.
Andrew Jewett, 1787–88; 2.
Jonathan Chase, 1795–1807; 7.
David Philbrick (Capt.), 1796–98; 3.
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), 1796–97; 2.
Samuel Prescott, Jun., 1798, 1799; 2.
Br[o]adstreet Moody, 1799–1805; 7.
Ebenezer Gove (Major), 1800–1802; 3.
Joshua Lane, 1803–10; 7.
John Taylor, 1804.
Cole Weeks, Jr., 1805.
Stephen Gale, Jr. (Major, Col.), 1806–18; 10.
David Johnston (Esq.), 1806–14; 7.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), 1808, 1809; 2.
Joseph Woodman (Capt.), 1811–27; 10.
Samuel Dustin, 1815–24; 6.
Joseph Smith, Jr. (Capt.), 1816–22; 6.
Christopher S. Sanborn, 1817, 1818; 2.
Noah Eastman, 1818–39; 8.
Chase Perkins, 1821–44; 7.
Samuel Clark, 1823–26; 4.
Bradbury Morrison, Jr., 1826.
Nathan S. Morrison, 1827–28; 2.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., 1827–35; 5.
Joseph W. Clement, 1829–31; 3.
Zebulon Smith, Jr., 1829–31; 3.
David Taylor, 1829–33; 4.
Abel Philbrook, 1830–32; 3.
William Durgin, 1832–36; 4.
Joshua L. Woodman, 1832–36; 4.
Joseph G. March, 1834, 1835; 2.
David Shaw, 1836–38; 3.
John Lane, Jr., 1836–37; 2.
Asa Currier, Jr., 1837–39; 2.
Nathaniel H. Clark, 1838–42; 2.
Oliver Knowlton, 1838–41; 3.
Dearborn Sanborn, 1839.
Daniel H. Clement, 1840, 1841; 2.
Ebenezer Brown, 1840, 1841; 2.
Folsom Morrill, 1842.
Jonathan Taylor, Jr., 1842.
Barnard Smith, 1843, 1844; 2.
John Curry, 1843, 1844; 2.
John S. Lane, 1845, 1846; 2.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1845, 1846; 2.
James Osgood, 1845, 1846; 2.

Curtis Weeks, Samuel Smith, Charles Woodman, 1847–48; 2. –67; 4. –50; 3.
John Goold, 1848.
Ebenezer F. Odell, Person C. Shaw, 1849–55; 4. –50; 2.
Edward Evans, Jacob B. Philbrook, 1851.
Amos H. Jones, John S. Durrell, Nathaniel O. Burleigh, 1852–53; 2. –69; 4. –53; 2.
Bradbury T. Brown, Noah B. Brown, William S. Woodman, 1854–56; 2. –56; 2. –82; 5.
Benjamin M. Durgin, Richard Calley, 1855.
Joseph P. Dearborn, Joseph Wallis, David Burley, 1857 –65; 5. –65; 3.
Abraham B. Sanborn, John S. Gilman, 1858, 1859; 2.
Herman T. Hale, 1859–70; 2.
Samuel S. Hersey, Benjamin Calley, 1860, 1861; 2.
Ira Woodman, Chase W. Colby, Samuel G. Hanaford, 1862, 1863; 2.
Stephen C. Robinson, 1864, 1865; 2.
Eleazer Davis, Joseph S. Clark, 1866–68; 3. –67; 2.
Arthur C. Taylor, Arthur J. Crockett, 1868, 1869; 2.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1869.
Barnard H. Smith, Jeremiah B. Calef, 1870, 1871; 2.
Eleazer D. Weeks, 1871–73; 3.
Joseph N. Sanborn, Hiram B. Philbrook, 1872, 1873; 2.
David C. Clough, Benjamin M. Burley, Samuel D. Weeks, 1874, 1875; 2.
Stephen M. Woodman, John W. Currier, Stephen S. Hersey, 1876, 1877; 2.
Timothy B. French, Curtis B. Burley, Richard D. Johnson, 1878, 1879; 2. –81; 4.
Albert M. Osgood, 1880, 1881; 2.
Stephen P. Wiggin, Gilman D. Lane, 1882.

Tilton Selectmen.

Eleazer Davis, Horace Moulton, Leonard K. Clough, 1869, 1870; 2.
Bradbury T. Brown, Jacob B. Sanborn, Dearborn S. Daniels, 1871–74; 4. –73; 3. –72; 2.
John C. Ladd, 1873, 1874; 2.
Horace Sanborn, 1874–81; 3.
Amos H. Jones, Charles B. Garmon, Henry Q. Dalton, 1875, 1876; 2. –76; 2. –78; 4.
Joseph P. Dearborn, Ebenezer L. Sanborn, 1877, 1878; 2.
Samuel S. Hersey, 1878.
Russell T. Noyes, William H. H. Rollins, 1879–81; 2.
Enoch G. Philbrick, John B. Batchelder, William C. Mudgett, 1880.
Richard Firth, 1881.
Horace B. Savage, Rufus Bartlett, William H. Seavey, 1882.

Note. — No records of the first town meeting having been preserved, the names of the first board of selectmen are only gathered from the "Returns of Roads" in 1770, and they are supposed to have been elected in March or April of that year. All the others were chosen at the annual meetings in March, except for 1869, when Amos H. Jones, "having been disqualified during the year by the division of the town, sent in his resignation, July 1, as selectman and treasurer, and Jonathan M. Taylor was elected in his place, July 24." The Board of 1771 consisted of five individuals, — all others of three. The Board of 1833 were elected on the sixth ballot. Of the foregoing one hundred and fifty-three, Capt. William Chase (1779) served the town the highest number of years, — eleven in all, nine consecutively. Josiah Emery, Esq. (1778), Col. Stephen Gale (1806), and Capt. Joseph Woodman (1811) stand next upon the list, — ten years each.

IV. — TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Rollins, proprietors' "clarke," 1748; Josiah Sanborn, 2d, proprietors' "clarke," 1763. Chosen by the town: —

Daniel Sanborn ("clark"), 1771–92; 21.
Samuel Lane, 1784–99; 8.
Joshua Lane, 1800–20; 20.
Joshua Lovejoy, 1811.
Joseph Woodman, *pro tem.* (at special town meeting), Sept. 4, 1815.
John Lane, Jr., *pro tem.*, Feb. 3, 1819.
Noah Eastman, *pro tem.*, Nov. 6, 1820.
Thomas P. Hill, 1821–23; 3.
John Carr, 1824–54; 18.
Chase Perkins, 1834, 1835; 2.
Henry P. Lane, 1836–42; 6.
Brackett L. Johnston, 1839.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1843, 1844; 2.
James B. Abbott, 1850, 1851; 2.
Horace Sanborn, 1855–59; 2.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1856–73; 17.
Jason J. Burley, 1874–82; 9.

Tilton Town Clerks.

Lyman B. Ames, 1869.
Samuel H. Williams, 1870–78; 8.
Selwin B. Peabody, 1872.
George A. Stevens, 1879–82; 4.

Note. — It thus appears that besides the two proprietors' clerks, and the three temporary clerks chosen at special town meetings (1815–20), eighteen persons have held the office of town clerk permanently, of whom the four who longest served were Daniel Sanborn (1771), twenty-one years; Joshua Lane (1800), twenty years; John Carr (1824), eighteen years; and Jonathan M. Taylor (1856), seventeen years, who also was in office the longest without interruption, — fourteen years.

V. — TOWN TREASURERS.

Josiah Sanborn, 1748 (chosen by the proprietors).

The town seems to have elected a treasurer as a distinct officer but a few times; designated, as in 1842, "school, parsonage, and surplus fund treasurer." In 1845, "Voted not to choose." At other times, before and since, the office was chiefly filled by the first selectman, till the new Constitution of 1878 came in force.

Joshua Lovejoy (Esq.), 1810.
Charles Lane, 1837, 1838; 2.
Daniel Sanborn, 1839.
Winthrop Dearborn, 1840.
Eliphalet Ordway, Jr., 1841, 1842; 2.
Thomas J. Sanborn, 1843.
Samuel P. Calef, 1879–82; 4.

Tilton Town Treasurers.

Eleazer Davis, 1879.
John F. Taylor, 1880.
Amos H. Jones, 1881.
Russell T. Noyes, 1882.

VI. — SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Earlier in the history of the town, the schools had been visited by the clergymen, as a part of their parish work. The first Board of a School Committee was elected by ballot in 1809, as below: first appointed by the selectmen in 1828, with certificates in the town books, as per act of Legislature, July 6, 1827, "to examine instructors of schools"; or as elsewhere stated (1836), "to examine schoolmasters and schoolmistresses." Since then they have oftener been appointed; though several times, and more generally of late years, they have been chosen with other town officers, at the annual March meeting.

Abraham Bodwell (Rev.), Samuel Gerrish (Esq.), Ephraim Crockett (Dr.), 1809–50; 31.
1809–10; 2.
Joshua Lane, 1810–17; 8
John Crockett (Rev.), 1811–27; 5.
Bradstreet Moody, 1813.
Charles J. Stewart, 1814–16; 3.
Thomas P. Hill (Dr.), 1817–39; 8.
Daniel C. Atkinson (Hon.), 1818–29; 3.
Matthew Perkins, 1818.
William Taylor, 1827–31; 3.
Charles Gilman (Esq.), 1828.
Benjamin Eastman, 1828–30; 2.
Daniel Mowe (Dr.), 1829.
Benjamin Colby, 1830.
Woodman Emery, 1832.
John Carr (Dr.), 1833–48; 14.
Benjamin Boardman, 1834.
Dyer H. Sanborn (Esq.), 1840–46; 7.
James B. Abbott (Dr.), 1844–49; 2.
Thomas J. Sanborn, Ira Woodman, Benjamin M. Colby, 1847, 1848; 2.
1847–49; 2.
N. G. Ladd, 1848.
C. C. Tibbetts, 1849.
Corban Curtice, Hiram D. Hodge, 1850, 1851; 2.
William Norris, 1851, 1852; 2.
Cyrus K. Kelley, William Hayes, 1852–55; 2.
Benjamin A. Rogers, Elbridge G. Farmer, 1853.
John Q. A. Ware, 1854, 1855; 2.
James Boutwell, 1855–59; 2.
Addison B. Wyatt, 1856.
John Currier, 1857.
Jeremiah D. Tilton, 1858, 1859; 2.
Sylvester Campbell, Eleazer D. Weeks, Hartley W. Day, 1860–61; 2.
1860–67; 8.
Thomas B. Mason, 1861–66; 6.
Charles C. Rogers, 1863–68; 6.
Joseph N. Sanborn, 1867–69; 3.
Joseph Hill, 1868, 1869; 2.
Moses T. Runnels, 1869–74; 5.
Albert M. Osgood, Orville E. Brown, 1870, 1871; 2.
James W. Sanders, 1871.
Otis S. Sanborn, 1872.
Frederick W. A. Rankin, Jr., 1875–78; 4.
Elisha H. Wright, Miss Mary E. Huse, Mrs. Alice W. Leavitt, 1879
1879–80; 2.
Augustus A. Bickford, 1881, 1882.

Tilton School Committee.

Sylvester Dixon, 1869–82; 5.
Frank L. Mason, M. D., 1872, 1873; 2.
Theodore C. Pratt, 1874.
Joseph P. Dearborn, 1875, 1876; 2.
George S. Philbrick, 1877, 1878; 2.
J. Herbert Yeoman, 1879.
James O. Lyford, Esq., Dr. Frank L. Aiken, 1880.

Note. — There is no evidence of any election between the years 1819 and 1825 inclusive. Father Bodwell seems to have served by far the greatest number of years as School Committee, — thirty-one in all! Dr. Carr is next highest, — fourteen years. In 1853, the office was for the first time filled by one individual, Benjamin A. Rogers; but his health failing, the winter schools were inspected by Mr. Farmer. Thenceforward till 1858, one only was appointed, with the exception of the year 1855. The board consisted of two persons in 1859 (only); and in 1860, three were elected by ballot to serve respectively one, two, and three years: so that it was afterwards filled by the election or re-election of one incumbent for each year, till the division of the town in 1869. After that the work of School Committee each year was mostly done by one person till 1879, when three were again proposed and women were for the first time elected to this office. Total number above reported, sixty-two.

VII. — SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS AND FENCES.

This designation was employed till 1794, when the office was divided, and the list continues as "Surveyors of Highways" till after the formation of the town of Franklin (1828). The old town, then, contrary to what would naturally be expected, seems to have enlarged the number of its road districts. The first board consisted of two individuals; the second year six persons were elected; the fifth year nine, and so on, gradually increasing to twenty-six in 1788; thirty-four in 1792–94; forty-seven in 1807–9; fifty-nine in 1827; and sixty-one in 1828!

Chase Taylor (Lieut., Capt., Major),	1771	–91; 7.
Nicholas Clark,		–88; 2.
Aaron Sanborn,	1772	–88; 6.
William Huse,		–1802; 5.
Benjamin Hoit,		–74; 2.
John Gibson,		
Thomas Sinclair (Sinclair),		–82; 7.
John Folsom,*		–1816; 6.
James Cates,	1773	–90; 5.
Jonathan Taylor,		–92; 6.
William Hayes,		–95; 3.
David Dustin,		–97; 5.
James Gibson,		–1802; 5.
Josiah Sanborn,		–90; 2.
William Thompson,	1774	–93; 5.
John Sanborn,		–91; 6.
Jacob Smith,		–93; 4.
Enoch Ely,	1775	–76; 2.
Jonathan Cass,		–1810; 11.
Satchel Clark,		–84; 3.
Josiah Kenfield,		
Thomas Lyford,		
John Thorn,	1776	–1800; 5.
James Cate, Jr.,		–93; 3.
Moses Rendal,		
Elisha Smith,		–91; 3.
Isaac Colby,	1777	–1816; 7.
Samuel Morrison,		–78; 2.
Jonathan Smith, Jr.,		–98; 7.
Philip Hunt,		–78; 2.
Josiah Sanborn, Jr.,		–1804; 9.
Daniel Gale,		–86; 2.
David Bean,	1778	–96; 3.
Benjamin Colby (Capt.),		–1805; 10.
Ebenezer Gove (Major),		–1813; 7.
Reuben Smith,	1779	–1819; 2.
Moses Tomson,		–1808; 8.
Andrew Jewett,		–96; 4.
Benjamin Morgan,		–1803; 11.
Thomas Critchet,		–93; 8.
Robert Smart,		–89; 6.
Jonathan Thomas, Jr.,		–81; 2.
John Lane,		–98; 10.
Nathan Taylor (Lieut., Esq.),	1780	–1806; 9.
Jonathan Thomas,		–95; 10.
Nathaniel Burley,		–95; 11.
Elijah True,		–84; 3.
Josiah Miles,		–92; 5.
Joseph Clark,	1781	–97; 2.
William Durgin, Jr.,		–1819; 7.
Wm. Prescott (Major),		–94; 5.
William Thompson, Jr.,		
Joseph Hoit,		
Eliphalet Brown,		
John Roberson, Jr.,		–1819; 4.
Joseph Purmit,		
William Chase,	1782	–90; 2.
William Moor,		–84; 2.
Edmond Chapman,		
Elisha Cate,		
Jacob Smith, Jr.,		
Levi Roberson,		–88; 2.
Jonathan Judkins,		–87; 2.
Stephen Gale,		–97; 5
Samuel Brown,		–1806; 7.
Jeremiah Gibson,		
Thomas Copp,	1783	–1818; 10.
Joseph Huse,		–1813; 11.
Jacob Tilton (Capt.),		–1810; 8.
Joseph Prescott,		
William Taylor (Col.),		–1818; 7.
John Gale,		
Elisha Prescott,		–87; 2.
Benjamin Steel,	1784	–98; 4.
Reuben Rollins,		–1803; 5.
William Harper,		–1801; 5.
Jonathan Thompson,		–1800; 6.
Jacob Bumford,		–1824; 4.
Jotham Rollins,	1785	–1815; 4.
John Chapman,		–94; 2.
Samuel Prescott,		–1822; 7.
Trueworthy Smith,		–98; 3.
James Osgood,		–1825; 4.
Ebenezer Eastman,		–93; 3.
Jonathan Chase,		–91; 3.
Jonathan Hobbs,		–87; 2.
Peter Elkins,	1786	–97; 3.
Jeremy Sanborn,		
John Colby,		–89; 3.
Jonathan Perkins,		–1806; 9.
Jonathan H. Sanborn,		–89; 2.
Theophilus Rundlet,		
Joseph Wadleigh,		–1820; 9.
Abner Kimbal,		–96; 6.
Solomon Copp,	1787	–1812; 7.
Josiah Emery,		–95; 2.
Joseph Prescott, Jr.,		–1804; 4.
John Taylor,		–1826; 4.
Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.),		–1809; 7.
Ebenezer Sanborn,		–1815; 5.
Matthew Thompson,		–1816; 8.
William Weeks (Esq.),		–1822; 6.
Jeremiah Calfe (Lieut.),	1788	–1807; 6.
James Hersey (Esq.),		–1808; 2.
James Wadleigh,		–1819; 10.
Theophilus Folsom,		–97; 3.
Thomas Shute,		–1824; 6.
Thomas Eastman,		–1822; 8.
Cole Weeks,		–95; 4.
Winthrop Durgin,		–1824; 14.
Lyford Dow,		–98; 4.
Nathan Blake,		–96; 3.
Benjamin Smith,		–96; 2.
Nathan Smith,		–97; 6.
Abraham Darlin,		–89; 2.
Jonathan Calley,		–1820; 14.

* There can be no doubt that in this and several similar instances two individuals bearing the same name held the same office between the years specified.

Nicholas Giles,		-93 ; 4.
Samuel Prescott, Jr.,		-1800 ; 4.
Joseph Smith, Jr.,		-1820 ; 6.
Jacob Garlon,		
Nathaniel Burbank,	1789	
Benjamin Sanborn,		-1804 ; 2.
Peter Sanborn,		-97 ; 4.
Aaron Ellsworth,		-1813 ; 8.
Josiah Shaw,		-96 ; 2.
Nathaniel Burley, Jr.,		-1827 ; 5.
Robert Hunkins,		-1825 ; 6.
Timothy Hastings,		
David Lane,		-1802 ; 9.
William Burley,	1790	-94 ; 2.
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.),		-1823; 10.
Moses Leavitt,		-1823 ; 15.
Simeon Haynes,		-1809 ; 6.
David Johns(t)on,		-1818 ; 7.
John Colby, Jr.,		-97 ; 2.
Jonathan Cate,		-1807; 6.
Peter Hersey,		-1817; 8.
Eliphalet Calley,		
Timothy Smith,	1791	
William Prescott, Jr.,		-1824; 2.
Ebenezer Morrison, Jr.,		-99 ; 4.
Moses Gilmon,		-1826; 4.
John Shaw (Lieut.),		-1808 ; 4.
Caleb M. Sanborn,		-94 ; 3.
John D. Sanborn,		-1815 ; 4.
Jonathan Taylor, Jr.,		-1823 ; 7.
Zebulon Smith,		-1820 ; 4.
Jonathan Morrison,	1792-1805;	6.
John Jonson, Jr.,		-1818 ; 7.
David Philbrick (Capt.),		-1826 ; 7.
Jonathan Brown,		-1818 ; 2.
Barnard Hoit,		
James Hayens,		
George C. Ward,		-97 ; 3.
Josiah Dearborn,		-1821 ; 10.
Andrew Sanborn,		-1824 ; 7.
Nathaniel Cheney,		
Josiah Sanborn, 3d (Sergt.),	1793	-1825 ; 7.
Nathaniel Leavitt,		-1817 ; 2.
Benjamin Jonston,		
John Durgin (Lieut.),		-1815 ; 5.
Dudley Cram,		-1819 ; 7.
Josiah Shaw, Jr.,		
Moses Dalton,		-94 ; 2.
James Cushing,		
Wells Burbank,		
Josiah Burley,		-1814 ; 7.
Joseph Palmer,		-96 ; 2.
Samuel Jaquish,		
Jonathan Chase, Jr,	1794	
Jonathan C. Sanborn,		-1818 ; 5.
Oliver Calef,		-1808 ; 3.
Josiah Sanborn, ye 4th (Dea.),		-1826 ; 10.
John Morrison,		-1808 ; 7.
Benjamin Smith, Jr.,		
Ebenezer Colby,		-1810 ; 4.
Richard Colby,		-96 ; 2.
Moses Cass,		-98 ; 3.
Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr. (Esq.),		-1823 ; 4.
John Clark, Jr.,		-1816 ; 9.
Samuel Tenney, Jr.,		-1801 ; 3.
Reuben Philbrook,		-1803 ; 3.
Ephraim Fogg,		-97 ; 2.
Jeremiah Swain,	1795-1809;	7.
Joseph Philbrook,		-1818 ; 7.
Elisha Smith, Jr. (Capt.),		-1819; 10.
Asa Currier,		-98 ; 2.
Joseph Leavitt,		-1810 ; 4.
Joseph Currier,		
Simeon Cate,		-98 ; 2.
Reuben Rundlet,		-1812 ; 4.
Samuel Conner (Capt.),		-1817 ; 5.
Ebenezer Swain,		-1805 ; 6.
Andrew Lovejoy,		-1814 ; 8.
Josiah Hersey,		-97 ; 2.
Hilyard Sanborn,		
Christopher Sanborn,	1796	-1821 ; 5.
Elisha Sanborn,		
David Dusten, Jr.,		-99 ; 2.
Chase Osgood,		-1827 ; 8.
John Lord,		
Edmond Rundlet,		-1828 ; 6.
Taylor Clark,		-1806 ; 3.
Thomas Lancaster,		-1823 ; 9.
Jeremiah Tilton (Major),		-1816 ; 5.
Nathaniel Parsons,		
Ebenezer Sanborn, Jr. (Capt.),		-1828 ; 7.
Pain Blake,		
Enoch Thomas,	1797	
Moses Clark,		-1826 ; 8.
Jeremiah French,		-1816 ; 2.
James Calfe,		-1826 ; 4.
Chase Weeks,		-1823 ; 8.
Joshua Woodman,		
Ezekiel Brown,		
Thomas Moore,		
Samuel C. Dudley,		-1825 ; 7.
Obadiah Elkins,		-1814 ; 7.
Ebenezer Cate,		
Benjamin Philbrook,		-1821 ; 6.
S. Page Philbrook,		-1822 ; 7.
Jacob Thomas,		-1800 ; 2.
Jacob March,		-1818 ; 7.
Joseph Prescott, 3d,		-1815 ; 2.
Henry Blake,		-1803 ; 3.
David Burley, Jr.,	1798-1825 ;	6.
David Burley, 3d,		-1821 ; 5.
Steward Hoit,		-1828 ; 6.
Joseph Sanborn,		-1801 ; 2.
Caleb Sanders,		
Bradstreet Moody, Esq.,		-1819 ; 8.
Josiah Sanborn, 5th,		-1803 ; 4.
Stephen Morgin,		-1802 ; 2.
Samuel Hoit,		-1800 ; 2.

Joseph Gale,		Mark Chase,	–1807 ; 3.
Ephraim Sufferance,		James Chase,	–11 ; 2.
Stephen Gale, Jr. (Maj., Col.),	–1825 ;9.	Daniel Tilton, Benaiah Sanborn (Dr.),	
Stephen Goodhue,		Samuel Lane (Dea.),	–17 ; 3.
John Jonston,		Joseph Chapman,	–14 ; 2.
Moses Emery,	–1821 ; 5.	Charles Thomas,	–17 ; 3.
Jeremiah Sanborn, 3d (Lieut.),	–1812 ; 4.	Bradbury Morrison, George Whitcher,	–22 ; 9.
William Bachelder,	–1822 ; 4.	Jonathan Gove,	–24 ; 3.
Daniel Parker,		John P. Hayes,	–18 ; 3.
Stephen Prescott,	1799–1824 ; 6.	Isaac Colby, Jr.,	1800–1806 ; 2.
Joseph Woodman, Jr. (Capt.),	–1823 ; 8.	Jonathan Sanborn,	–22 ; 7.
Simeon Cass,	–1825 ; 3.	Nath'l Herrick (Mr.),	–1804 ; 2.
Simon Jonston,	–1807 ; 2.	Nathaniel Smith,	–17 ; 3.
Joseph Burley,	–1808 ; 4.	Nathaniel Hoyt,	–22 ; 6.
William French,		Willoughby Durgin,	–28 ; 11.
James Parker,		Simeon Philbrick,	–28 ; 6.
Jonathan Moore (Capt.),	–1819 ; 4.	William Sanborn, John Prescott,	
Moses March,	–1805 ; 2.	Jonathan Taylor, 3d,	–19 ; 6.
Jacob Tomson,	–1802 ; 2.	Mark Taylor,	–1801 ; 2.
Ebenezer Chase,	–1825 ; 8.	Samuel March,	–1806 ; 3.

NOTE. — Of the above two hundred and seventy-seven names, Moses Leavitt (1790) stands first in order (for the highest number of elections), — fifteen years; Jonathan Calley (1788) — six consecutive years, 1807–12 — and Winthrop Durgin (1788) fourteen years each. The whole number of highway surveyors till 1828 is found to be six hundred and seventy-four, of whom the two who held the office the greatest number of years were Ensign Joseph Huse, Jr. (1809), and John Doe, Esq. (1803), sixteen years each; the former also the greatest number of consecutive years, — fourteen, 1815–28. On the town books, for a few years after 1823, those "sworn in meeting" are designated by an asterisk (*), usually about one third of the whole number elected.

VIII. — SURVEYORS OF FENCES, OR FENCE VIEWERS.

(For the years prior to 1794, see under "Highway Surveyors.")

Benjamin Morgin (Lieut.),	–1806 ; 4.	Peter Sanborn,	
John Lane (Capt.),	1794	Wm. Taylor (Capt., Col.),	–1808 ; 5.
William Durgin,	–1801 ; 2.	Matthew Tomson,	1797
Josiah Emery (Esq.),	–1806 ; 4.	Chase Weeks,	
Nathaniel Grant,		Peter Elkins,	
Josiah Hersey,	1795	Jacob Tilton (Capt.),	–1804 ; 2.
Nathaniel Piper,	–1802 ; 4.	John Shaw (Lieut.),	1798
Jeremiah Calfe,		David Philbrook (Capt.),	
George C. Ward,		John D. Sanborn (Ens.),	
John Durgin (Lieut.),	1796–1800 ; 3.	Elisha Smith, Jr. (Capt.),	1799–1817 ; 3.
Andrew Jewett,		Moses Leavitt, James Osgood,	1800–1826 ; 4.

Total number of the above, twenty-three; total number till 1829, seventy-five.

IX. — TITHING-MEN.

This office, peculiar to the earlier annals of our New England towns, was usually held by grave and elderly or dignified citizens, — sometimes deacons of the churches, — their duty being to suppress the playful tendencies of children and youth in and about the sanctuary on the Sabbath, arrest those found

travelling unnecessarily on that day, and otherwise secure the good morals of the community. The board in this town usually consisted of three, sometimes of four or five, and once, in 1815, for some reason, of as many as twelve individuals.

Benjamin Darlin (Dea.), Isaac Colby, Solomon Copp, 1771–74; 2.
Jacob Smith, Benjamin Hoit, James Gibson, 1772.
Nathaniel Tilton (Dea.), Thomas Sincler, Thomas Critchet, 1773–76; 2. –83; 3.
Philip Hunt, John Robinson, 1774.
Josiah Emery, William Durgin, Jr., Thomas Lyford, 1775–86; 4. Edward Kelly, –85; 4.
Samuel Morrison, Benjamin Colby, 1776–1815; 2. Moses Rendal, –81; 2.
Robert Smart, James Cates, Jr., Theoph. Rundled, 1777–82; 2.
William Huse, Jonathan Cass, John Lane, 1778–1813; 12. Ebenezer Gove, –80; 2.
James Cates, Elijah True, Jesse Plumer, 1779 –81; 2.
Ebenezer Sanborn, 1780–1823; 3.
Joseph Huse, –83; 3.
Benjamin Sanborn, 1781–88; 3.
John Thorn,
Jacob Garlon, Ebenezer Eastman, 1782.
Winthrop Durgin, Joseph Smith, Jr., 1784–1805; 8. –94; 2.
Abijah Sanborn, Joseph Prescott, Jr., 1785–97; 3.
Wm. Chase (Lieut., Dea.), –1804; 3.
Benjamin Morgin (Lieut.), Solomon Copp, Jr., 1786 –1813; 4.
William Eaton, Abner Kimball, 1787.
John Sanborn, Andrew Jewett, Jeremiah Sanborn, 1789 –94; 3.
Elisha Prescott, Jonathan Smith, William Durgin, 1791–97; 5. –1801; 4.
Timothy Smith, 1792.
Reuben Rundlett, Benjamin Smith, Jr., 1793–1803; 2.
James Osgood, 1794–98; 2.
John D. Sanborn (Ens.), 1795.
Jeremiah Calef, Abner Sanborn, Joseph Prescott, 3d, 1796–1818; 4. –1814; 5.
Robert Hunkins, 1797.
David Philbrook, Jonathan Perkins (Lieut.), John Chapman, Josiah Sanborn, 1798–99; 2. John Nay, –99; 2.
Joshua Woodman (Capt.), Joseph Woodman, Jr., 1799 –1804; 2. –1826; 2.
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), Jonathan Calley, 1800–15; 2.

NOTE. — The above office was held twelve years by Jonathan Cass (1778), the highest number; and by Reuben Philbrick ten years (1802–14), as the next highest. The list as here given numbers sixty-seven; that continued till 1828 numbered one hundred and twenty-two. The office was discontinued not far from the year last named (1828). It may have reappeared (partially) in the next following.

X. — INFORMERS, OR COMPLAINANTS OF DISORDERLY PERSONS.

First chosen 1830; five in number, viz.: —

Daniel Mowe.
Noah Eastman.
Thomas P. Hill.
Josiah C. Philbrook.
John Carr.

Three of the five being physicians. This office was refilled but a few years.

XI. — ASSESSORS.

This was regarded as an important office by the Sanbornton fathers, and was filled every year, with but one exception, till 1824. Since then the work

of appraising values and assessing taxes has usually been performed by the selectmen. For several years as many as from six to nine, and during four years — 1800, 1802, 1805, and 1808 — twelve persons were elected to fill the board.

Aaron Sanborn, Nathaniel Tilton, Nicholas Clark, 1771–73; 2.
Chase Taylor, Benjamin Hoit, 1772–74; 2.
Stephen Gale, David Dustin, 1773–1800; 2.
James Gibson (Ens.), 1774–77; 3.
Jonathan Thomas, Ebenezer Morrison, Josiah Sanborn (Lieut.), 1775–83; 5. –84; 6.
Caleb Gilman, 1777.
Satchel Clark, John Lane (Capt.), John Johnson, –80; 2. 1778–1805; 12.
Benjamin Colby (Capt.), John Sanborn (Ens.), Robert Smart, –1803; 3. 1779–1800; 3. –94; 7.
Joseph Clark (Capt.), Joseph Hoit, Ebenezer Gove (Major), –98; 2. 1781 –99; 4.
Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.), Samuel Lane (Dea.), Moses Thompson, –1805; 13. 1782–92; 5. –1808; 4.
Elijah True, 1783, 1784; 2.
William Durgin, Jr., Theophilus Rundlet, Abijah Sanborn, Benj. Morgin (Lieut.), 1785–87; 2. –89; 3. –1803; 3.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), Jonathan Chase, Wm. Chase (Lieut., Dea.), 1786 –1815; 17. –1811; 7. –1800; 2.
William Thompson (Capt.), 1787–90; 2.
Peter Elkins, Joseph Prescott, Jr., Josiah Sanborn, Jr., 1788–1810; 2.
James Hersey, Esq., Joseph Wadleigh, 1789 –97; 3. –1814; 11.
Jeremiah Sanborn (Lieut., Esq.), 1790–1823; 7.
William Durgin, Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), Jacob Tilton (Capt.), Benjamin Steel, 1791 –1807; 4. –1812; 11. –98; 4.
Joseph Huse, 1792–97; 6.
David Philbrook (Dea.), Henry Blake, 1794–1823; 4.
Samuel Prescott, Jr. (Capt., Esq.), 1795–1805; 9.
Jeremiah Calfe (Lieut.), John Durgin, John D. Sanborn, Oliver Calfe, 1797 –1806; 4. –1804; 2.
Josiah Burley, Jonathan Perkins (Lieut.), Peter Hersey, Elisha Smith, Jr. (Ens., Capt.), 1798–1805; 3. –1813; 3. –1813; 2. –1807; 4.
Jeremiah Tilton (Esq.), Thomas Eastman, Ebenezer Eastman (Ens.), Simeon Cate, 1799 –1820; 2. –1801; 2.
Moses Leavitt, Josiah Emery (Esq.), Isaac Colby, John Taylor (Esq.), James Osgood, 1800 –1801; 2. –1811; 5. –1810; 7. –1824; 2.

NOTE. — Esq. Nathan Taylor (1786) appears thus to have been elected assessor the highest number of times, viz., for seventeen years and eight years consecutively. Lieut. Nathaniel Grant (1782) stands next, thirteen years; Capt. John Lane (1778), twelve years; Joseph Wadleigh (1789) and Ens. Nathaniel Piper (1791), eleven years each. This applies not only to the above list of sixty-four, but also to the sum total enumerated till 1824, — one hundred and fifteen.

XII. — AUDITORS.

With the exception of 1772, these officers were the same as the assessors until the year 1786. For that and the following year two individuals were chosen, who probably served till 1790, there being no record of elections for 1788 and 1789. The board has usually consisted of three persons; one year, 1797, of five, and two years, 1801 and 1803, of four each. As at present, their duties have always been to examine and approve the accounts of the selectmen and town treasurer.

Chase Taylor, Stephen Gale, 1772.
James Hersey (Esq.), Samuel Lane (Dea.), 1786–99; 10.
William Harper (Esq.), 1790–1801; 2.
George C. Ward, 1791–95; 5.
William Tomson, 1793.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), 1795–1819; 4.
Jonathan Chase, Moses Thomson, 1796–1809; 3. 1796–1816; 14.
Jacob Tilton, Peter Sanborn, William Chase, 1797.
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), 1798–1814; 2.
David Philbrook (Capt.), 1799–1801; 2.
Samuel Prescott (Capt.), 1800–1803; 3.

NOTE. — Moses Thompson (1796) is shown by the above to have held the office of auditor longest, — fourteen years, — both out of the sixteen above given, and the fifty-three who served till 1829. The record remarks that the auditors of 1825 were "nominated by the chairman."

XIII. — CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS.

These offices, after the town organization, seem to have been merged together under the former designation till 1793, one person each year being chosen till 1780; then two, one for the "south" and the other for the "north," bondsmen being first named in 1787, with the sums paid for collecting, varying from $6.25 to $20. In 1793, the collectors of the town are for the first time entered by themselves, though the two offices were yet filled by the same men many of the years till 1819, when the board of constables was increased to three, and in some cases to four and five individuals, two of whom — and after 1812, one of whom — were also collectors. The dividing line between the upper and lower districts, or "ends" of the town, was probably at the old meeting-house, as Capt. Benjamin Colby served for the upper and Dr. Benaiah Sanborn for the lower. We read of the "collection of taxes" being "set up at vendue," and "struck off" in 1802, though the latter expression also appears as early as 1793. The highest and lowest bids made for collection in the upper district were $26 and $13; in the lower, $23 and $5.75 (latter not accepted). The "whole town" was first struck off in 1812, to Caleb Kimball, for $30, with his two brothers as bondsmen; though the bid was left, in 1824, as high as $69, to the same individual, with three sureties. We sometimes find apparently worthy names "not accepted" (by the town), and others afterwards "accepted" at larger sums; while occasionally the pathetic note is added to a name, "Could n't get bondsmen," when another person would be substituted. With this explanation, we now give the names and years of those holding the two offices. The first five entries are of collectors, merely, chosen by the proprietors, the last named, to serve in the town; —

Joseph Hoit (Capt.), April 21, 1763.
Samuel Folsom (Capt.), June 25, 1770.
David Fogg, April 8, 1771.
Seth Fogg (Left.), May 27, 1772, 1773; 2.
Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), May 27, 1772.

Constables (chosen by the town): —

Solomon Copp, 1771.
James Cates, 1772.
John Sanborn, 1773.
Josiah Sanborn, 1774.
Nathaniel Burley, 1775.
Satchel Clark, 1776.
William Thompson, 1777.
Cole Weeks, 1778.
Edward Kelley, 1779.
Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), 1779 (Aug. 26, probably to fill a vacancy).
Steven Gale, Robert Smart, 1780.
Nicholas Clark, Benjamin Hoit, 1781.
John Thorn, Isaac Colby, 1782.

Josiah Miles, Jr., Moses Tomson, } 1783.
John Clark, Thomas Sinclear, Josiah Emery, } 1784. (Apr. 5, *vice* T. Sinclear.)
Joseph Clark (Left.), Andrew Jewett, } 1785–87 ; 3.
William Harper (Esq.), 1786–89 ; 4.
Jonathan Chase, 1788–92 ; 4.
William Durgin, Jr., 1789–93 ; 2.
Benjamin Colby (Capt.), upper, 1790–98 ; 9.

Collectors and constables (see also last) : —

William Durgin, lower, 1793–1808 ; 4.
David Philbrick (Capt.), lower, 1795–1803 ; 2.
Geo. C. Ward (constable), Benaiah Sanborn (Dr.), lower, } 1796–97 ; 2.
Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr., lower, 1798.
Jeremiah Sanborn (Lieut.), lower, Samuel Hoit, upper, } 1799.
Peter Smith (Capt.), lower, John Sanborn (Lieut.), upper, } 1800.

To these may be added (seventy-six in all, till 1829) "constables at town meeting, to act as such during meeting, and keep due order"; three in number, but elected only for two years : —

Richard Hazelton, Caleb Kimball, Richard Colby, } 1817.
Chase Perkins, Ebenezer Brown, Samuel Tilton, } 1818.

NOTE. — Of the above officers (forty-seven, as here given), Capt. Benjamin Colby appears to have served the greatest number of years (1790), — nine years, — and those consecutively.

XIV. — HAYWARDS.

Originally thus styled, because they *warded* the fields, or mowing plots, of the early settlers by restraining swine and other animals from running at large; were called "field drivers" in 1781, "hog reeves and haywards, or field drivers," in 1794, and "hog reaves and field drivers" in 1799. The same office is doubtless referred to under the several appellations. In some New Hampshire towns it became a burlesque in after years, as being that office to which the young married men were annually elected! In this town, whether in jest or in earnest, it seems, prior to 1830, to have been filled by many of our most respectable citizens.

Joseph Carr, William Keniston, } 1771.
Chase Taylor, Stephen Gale, Thomas Critchet, Simeon Peas, John Folsom, } 1772–78 ; 4.
David Bean, Aaron Sanborn (Ens.), William Durgin, Jr., Enoch Ely, Jacob Smith, John Gibson, } 1773–77 ; 3. 1773–76 ; 4. 1773–79 ; 2.
Robert Smart, 1774–85 ; 3.
John Roberson, Theophilus Rundlet, Timothy Somes, William Hayes, Jr., } 1775.
Jonathan Cass, 1776–86 ; 5.
Moses Thompson, William Hayes, } 1777–90 ; 2.
Jacob Smith, Jr., 1777–79 ; 2.
Jacob Garlon, Jonathan Smith, Jr., } 1778–80 ; 2.
Ichabod Swain, Ebenezer Eastman, } 1779–87 ; 4.
Elijah True, John Lary, } 1780–82 ; 2.
Reuben Rollins, John Clark, } 1781–97 ; 5.
John Boyer, Jonathan Cate, John Durgin, } 1782–1817 ; 3.
Daniel Fifield, Abraham Darling, } 1783–86 ; 3. 1783–1801 ; 11.
Jonathan Tomson, Thomas Copps, Jonathan Judkins, } 1784–1804 ; 3.

John Colby, Jonathan Been, Philip Hunt, Jr., 1785–86; 2.
Daniel Colby, 1786.
Ebenezer Darling, Isaac Colby, 1787.
Ephraim Sufferance, Daniel Tilton, 1789–96; 3.
Benjamin Johnson, James Sanborn, Robert Hunkins, 1790–1814; 4.
William Harper (Esq.), 1793–1806; 5.
Benjamin Morgin, Stephen Clark, Joseph Conner, Jacob March, 1793–1806; 4.
Nathan Blake, James Cushing, Jacob Thomas, Joseph Palmer, 1794.
Josiah Emery (Esq.), 1795–1807; 3.
Cole Weeks, George C. Ward, Jeremiah Sanborn, 3d, 1795–1800; 3.
Peter Sanborn (Capt.), 1796–98; 3.
David Dustin, Jr., Tilton Bennett, Joseph Clark (Capt.), 1796–1807; 3.
Jonathan Chase, Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr. (Lieut.), 1797–1807; 2.
Benjamin Smith, 1798–1803; 2.
Nathaniel Piper, 1798–1825; 3.
David Philbrook (Capt.), 1798–1801; 2.
William Durgin, 1798–1824; 2.
Stephen Call, Ezekiel Brown, Moses Emery, 1798.
Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.), William French, 1799.
Jonathan Perkins (Lieut.), John Prescott, Philip Call, Joseph Huse, 1800.

NOTE. — The above list of eighty-one might be swollen to two hundred and fifty-two in 1829. None served so long as Abraham Darling (1783), eleven years.

XV. — LOT LAYERS.

These were essentially the same as town surveyors. Two were elected in 1771, one in 1776, and three in 1779, who are presumed, but not certainly known, to have held their office continuously between those years, and till 1783, after which there is notice of successive annual elections, except in 1792, and between the years 1822 and 1826. The numbers varied from two to five annually. Daniel Sanborn is elsewhere shown to have been the surveyor employed by the proprietors in running out the Second Division of lots, and Sergt. John Sanborn is known to have been "the first town surveyor," or one of the first, the book, compass, and chain used by him being still preserved by his descendants.

Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), John Sanborn, 1771–94; 22. 1771–1805; 32.
Samuel Lane (Dea.), 1779–90; 12.
James Hersey (Esq.), 1783–1811; 29.
Josiah Emery (Esq.), 1797–1816; 20.
Joshua Lane, Joseph Woodman, Jr. (Capt.), 1799–1829; 31. 1799–1811; 5.
John A. Harper, 1803–1805; 2.
James Clark (Esq.), 1812–28; 17.
Joseph G. Pearson, 1818.
Joshua W. Clement, 1822–25; 4.
John Carr, 1826.
Noah Eastman, 1827–1828; 2.
Daniel Sanborn, 1829.

NOTE. — Of the fourteen just named, John Sanborn seems thus to have served the town as lot layer thirty-two years, Joshua Lane thirty-one years, and James Hersey twenty-nine years; the two last continuously.

XVI. — POUND KEEPERS.

This office, not being of much importance at first, was not filled annually till after 1791. The three or four persons first named probably held over between the years specified. The barnyards of Chase Taylor and Aaron San-

born were earliest used, when needed, for the impounding of stray cattle, the first pound being "built by vote of March, 1778," on the corner midway between their two residences. The second and third pounds were on the old Meeting-House Hill; the fourth (after 1839), where now remaining, — though rarely used, — west of the late Noah Eastman place.

Chase Taylor (Capt.), 1772–84; 7.
Aaron Sanborn, 1774–79; 6.
Nathan Taylor, 1785–90; 6.
Daniel Sanborn, Jr., 1785 ("in lieu of Left. Nathan Taylor, refused").
Elisha Sanborn, 1791–97; 7.
Joshua Bangs, 1798.
Samuel Woodbury, 1799.
Timothy Smith, Jr., 1800–1803; 2.
Joseph Woodman, Jr., 1801.
Asa Currier (Capt.), 1802–1808; 6.
Simon Lane, 1809–28; 20.
Walter Ingalls, 1829.

NOTE. — The last but one, Simon Lane, served the longest of the twelve above given, in this capacity, — twenty years, consecutively.

XVII. — SURVEYORS OF LUMBER

Were frequently mill owners, or tenders of saw-mills. Their services were not much required in the earliest history of the town. It is presumed that Ebenezer Morrison continued in office between 1774 and 1802, though without re-election.

Ebenezer Morrison, Sen., 1774–1802; 21.
William Chase, 1782–95; 5.
Elijah True, 1784–88; 4.
James Cate, William Durgin, Jr., 1785–1815; 2.
Jeremiah Sanborn, 1786–96; 5.
Benjamin Sanborn, Jacob Smith, Cole Weeks, 1790–1810; 2.
Abner Sanborn, Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), 1791–95; 2. 1795–1825; 13.
John D. Sanborn, 1792–1825; 25.
Robert Smart, Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.), 1793–95; 3. 1794; 2.
David Dustin, 1794–95; 2.
Ebenezer Darling, Barachias Farnham, Oliver Calfe, John Jonston, Jr., 1795–1822; 13. –1801; 2.
Ebenezer Swain, –1801; 4.
William Durgin, John Jonston, 1796–98; 3. 1798–1800; 5.
Ebenezer Gove (Major), 1797–1802; 6.
John Shaw, Joseph Clark, Abner Kimball, 1798.
Abel Rowell, 1799.
James Hersey (Esq.), Joshua Lane, Josiah Sanborn (Dea.), Andrew Sanborn, 1800–16; 2.

NOTE. — The largest number chosen for any one year was fifteen, for 1827. Of the above thirty-one (and one hundred and four till 1828), John D. Sanborn (1792) appears to have held the office longest, — in all twenty-five years, thirteen years in succession; Ebenezer Morrison (1774), — perhaps father and son, — twenty-one years; Nathaniel Piper (1791), Ebenezer Darling (1795), John Lane, Jr. (1803), Willoughby Durgin (1803), and Bradbury Morrison (1804), each over ten years.

XVIII. — CORDERS OF WOOD

Appear for the first time on the Town Records in 1801. Probably always before that year and to some extent afterwards, they were identified with the last-named officers, — surveyors of lumber. None were chosen after 1805, till 1813, when they are entered as surveyors of wood; surveyors of wood and lumber, 1815; of wood, alone, 1816.

William Durgin, } 1801–15; 3.
Andrew Jewitt, }
"Doc. Sanborn," }
(None entered for 1802).
Benjamin Smith (Lieut.), } 1803–1804; 2.
Israel Adams, } 1803–1805; 2.
Asa Currier (Capt.), 1804.
Jeremiah G. Sanborn, }
Thomas Taylor, Jr., } 1813–17; 4.
Daniel Clement, }
Jonathan Moore (Capt.), } 1813–23; 9.
Joshua Lane (Capt.), 1814.
Joseph W. Clements, } 1816–28; 9.
Simon Jaques, }
William Ford, }
Benjamin Jewitt, } 1817–22; 2.
Christopher S. Sanborn, }
J. Tilton (Col.), }
Thomas W. Gilmore, } 1818–22; 5.
Richard Hazelton, }
Daniel C. Atkinson, }

NOTE. — This list of twenty (to 1818) would be fifty-four in 1829. Capt. Jona. Moore (1814) and Joseph W. Clement (1816) are thus shown to have held the above office the greatest number of times, each being elected for nine years, and five of these years consecutively.

XIX. — CULLERS OF STAVES.

A culler being one who picks or chooses, is hence specially "an inspector who selects wares suitable for market." Applied, in this office, probably, to hoops as well as staves, with the added duty, for 1790, at least, of "surveyors of bricks." None elected except in the years specified below, and 1821, 1824–27, and 1829.

Joseph Clark, 1785 (April 4).
William Ch se, }
Jonathan Chase, } 1790.
Ebenezer Gove, }
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), } 1796–1801; 2.
John Jonston, }
David Dusten, }
Jonathan Thomas, } 1798
Ebenezer Morrison, } –1809; 7.
William Weeks, }
William Hayes, } 1800–1809; 7.
Elisha Smith (Capt.), }

NOTE. — William Weeks, Esq. (1798), and Capt. Elisha Smith (1800) were thus the longest incumbents, — seven years each. No entries between 1809 and 1821. Office again filled in 1843. Lists, twelve (as above) till 1800, thirty-four till 1829.

XX. — MEASURE SEALERS

Were chosen from the incorporation of the town; designated occasionally as "sealers of waights and measures," and in 1797 the third upon the board, Jona. Perkins, was sealer of weights alone (added for that duty). In later years "sealers of weights and measures" has been the uniform designation.

Nicholas Clark, 1771–90; 4.
Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), 1775–81; 3.
Joseph Prescott (Major), 1784–96; 7.

No entry for six years, when, in 1790, the board began to consist of two persons (three, as above, in 1797), and thus continued, chiefly, till 1806, after which the office was single.

Ebenezer Morrison, 1792–95; 2.
John Shaw (Lieut.), 1794–1800; 3.
Stephen Prescott, } 1797–1805; 7.
Jonathan Perkins, } (See above.)
Asa Currier (Capt.), 1798–1819; 20.
Asa Currier, Jr., 1820–41; 20.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1840.

NOTE. — We have extended this record beyond the usual time (for these minor officers), showing that the two Messrs. Currier, father and son, held the office longest, and each for twenty years, nearly in succession!

XXI. — LEATHER SEALERS

Appear only during the first sixteen years after the incorporation, with entries for seven of those years, as follows: —

Ebenezer Morrison, 1771–85; 5.
John Sanborn, 1775.
Samuel Lane, 1781–86; 2.
Benjamin Roberson, Jr., 1785.

Note. — A slight honor thus shared by four individuals, most of them tanners, though Ebenezer Morrison, not a tanner, holds the office longest, — five of the seven official years, and two of them (1781 and 1785) with a colleague.

XXII. — FISH WARDENS,

Though not a dictionary appellation, yet is found on our town books as one of the offices of Sanbornton for several years; not appearing, however, till 1795. Previously, as prefixed to the first board of three chosen in 1772, they were called "river surveyors," "to regulate the wares"; in 1774, "deer keepers and fish keepers"; "dear keepers" (two), in 1775; "dear keepers and to se that Winnepisoco River is kept clear according to law," in 1776. James Osgood, styled only "dear keeper," is the sole incumbent for 1785. The two offices for the protection of deer and fish seem thus to have been merged by the Sanbornton fathers; though the latter were their chief consideration in and after 1795, the shad (of the Winnipiseogee) especially, as elsewhere shown, being an important means of subsistence in the spring. The board of "fish wardens" usually consisted of three; sometimes of five, and in 1813, of as high as nine persons. None are shown to have been elected from 1799 till 1810. List, with explanations as above: —

Thomas Lyford, John Gibson, Satchel Clark, 1772.
James Cate, Ebenezer Morrison, James Gibson, 1774–76; 2.
Caleb Gilman, 1775.
Jacob Bamford, 1776.
John Colby (deer keeper), Jeremiah Sanborn (deer keeper), 1779–80; 2.
John Lane (deer keeper), 1780.
Fifteen years' interruption, except,
James Osgood (see above), 1785.
Noah Buswell (fish wardens), Isaac Colby, John Chapman, 1795–1811; 4.
Josiah Calley, Bradbury Morrison, 1796.
Nathan Blake, Jonathan Cass, Josiah Dearborn, 1797–1811; 3.
Ebenezer Eastman, 1798.
John Huse, William Huse, 1799.

Note. — Office seems to have been discontinued after 1823. The first Board of River Surveyors, and the majority of those who afterwards served as fish wardens, were appropriately men living "near the water"! of whom Dearborn Sanborn (1813) served the longest, — five years; and three others, some four years each. The list as given above, to 1799, twenty-three; thirty-seven others added (1810–23); in all, sixty.

XXIII. — TOWN AGENTS,

To act in behalf of the town in lawsuits, with advice of the selectmen. No name entered as holding this office before 1794, though with evidence that Mr. Ward served also the year previously. The list, down to 1827, comprises

lawyers of town, and others; the phrase "with power of substitution" often appearing after a given name.

"Mr. Ward," 1794.
Josiah Emery, 1795–1807; 3.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), 1796–1800; 4.
James Hersey (Esq.), 1797.
Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr. (Esq.), 1802–17; 2.
John A. Harper, 1803, 1804; 2.
Jeremiah Sanborn (Lieut.), 1805–12; 2.
John Taylor (Esq.), 1806.
Lieut. Grant, 1808.
Bradstreet Moody, 1809–13; 3.
Joshua Lane, 1811.
Joseph Smith (Capt.), 1814.
Charles J. Stuart, 1815, 1816; 2.
Matthew Perkins, 1818–25; 7.
Joseph Woodman, 1823.
Joseph W. Clement, 1826.
Daniel C. Atkinson, 1827.

NOTE. — Matthew Perkins, Esq., longest in this office (on list of seventeen), — seven years.

XXIV. — SCHOOL TREASURERS

First noted in 1794, "with power to collect"; called "school and parsonage treasurer" in 1808, "town treasurer," 1810, but in 1812 the title "school and parsonage treasurer" restored, and "town treasurer" voted down. The office was suggested or occasioned by the funds arising from the sale of the school and parsonage lots, as elsewhere detailed. Its duties have, in later times, been performed by the selectmen.

Josiah Emery, 1794 (also year previously), 1796 ("*vice* N. Taylor, Esq., excused") –98; 6.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), 1796–1817; 4.
Nathaniel Grant (Lieut.), "Esq. Harper, bondsman," 1799–1807; 9.
Joshua Lovejoy (Esq.), 1810.
Joshua Lane, 1811.
Bradstreet Moody (Esq.), 1812.
Caleb Kimball, 1813.
Joseph Woodman, 1814 ($12 voted for services) –26 (March to September); 7½.
Jonathan Moore, 1822
Stephen Gale, 1823–28; 2.
Christopher S. Sanborn, 1824–26 (September), 1827; 3½.
Winthrop Dearborn, 1829.

NOTE. — Of the twelve thus far recorded, Lieut. Grant (1799) and Joseph Woodman (1814) appear to have served nine years and seven and one half years respectively.

XXV. — FIRE WARDS.

A law of the State defining the powers and duties of fire wards and other persons in certain cases was passed Dec. 16, 1828; but by advice of committee, all parts of this town except school districts "No. 1, No. 1 (Union), No. 2, and Centre" were exempted from the operation of the tenth section. We have, therefore, for the present enumeration of minor town officers, but one entry to make, a board of eight fire wards being elected March 11, 1829, four at the Bridge and four at the Square, viz.: —

Nathaniel Holmes,
Joseph Smith, Jr.,
Samuel Tilton,
Daniel Moore,
Charles Lane,
Charles Gilman,
Thomas Taylor, Jr.,
Thomas P. Hill.

XXVI. — JURORS

Do not come upon our town records till 1828, being "first chosen at a special town meeting," Jan. 26, 1828. Since 1834, the well-known custom of drawing jurors by the selectmen has prevailed. We give a few (fourteen) of the first entries: —

Zebulon Smith, Jr. (grand), 1828 (January), "to serve at the Superior Court of Judicature, at Dover, first Tuesday of February."

Joseph W. Clement, 1828 (July), "petit juror, one week, Court of Common Pleas, at Gilmanton, first Tuesday of August."

Moses Emery, Chase Jaques, } 1828 (July), "petit jurors for the two-weeks' court following."

Jeremiah Sanborn, 1829 (January), grand juror.

Jonathan Taylor, Jr., 1829 (August), grand.

Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Holmes, } 1829 (August), petits, one week.

Ira Elliot, Joseph Smith, Jr., Thomas Eastman, Jr., } 1829 (August), petits, second week, — all "for Superior Court of Judicature, at Gilford."

Winthrop Dearborn, 1829 (October), petit, first court.

Samuel Dustin, Joseph Huse, } 1829 (October), petits, second court, — all for "Court of Common Pleas, Gilmanton, third Tuesday October, inst., and Monday following."

XXVII. — SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR THE MEETING-HOUSE, MINISTER, ETC.

Among the lists of town officials are found the following, not elsewhere noted: —

Daniel Sanborn, Stephen Gale, James Cate, Chase Taylor, Cole Weeks, } March 26, 1771.

A committee "to vandue the pews and stuff."

Cole Weeks, William Huse, } March 26, 1771.

"Surveyors of said stuff."

Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), James Cate, Josiah Sanborn, } Aug. 8, 1771.

A committee "to wait on Mr. Woodman with y^e votes of y^e town."

Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), James Cate, Nathaniel Tilton, } Oct. 7, 1771.

A committee "to send to y^e churches for ordination."

Daniel Sanborn, Chase Taylor, James Cate, Aaron Sanborn, Benjamin Hoit, } Oct. 7, 1771.

A committee "to provide for y^e ordination."

Chase Taylor (Levt.), Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), James Cates, Stephen Gale, Josiah Sanborn, } Dec. 13, 1773.

A committee "to vandue pews and stuff, and to build the meeting-house."

The four following, also, were town appointments: —

Daniel Sanborn, Jr., 1789 ("doarkeeper for y^e meeting-house"). None other till,

Samuel Woodbury, 1799 ("to take care of the meeting-house").

Timothy Smith, Jr., 1800 ("to take care of the meeting-house"). None other till,

Joseph Woodman, Jr., 1803 ("to take care of the town meeting-house").

XXVIII. — OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

Are entered for the first time, and only for the years specified, as below, till 1833: —

Nathaniel Grant, Josiah Sanborn, Jonathan Chase, } 1791.

March 18, 1800, voted that the selectmen be overseers of the poor.

Caleb Kimball, 1817–19.
David Johnson (Esq.), Dearborn Sanborn, } 1819.

In 1829 the heading changes to "superintendents of the poor farm" (to take charge of the poor and the town farm) and "keepers of house of correction."

Ebenezer Brown (Major), 1829 ("and wife, for one year, $220; they to furnish bedding and furniture for their own use, and to pay $20 in produce for the support of their two children"). His immediate successor, after four years' service, was —
Jonathan Taylor, 3d, 1833–38; 5 years,* followed by —
Samuel Wallace, 1838; 1 year.
Dearborn Taylor, 1839; 4 years.
Samuel G. Morrison, 1843; 2 years
Joseph S. Clark, 1845; 4 years.
William S. Woodman, 1849; 3 years. Second term, 1864(?); 2 years.
Oliver Calef, 1852; 3 years.
Samuel K. Gove, 1855; 2 years.
George W. Roberts, 1857; 2 years.
David Brown, 1859; 5 years.
Kirk Knowlton, 1866; 2 years.
William H. Cross, 1868; 2 years, or till the final selling of the town farm.

VOTES OF THE TOWN FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.

We propose to give under this head the number of votes cast in Sanbornton for the chief magistrate of the State each year in succession, from the close of the Revolutionary war (when the first State election occurred in town) to the present, with occasional records of the votes for other State and county officers, and such notes as may, with the figures, be useful to the student of political history, or of interest to the townspeople, as showing the increase of its voting population, and the growth and development of its political parties.

1784, March 30. The following are the first "certified statements" of votes for "president of the State and senators": "For president, it appeared to be for Col. Weare,† in number, 54 votes; and for George Atkinson, Esq., in number, 3 votes, and none for any person else." There seemed to be less interest for the "two senators of Strafford County," as by this additional statement, "For Col. E. Smith, and for John Wentworth, Esq., in number of votes, fifty each, and none for any person else."

1785, March 29. "Seventy-eight votes for George Atkinson, president of New Hampshire; 3 votes for John Langdon,* and none else." "Forty-eight ballots for John Wentworth, Esq., and 44 ballots for Daniel Beedy, Esq., county senators, and none else." Same year, Aug. 15, for the first time, "Votes for a county treasurer, John Waldron 17, none else"; "Votes for a county recorder [of deeds], 17, none else," indicating, as in later years, a thin attendance upon special town meetings!

1786, March 28. "Voted for president of the State: for Gen. Sullivan,* 45; for Col. Josiah Bartlett, 48; for Col. John Langdon, 5.

* These years and terms of service may not be exact, but are nearly correct.

† The elected candidate is thus indicated; for subsequent years, by an asterisk (*), thus showing who were the successive chief magistrates of New Hampshire, and for how many of them the vote of Sanbornton was cast.

1787, March 27. "Ballots for president: 54 for Gen. Sullivan,* 43 for Col. Josiah Bartlett." But a diversion appears on the part of twenty-four of his Sanbornton townsmen, in favor of James Hersey for one of the senators, the vote standing "72 for Col. Ebenezer Smith, 72 for Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., and 24 for James Hersey"! Register of Probate the first time voted for: "Joseph Pierce, unanimous."

1788, March 25. For president, John Sullivan, Esq., 63; John Langdon, Esq.,* 30; Josiah Bartlett, Esq., 5.

1789, March 31. President, John Sullivan,* 102; John Pickering, 6.

1790, March 30. President, Col. Josiah Bartlett,* 117; Esq. John Pickering, 8; Col. Joshua Wentworth, 2.

1791, March 29. President, Josiah Bartlett, Esq.,* 122; no other candidate. Same year, Aug. 8, for recorder of deeds, "instead of John Smith, 3d, who is deceased," William Smith, son of the late recorder, 44.

1792, March 27. For president, Josiah Bartlett,* 162; Timothy Walker, 1; Esq. Godfree, 1.

1793, March 26. For "governor" (as now called, the new Constitution having been adopted in 1792), his Excellency Josiah Bartlett,* 164; no opposition. Now, also, for counsellor, first time (sometimes spelled on our records "councillor"), Joseph Badger, Esq. (Gilmanton), 127. Senator (now said to be for the "sixth district"), Hon. Ebenezer Smith, Esq. (Meredith), 135; William Harper, Esq., 3. Recorder of deeds, Joseph Persons, Esq., 214 (very large vote; probably a mistake).

1794, March 25. Governor, John T. Gilman, Esq.,* 137; Judge Tomson, 8. Senator, Hon. Ebenezer Smith, 97; William Harper, Esq., 25 (the latter evidently gaining ground among his townsmen!).

1795, March 10. Time of election changed. Governor, John T. Gilman, Esq.,* 124; only candidate.

1796, March 8. Governor, his Excellency John T. Gilman, Esq.,* 156; only candidate.

1797, March 14. Governor, his Excellency John Taylor Gilman, Esq.,* 118 (less enthusiasm!). Senator, sixth district, Hon. Joseph Badger, Esq., 38; William Harper, Esq., 62 (now uppermost in the minds of his fellow-citizens!); Col. Hoit, 6. Recorder of deeds, Joseph Parsons, Esq., 165 (a decided re-election over John P. Gilman of the previous year!).

1798, March 13. Governor, his Excellency John T. Gilman,* 167. Senator, William Harper, Esq., 46; Joseph Parsons, Esq., 31; Col. Hoit, 14.

1799, March 12. Governor, John T. Gilman, Esq.,* 85 (difference of vote between this year and the next unaccountable).

1800, March 11. Governor, his Excellency John T. Gilman,* 203; Hon. Timothy Walker, 44 (more deferential! the two great parties forming in town). Senator, Nathan Taylor, Esq.,* 166; William Harper, Esq., 4 (both candidates from Sanbornton).

1801, March 10. Governor, John Taylor Gilman,* 184; Timothy Walker, Esq., 13; Hon. Timothy Farrar, Esq. (Hollis), 3; Hon. John Langdon, Esq., 1 (beginning to "scatter"!). Senator, Hon. Nathan Taylor, Esq.,* 161; Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., Esq., 6.

1802, March 9. Governor, John T. Gilman,* 209; John Langdon, 46. Senator, Nathan Taylor, 128; Esq. Copp, 48.

1803, March 8. Governor, John T. Gilman,* 261; John Langdon, Esq., 46. Senator, Nathan Taylor, 210; David Copp, 26; two others, 3.

1804, March 13. Governor, John T. Gilman,* 238; John Langdon, 75. Senator, Nathan Taylor, 156; Nathaniel Shannon, Esq., 54; John Mooney, Esq., 39.

1805, March 12. Governor, J. T. Gilman, 193; John Langdon,* 154. Senator, Nathan Taylor,* 194; Nathaniel Shannon, 98; Wm. Harper, Esq., 19.

1806, March 11. Governor, his Excellency John Langdon,* 160; Hon. Oliver Peabody, 131. Senator, Nathan Taylor, 143 (this being the seventh consecutive vote of his townsmen for him, and as ever, with a decided majority); Nathaniel Shannon, 104; scattering, 5 (four persons).

1807, March 10. Governor, John Langdon, Esq.,* 137; Oliver Peabody, Esq., 11; scattering, 6 (three candidates).

1808, March 8. Governor, John Langdon.* 127; John T. Gilman and John Taylor, 1 each. Senator, Nathan Taylor, 106; Nathaniel Shannon, 60; Joseph Badger, 1.

1809, March 14. Governor, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Esq., of Exeter,* 284; his Excellency John Langdon, Esq., 92; Nathan Taylor, 1. Counsellor, Hon. Nathan Taylor, Esq., 276; Hon. Richard Dame, 68; scattering, 3 (two).

1810, March 13. Governor, his Excellency Jeremiah Smith, 314 (showing that he was very popular as a governor, in Sanbornton, though not re-elected); John Langdon,* 112. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 303; Hon. Richard Dame, 87; scattering, 3 (three).

1811, March 12. Governor, Jeremiah Smith, 284; John Langdon,* 156. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 288; Nathaniel Upham, 154. Register, Jeremiah H. Woodman, 285; William Barker, 146.

1812, March 10. Governor, John T. Gilman, 289; William Plumer,* 97; Nathaniel Gilman, 21; two others, 3.

1813, March 9. Governor, John T. Gilman,* 318; William Plumer, 165. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 315; Samuel Quarles, 166.

1814, March 8. Governor, John T. Gilman,* 329; Hon. William Plumer, 226. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 329; Samuel Quarles, 228 (state and county officers for the first time run on one ticket). Treasurer, J. Plumer, Jr., 557 (receiving the support of both parties).

1815, March 14. Governor, J. T. Gilman,* 364; William Plumer, 190; Nathaniel Gilman, 1. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 366; Samuel Quarles, 187; John Mooney, 1.

1816, March 12. Governor, Hon. James Sheaffe, 345; Hon. William Plumer,* 221. Counsellor, Hon. Nathan Taylor, 350; Hon. Samuel Quarles, 220.

1817, March 11. Governor, James Sheaffe, Esq., 314; William Plumer,* 207; two others, 3. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 317; John M. Page, 209; Samuel Quarles, 2.

1818, March 10. Governor, Hon. William Hale, 289; his Excellency William Plumer,* 200; Jas. Sheafe, 1. Counsellor, Nathan Taylor, 290; John M. Page, Esq., 200.

1819, March 9. Governor, Hon. Wm. Hale, 253; Hon. Samuel Bell,* 156. Counsellor, Hon. Nathan Taylor, 250; John M. Page, 159. Senator, Samuel Shepard, Esq., 125; Daniel C. Atkinson (Sanbornton), 280.

1820, March 14. Governor, his Excellency Samuel Bell,* 203; John Mooney, 70; Jeremiah Mason, 15; two others, 2. Senator, Daniel C. Atkinson, 271; six others, 26.

1821, March 13. Governor, Samuel Bell,* 339 (no opposition). Senator, Daniel C. Atkinson, 268; Daniel Hoyt, 75.

1822, March 12. Governor, his Excellency Samuel Bell,* 279.

1823, March 11. Governor, Hon. Levi Woodbury,* 289 (out of 362). Counsellor, Daniel Atkinson, 322 (highest).

1824, March 9. Governor, his Excellency Levi Woodbury, 157; Hon. David L. Morril,* 154 (out of 323). Counsellor, Daniel C. Atkinson, 320 (no opposition).

1825, March 8. David Lawrence Morril,* 343 (out of 348).

We give the votes for governor alone, from this year onward.

1826, March 14. David Lawrence Morril,* 258; Benjamin Pierce, 100. Total votes cast, 363.

1827, March 13. Benjamin Pierce,* 258 (out of 275); the smallness of the vote arguing little political excitement.

1828, March 11. Benjamin Pierce, 272; John Bell,* 242. Total, 515; indicating a sudden change in popular interest.

1829. March 10. Benjamin Pierce,* 282; John Bell, 214. Total, 496.

1830. Matthew Harvey,* 299; Timothy Upham, 227.

1831. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 282; Ichabod Bartlett, 220. Total, 506.

1832. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 311; Ichabod Bartlett, 166; scattering, 5. Total, 482.

1833. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 331; Arthur Livermore, 81; Charles Lane, 3. Total, 415.

1834. William Badger,* 504; scattering, 9. Total, 513.

1835. William Badger,* 279; Joseph Healey, 169; scattering, 2. Total, 450.

1836. Isaac Hill,* 289; George Sullivan, 37; Wm. Badger, 23; scattering, 6. Total, 355.

1837. Isaac Hill,* 276; scattering, 2. Total, 278. Politics low!

1838. Isaac Hill,* 324; James Wilson, Jr., 285; scattering, 3. Total, 612 (a change!).

1839. James Wilson, 308; John Page,* 296; Daniel Hoit, 1. Total, 605.

1840. John Page,* 333; Enos Stevens, 296; scattering, 3. Total, 632.

1841. John Page,* 334; Enos Stevens, 319; Daniel Hoit, 22. Total, 675.

1842. Henry Hubbard,* 326; Enos Stevens, 194; scattering, 59. Total, 579.

1843. Henry Hubbard,* 238; Anthony Colby, 119; John H. White, 66. Total, 453 (thus showing the relative strength of the Democratic, Whig, and Liberty parties).

1844. John H. Steele,* 249; Anthony Colby, 155; scattering (White and Hoit), 27. Total, 431.

1845. John H. Steele,* 236; Anthony Colby, 187; Daniel Hoit, 39; J. H. White, 1. Total, 463.

1846. Jared W. Williams,* 303; Anthony Colby, 180; Nathaniel S. Berry, 71. Total, 554.

1847. Jared W. Williams,* 319; Anthony Colby, 232; Nathaniel S. Berry, 60. Total, 611.

1848. Jared W. Williams,* 347; Nathaniel S. Berry, 326; scattering, 3. Total, 676 (the Whig and Liberty parties having united).

1849. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 337; Levi Chamberlain, 285; Nathaniel S. Berry, 11. Total, 633.

1850. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 327; Levi Chamberlain, 288; Nathaniel S. Berry, 36. Total, 651.

1851. Samuel Dinsmoor,* 302; Thomas E. Sawyer, 268; John Atwood, 75. Total, 645.

1852. Noah Martin,* 348; Thomas E. Sawyer, 271; John Atwood, 68; one other. Total, 688.

1853. Noah Martin,* 325; James Bell, 229; John H. White, 57; Total, 611.

1854. Nathaniel B. Baker,* 308; James Bell, 174; Jared Perkins, 73. Total, 555.

1855. Ralph Metcalf,* 292; Nathaniel B. Baker, 286; scattering, 20. Total, 598. (The time of the "Know Nothing" excitement.)

1856. John S. Wells, 318; Ralph Metcalf,* 259; scattering, 18. Total, 595.

1857. John S. Wells, 303; William Haile,* 269. Total, 572.

1858. Asa P. Cate, 325; William Haile,* 323. Total, 648.

1859. Vote not recorded. Whole number of ballots cast for moderator, 702. (Ichabod Goodwin was elected governor first term.)

1860. Asa P. Cate, 378; Ichabod Goodwin,* 362. Total, 740! (The largest governor vote ever cast in town, and the candidate receiving the highest number of ballots one of her own sons, genealogically.)

1861. George Stark, 343; Nathaniel S. Berry,* 297. Total, 640.

1862. George Stark, 328; Nathaniel S. Berry,* 257; scattering, 10. Total, 595.

1863. Ira A. Eastman, 315; Joseph A. Gilmore,* 230; scattering, 24. Total, 569.

1864. Edward W. Harrington, 341; Joseph A. Gilmore,* 280; scattering, 2. Total, 623.

1865. Edward W. Harrington, 318; Frederick Smyth,* 258. Total, 576.

1866. John G. Sinclair, 321; Frederick Smyth,* 260. Total, 581.

1867. John G. Sinclair, 330; Walter Harriman,* 254. Total, 584.

1868. John G. Sinclair, 366; Walter Harriman,* 266. Total, 632.

1869. John Bedel, 305; Onslow Stearns,* 244; one other. Total, 550.

1870. John Bedel, Sanbornton, 117, Tilton, 112; Onslow Stearns,* S., 131, T., 95; Samuel Flint, S., 57, T., 24. Total, S., 305, T., 258. Tilton also cast 26 votes for Lorenzo D. Barrows.

1871. James A. Weston,* S., 193, T., 157; James Pike, S., 146, T., 103; scattering, S., 1, T., 7. Total, S., 340, T., 267.

1872. James A. Weston, S., 196, T., 157; Ezekiel A. Straw,* S., 144, T., 102; scattering, S., 2, T., 17. Total, S., 342, T., 276.

1873. James A. Weston, S., 163, T., 153; Ezekiel A. Straw,* S., 123, T., 113; scattering, S., 1, T., 14. Total, S., 287, T., 280.

1874. James A. Weston,* S., 175, T., 156; Luther McCutchins, S., 122, T., 121 (Tilton for John Blackman, 22). Total, S., 297, T., 299. The governor was elected by the House.

1875. Hiram R. Roberts, S., 194, T., 175; Person C. Cheney,* S., 127, T., 127 (Tilton for Nathaniel White, 11). Total, S., 321, T., 313.

1876. Daniel Marcy, S., 203, T., 159; Person C. Cheney,* S., 142, T., 138; scattering, 7. Total, S., 345, T., 304.

1877. Daniel Marcy, S., 189, T., 149; Benjamin F. Prescott,* S., 129, T., 128; scattering, 9. Total, S., 318, T., 286.

1878. Frank A. McKean, S., 182, T., 152; Benjamin F. Prescott,* S., 126, T., 118; scattering, 8. Total, S., 308, T., 278.

A second governor election in 1878; the first biennial for State and county officers being held Nov. 5.

1878 (2d). Frank A. McKean, S., 161, T., 142; Natt Head,* S., 120, T., 127. Total, S., 282, T., 272.

1880 (Nov.). Frank Jones, S., 189, T., 187; Charles H. Bell,* S., 137, T., 167; Warren G. Brown, S., 2, T., 1. Total, S., 328, T., 355.

NOTE. — It appears from the foregoing record that the town of Sanbornton has cast its vote for president or governor of New Hampshire, in all, ninety-six times, and sixty times for the successful candidate.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, AND ELECTORS.

Dec. 15, 1788. A special meeting was held, chiefly to choose by ballot, for the first time, three persons having the "qualifications required by y^e^ Constitution of y^e^ United States, to represent this State in Congress"; also to choose five persons more, inhabitants of this State, "who shall not be Continental Senetors, Representatives, or persons holding offices of profit or trust under y^e^ United States, to be y^e^ Electors of this State for a President and Vice-President" of the United States. This first vote for representatives stood: Judge Foster, 36; Col. Joshua Wentworth, 35; Gen. Sullivan, 32; Pane Wingate, 18; Gen. Peabody, 13; Mr. Atherton, 10.

At a subsequent meeting, Feb. 2, 1789, it was stated that "the candidates to choose from" were (1) Benjamin West, (2) Samuel Livermore, (3) Pane Wingate, (4) Abiel Foster, (5) John Sullivan, and (6) Nicholas Gilmon, Esq. ("but Pane Wingate is chosen senator"), to the first, fourth, and sixth of whom Sanbornton gave nineteen votes each for their final choice! This custom of holding a "preliminary meeting" to express a preference, and a second meeting for actual election (after the highest candidates had been "sent out"), prevailed for many years; for instance, Aug. 29, 1796, the four most popular men in the estimation of our Sanbornton fathers were shown to be Abiel Foster, Esq. (Canterbury), 80 votes; Jeremiah Smith, Esq. (Exeter), 80; Wm. Gordon, Esq., 75; Jas. Sheaf, Esq., 72; against 10, 7, 5, and 3 votes for another set of candidates. Three of the highest were afterwards elected.

Nov. 2, 1812. Among "ballots for six representatives in Congress," Daniel Webster (Portsmouth) and Samuel Smith (Peterboro') were the first and fourth of the board which received 312 votes *vs.* 111 for a board of six other candidates. Aug. 29, 1814, in filling the vacancy occasioned by Hon. Samuel Smith's resignation, Parker Noyes, Esq. (Salisbury, now Franklin, "near home"), received 336 votes against D. L. Morrill, Esq., 182. Also, for "the next Congress" (1814), Hon. Daniel Webster had 339 votes. In 1816 and 1819, Hon. Jeremiah Smith (first) and Parker Noyes, Esq. (fourth), appear upon the higher of two lists of candidates which received, respectively, 262 *vs.* 140 in 1816, and 239 *vs.* 162 in 1819; thus showing that the Federal proclivities of the town were still decided, though waning.

The first vote for five electors (Dec. 15, 1788) stood: "Gen. Cilley, 37; Col. Smith, 36; Col. McDuffe, 33; Col. Long, 28; Col. Walker, 27, which shows a disposition to honor the military heroes of the late Revolution. These men, of course, went "solid for Washington." In 1792, though more civilians were elected, there was no division, 49 votes being given for each of a board of six headed by Josiah Bartlett, with Timothy Walker and Timothy Farrar (Hollis) as the two last. November, 1796, gave the first signs of a split, New Hampshire being restored to her former number of electors (five), and

the two Ebenezer Smiths, Esqs., of Durham and Meredith, heading (with the citizens of Sanbornton) a very respectable minority, — 16 and 13 to 30 *vs.* Gov. John T. Gilman and Hon. Oliver Peabody, who were the first two Adams electors.

In 1808, November (first Friday), the Federal or Anti-Jefferson party was still in the ascendancy in town, giving to the seven DeWitt Clinton electors, headed by Hon. Jeremiah Smith, the very large majority of 248 to 72 over the seven Madison electors, led by John Langdon. This majority was in proportion much less (317 to 111) for the next Presidential campaign, Nov. 2, 1812, which introduced James Madison to his second term of office, New Hampshire now being entitled to eight electors, John Langdon still heading the Madison men, and our own Nathan Taylor appearing among his opponents. The war had made the Republican or Madison cause unpopular in New England. But a reaction was beginning to be manifest at the first election of James Monroe, Nov. 4, 1816, Sanbornton's vote for the eight electors being 270 Federal (John T. Gilman first) against 144 for the Monroe party, then first called the Democratic-Republican.

Little interest seems to have been taken in the Presidential election of 1820 (for Monroe's second term), the higher party of electors only receiving from 113 to 120 votes, — probably against the party in power, as Hon. William Plumer's name is among them; and there being apparently no organized opposition to this board, as one man only received forty-three votes, and two others but one or two each.

At the election of 1824, the Democratic-Republican party carried the town by a complete revolution, giving to their six Jackson electors from 130 to 134 votes each, with no full ticket for either of the other Presidential candidates, Clay, Crawford or John Q. Adams, the latter being finally elected President by the House of Representatives at Washington.

But the Federals or Whig party of Sanbornton were not again to be caught napping, and rallying in November, 1828, defeated the eight Jackson electors by a vote of 287 to 275! while in 1832, for Jackson's second term, the tables were again completely turned, and the seven Democratic-Republican electors, including John Taylor, Esq., of this town, were chosen by a vote of 320 against 228 for the Whigs. This Democratic ascendancy has ever since been maintained, the majority for the seven Van Buren electors of 1836 being the decided one of 214 to 99! though for the very exciting "log-cabin" campaign of 1840, when Mr. Van Buren was in turn defeated by Gen. William H. Harrison, the Whig rally in Sanbornton was very strong, securing 314 ballots for Harrison and Tyler against 333 for the Democratic nominees, and there being only one man in town who had the hardihood to carry his vote for the seven electors of the Third Party!

In 1844 the six Democratic electors (James K. Polk) had 266 votes; the six Whig electors (Henry Clay) had 213 votes; the six Third Party or Abolition electors had 36 votes. Total, 515 votes.

At the Presidential election for 1848, the six Cass electors received 299 ballots; six Taylor electors received 168; and six for two smaller parties, 43 and 29 each. Total, 539.

1852. Five Pierce electors had 289 votes; five Scott, 174; five Third Party, 44. Total, 507.

1856. Five Buchanan electors, 333 votes; five Fremont, 299; five Fillmore, 3. Total, 635.

1860. Democratic electors, 316; Republican (Lincoln), 300; Third Party (Prof. Charles B. Haddock heading the five electors), 1. Total, 617.

1864. Democratic electors, 341; Republican (Lincoln's second term), 277. Total, 618.

1868. Democratic electors, 301; Republican (Grant), 264. Total, 565.

1872. Democratic electors (Greeley), Sanboruton, 179, Tilton, 140; Republican (Grant's second term), S., 138, T., 110, scattering, 7. Total, S., 317, T., 257.

1876. Democratic electors (Tilden and Hendricks), S., 186, T., 152; Republican (Hayes and Wheeler), S., 135, T., 132, scattering, 4. Total, S., 321, T., 288.

1880. Five Democratic electors (Hancock and English), S., 187, T., 187; five Republican electors (Garfield and Arthur), S., 138, T., 168; Greenback or scattering, S., 3, T., 1. Total, S., 328, T., 356.

APPENDIX D.

(See pp. 196, 197.)

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE HIGHWAYS OR ROADS LAID OUT IN SANBORNTON, — 1770-1875.

The following is a list and record of the roads as "returned" by the selectmen in exact chronological order, to which will be added notices of other roads which were not returned, or entered in due form upon the town books.

The first seventy-nine are from Vol. I. of the Town Records, where found mostly in a group or groups, and the return in each case consists merely of a brief statement of the starting and ending points, with a barren succession of courses and distances in degrees and rods; *e. g.*, "E. 10° N., 20 rods," etc. The returns of the remaining highways as here numbered are scattered through the other town books, mostly with the general records of the several years, and increase in fulness of detail and formality of entry as the years advance. Hence in later times there is almost invariably a record first of a petition for the given road signed by several citizens; then of the action of the selectmen upon said petition; and finally, the return or description of the road itself.

The returns of roads are generally supposed to have been made by the selectmen, and their locations, starting-points, courses, lengths, and terminations to have been thus entered upon the Town Records as soon as the same were agreed upon, and before the roads were actually constructed. There is also evidence that a few of the earlier highways, as in the case of No. 22, though returned, were never much used or "made" at all; but to most of the earlier roads a certain degree of completeness for returning seems to have been requisite, which yet only consisted in a widening of the original "baggage-ways," bridle paths, or ten-foot sled roads to the prescribed breadth, and even this widening seems to have been at first more theoretical than practical. There is no evidence that these roads were fully cleared of trees in their specified length and breadth; and they were destined for many

years to be used only by saddle-horses and ox-teams, no kind of horse vehicle being known in town till long afterwards. The idea of working, grading, or "turnpiking" the roads in the modern style was not realized in most parts of the town till near the close of the last century. Though the courses and distances are quite as explicitly stated in the very first returns as in those of later date, yet the measurements must have been rough, and the rods decidedly long, as only about 1,140 rods (or three and one half + miles) are taken up in No. 2, between the original Sanbornton Bridge and the site of the first meeting-house.

In this catalogue the date of each return will be entered after its number; followed by an abstract of the return, with a summation of distances for the several roads, their *general* courses, and such explanatory remarks as may help us to trace their history, and if possible to identify them at present. Their width will be understood to be two rods, and range roads four rods, as by vote of the town, March, 1772, except as otherwise stated.

Catalogue.

No. 1. July 30, 1770. This is the earliest record or return of a completed (?) road, after the incorporation of the town, signed by the first Board of Selectmen, and styled, "A rode from y^e^ S. E. corner of Thomas Critchet's land to y^e^ Alder Heath, so called"; whole distance about three miles; nearly identical with the present Bay road, from near the late Capt. Jacob B. Philbrick's (Lot 26, First Division) by Union Bridge village to the large meadow (Alder Heath) through which the Gulf Brook flows into the river, on Lot 79, Second Division.

No. 2. Sept. 15, 1770. "A return of y^e^ main rode from Winepesoco River up to y^e^ end of y^e^ minister great lot." Three rods wide; "beginning at the great bridge in Col. Parker's" (probably for Packer, grantee of Lot 75, Second Division), and running about 1,140 rods in a prevailing north-northeasterly direction till it reaches the "minister range line" (near site of first meeting-house); "and thence half a mile farther, a few degrees west of north, to the range between y^e^ first and second division of lots"; whole length, 1,300 rods. This the original main or Gulf road, from the Bridge, over the old Meeting-House Hill, to the present Leavitt place, on the track chiefly used by the settlers for the five or six previous years. (See p. 194.)

No. 3. Dec. 14, 1770. A joint return by selectmen and Daniel Sanborn and Ebenezer Morrison, owners of Lot No. 74, Second Division, "of a rode from y^e^ mill yard at Winepesoco river to y^e^ range line at y^e^ N. W. corner of said lot" (the present highway from Tilton Street to Tin Corner); also of "a small piece of way to y^e^ Eastward of said corner," veering east-northeast and east-southeast (as now across the valley of the brook), "till it hits y^e^ range way again," about one hundred and sixteen rods east of the northwest corner, at the northeast corner of the lot, where it met the road originally laid out by the proprietors on the east side of this seventy-fourth lot (see p. 194, seventeenth line), in exchange for which its present owners grant land for

another road diagonally through it. It appears from this that the proprietors did open a road towards the original mill grant, on side line between Lots 74 and 75, east of the Tin Corner.

No. 4. Dec. 29, 1770. "From Salmon brook to y^e^ main rode in Sanborn-ton, beginning at s brook, on northerly side of the bridge." This marks the earliest building of a bridge at what is now the Turkey Bridge; probably in connection with the opening of this highway, but before the same was returned. It originally went up the hill nearly south of the present clock shop of the Johnson brothers, west of their pond, and past the Thomas Morrison and Sanborn house sites, to the road as at present travelled to Crockett's Corner. This first section of the road from Salmon Brook has been twice changed (the last time about 1837), deflecting westerly into the pine woods to avoid the sand-hill. From Crockett's Corner it continued over the long hill of the original First Baptist Meeting-House, five hundred rods, to "y^e^ range way," near the present Daniel B. Sanborn's; thence on the range to main road, at the Leavitt place.

No. 5. March 26, 1771 (day of second annual town meeting). The full Board of Selectmen for the previous year made return of a road "from the S. W. corner of y^e^ minister great lot [the point reached by Nos. 2 and 4] up to y^e^ head of Isaac Colby's land." A continuation of the main road, by the present Shute's Corner, to the north side, probably, of Rufus Colby's farm. Length, nine hundred and thirty-one rods.

No. 6. July 30, 1771. From the termination of No. 1, at Alder Heath, "to y^e^ Bridge over Winepesoco river." Total length as at present, about one and one half miles.

No. 7. July 30, 1771. "From S. W. corner of Daniel Lary's land, Westerly in y^e^ range way, 529 rods"; then south and southwest "to y^e^ mill rode"; in all, two and one fourth miles. From what is now Shute's Corner (not then occupied), west, by Clark's Corner, to corner (Crockett's) near First Baptist Meeting-house.

No. 8. July 30, 1771. "From Jona. Smith, Jun.'s, S. W. corner, running Southerly, on y^e^ side line of Lot No. 8, 2d Div., to y^e^ Salmon brook, or mill rode." Must have been a continuation of Andrew J. Taylor's lane from Charles B. Perley's, north, for accommodation of families there settled. Long since discontinued as a highway. Tradition says it once "went through" to No. 7, being Jonathan Smith's path of egress to the Centre.

No. 9. July 30, 1771. "From S. E. corner of Jacob Smith's land, on y^e^ lot No. 67, 2d Div., running Westerly in y^e^ range way to N. W. corner of Lot No. 72." Tin Corner, west, to the present Franklin town line.

No. 10. Aug. 8, 1771. "Between y^e^ lots Nos. 10 and 11, 2d Div., beginning at y^e^ main rode, and running North to y^e^ range at y^e^ Northerly end of said lots." From near the late Giles place, down the hill to Clark's Corner, west of the Minister's Second Division Lot.

No. 11. Dec. 5, 1771. "From John Gale's East side line to y^e^ main rode in this town; N. E. from s'd side line, 92 rods, to James Cate's house; thence [mainly] N. E., to the range north of Lot No. 36, 1st Div.; East on that range till within 34 rods of N. E. corner of s'd lot"; next, a detour north of range and back to it of eighty-eight rods; and "then on y^e^ range to s'd main rode." This was the first highway opened from what is now Franklin to the Square! Starting point, back of the late Charles H. Clark's, in Franklin (at Site 1, Lot No. 69, Second Division); first ninety-two rods in what is now woods and

field, southwest of the late E. C. Wyatt's; then, the road as now travelled by Eben. Burleigh's, the Thompson neighborhood, and Calef Hill; finally, east, on range near A. J. Crockett's (except the small detour) over what is now a rough and wild region, to the Square, near J. M. Taylor's! Four rods wide on the range; elsewhere, three rods.

No. 12. March 19, 1772. By the Board of 1771. "Return of a way from William Hayes's to John Gale's East side line. Begins at y^e^ main rode, near s'd Hayes's house, and runs westerly on y^e^ range [including a part of No. 3 and No. 9] until it comes 89 rods to y^e^ Westward of the S. W. corner of Lot No. 68, 2d Div."; and thence, mainly northwest, one hundred and four rods, to its terminus as above, near the present Reuben Morrill's, in Franklin. Only the first and last portions of this road then newly returned. It is now the highway from the Gulf road, near J. B. Batchelder's, to Franklin, *via* Tin Corner.

No. 13. March 19, 1772. By the Board of 1771. "From John Gibson's to y^e^ main rode; begins at y^e^ bay rode, near s'd Gibson's house [just below present Rollins School-house, East Tilton], Westerly on range, 84 rods [up hill to the Lancaster corner]; then N. W.," with two southwest deflections, "to y^e^ range ¼ a mile below y^e^ centre"; and finally, "Westerly on said range to y^e^ s'd main rode." This was the old road by Mrs. Shepard's, and the now deserted Hunt neighborhood, to Mr. John Perkins's; whence, striking the range above, it was first designed to follow the same across the Thomas Brook Valley, by the Thomas house and over the hill, to the Square, between present farms of Joshua Lane and Thomas M. Jaques (then the Aaron Sanborn and Esq. Daniel Sanborn farms); but two years later (1774), its course was changed from Robert Smart's (now Perkins place), because the former road was "farther to y^e^ Northward, and not so convenient" (obviously!), and made to run nearly as at present, hitting "main rode" at the Ingalls place (now Dr Edward Abbott's), and giving to Aaron Sanborn about two thirds of the discarded range way.

No. 14. March 19, 1772. By the Board of 1771. "From y^e^ great Bridge to y^e^ grist mill, N. W. 70 rods, and S. W. 25 rods, to y^e^ mill rode." This is plainly the first recognition of Tilton Street from opposite Hill's Block to near the new mill, below railroad station; then simply a connection between returns Nos. 2 and 3 of this list.

No. 15. March 19, 1772. By the Board of 1771. "From Benjamin Hoit's N. W. corner to Salmon Brook bridge." A little difficulty in identifying this in all its points; but doubtless the road east on range from the late Capt. James Prescott's corner (northwest corner of Lot 5, Second Division), by the later Weeks and Piper houses; and then, as now, by a circuitous route, northeast and southeast, down the Silver or Dustin Hill, and round by the new school-house and late Elias Russell or Rundlet place, to the present Turkey Bridge, meeting road No. 4; whole distance then about one and one third miles.

No. 16. March 19, 1772. By the Board of 1771. "From y^e^ main rode to Nathaniel Burley's S. W. corner; beginning 15 rods to y^e^ Northward of y^e^ range line that s'd Burley's land lays upon"; thence southwest "to range line, and Westerly on s'd line to s'd S. W. corner." Thus describing the highway as then from top of the Gulf Hill to the homestead of the late Daniel Davis (now G. H. Brown's). The last eleven roads were all returned by the selectmen of 1771.

No. 17. April 27, 1772. "An alteration of the main road [now begins to be thus spelled] through Josiah Sanborn's and Daniel Sanborn's land, in lew of" a section of No. 2. "Begins at South end of Edward Kelley's land, in y^e^ old road," with principal directions, "S. E. 9°, 50 rods; S. W. 3°, 30 rods; and S. W. 23°, 41 rods." As this alteration must have been on both Lots 75 and 14, First Division, and was less than half a mile long, it implies that the original way of ascending the old Tower or Meeting-House Hill was different from the present; probably more direct, and running to the west of the first meeting-house site and present cemetery.

No. 18. June 8, 1772. "A piece of a road beginning at the road that was laid out from y^e^ mills on Winepesoco River to John Gale's land [probably meaning the western terminus of No. 12]; and then running northerly on y^e^ side line of said Gale's land, taking one rod and a half out of his land, and the same out of John Clark's land, and out of Mr. James Cate's land, until it comes to the southerly end of" No. 11. This ran north, on side line from near the present Reuben Morrill's, and east of Charles H. Clark's, Franklin. Discontinued, with lower extremity of No. 11, Aug. 24, 1807.

No. 19. Dec. 16, 1772. "Return of a road from John Clark's land to y^e^ new bridge over Winepesoco river, beginning at [the end of No. 12], and running S. W. and S. E. 62 rods to y^e^ bridge"; three rods wide. The track of this road was plainly visible down the bank of the river, southeast of the late Charles H. Clark's, till the recent building of the new dam and mill on the site of the old bridge.

No. 20. Dec. 16, 1772. "From y^e^ north side of John Gale's house to y^e^ new mills on Winepesoco river, beginning at road above returned, and running N. W., S. W., and Westerly by y^e^ river to y^e^ Westerly side of y^e^ mill stage"; in all, one hundred and fifty-six rods. This road ran nearer to the river than the present highway between Tilton and Franklin, in front of the Charles H. Clark residence. The building of the first Folsom mill at Franklin Falls is thus fixed between June and December, 1772. (See No. 18.)

No. 21. Dec. 16, 1772. "From Benjamin Hoit's N. W. corner [connecting with No. 15] to Daniel Fifield's house; W. on y^e^ range 189 rods, to John Colby's land; then Northerly, between s'd Colby's and Jotham Rawlings's, and through Benja. Colby's into Charles Thomas's, 246 rods; and finally, N. E. and N. W. to said Fifield's house." Total length, five hundred and thirty-seven rods. The above names show that this must have been the road west from the Capt. James Prescott place to the vicinity of Jerry Weeks's corner; and then north upon the east road to the neighborhood of the present Charles Thomas and S. D. Weeks farms, where Fifield must then have been living.

No. 22. Dec. 16, 1772. "From William Hayes's to Benjamin Sanborn's [connecting with No. 12] Easterly on y^e^ range, 250 rods"; thence northeasterly to terminus on the present Sanborn road; in all, four hundred and six rods. This road never could have been much worked, as no signs of it can now be found. It may have been used as a bridle path for a few years. No remembrance of the same with those living in 1798.

No. 23. Dec. 16, 1772. "From y^e^ main road to Abijah Sanborn's land [running first] between Mr. Woodman's land and Josiah Sanborn's land, Easterly, 70 rods"; then southeast and northeast; in all, three hundred and sixty-nine rods. This was the old road from and down east side of the Meeting-House Hill to site of the present Hunkins School-house, joining present highway west of the late Perkins place.

No. 24. Dec. 16, 1772. "From Ichabod Swain's N. W. corner to Thomas Critchett's S. E. [connecting with No. 1], E., to Swain's N. E. corner, 116 rods; S., between Lots 1 and 2, 1st Div., 160 rods"; then in a southwest direction, with "40 rods by the Bay," and over the hill, evidently, from below Chapman's Corner, to the east side line of said Critchett's land (to which point, three miles eleven rods); lastly, south, between Critchett's and Solomon Copp's, to terminus. A very circuitous route as traced upon the map (which see); starting east from near the present Smith Neal's, down the hill to late Oliver Calef place; thence south, etc. The last eight roads or pieces of road were returned by the selectmen chosen March, 1772.

No. 25. March 29, 1774. "At the Bay," beginning "at Solomon Copp's S. W. corner [same as Critchett's southeast, in last, intersecting thus with the junction of Nos. 1 and 24], east, to Bay on range line [bound tree near the late Betsey Philbrick's]; then by bay, N. and N. E. as the bay runs, 200 rods; then cross a point of land [opposite Mohawk Point] N. 43° E., 28 rods, to Bay again; then by Bay, N. E. 148 rods, to range line near Jonathan Thomas's house," which must have been near the Aaron Hill place of 1859. This was evidently the first continuation of the original Bay road, by the Dea. B. Philbrick (now Dalton) place, towards Mosquito Bridge. One mile fifty-six rods long, three rods wide.

No. 26. March 29, 1774. Begins at Bay, "at y^e^ mouth of the Intervail brook, so called, N. 4° W., 28 rods; N. 40° W., 60 rods; and N. 80° W., 20 rods, to a road already laid out near said brook." Total, one hundred and eight rods. "Intervail" being probably an earlier name for what has since been Chapman's Brook (above Mosquito Bridge, Lot No. 48, First Division); this seems to have been a short road from near the mouth of said brook, where there may have been an early ferry or crossing, and intersecting with road No. 24, near the subsequent Elisha Chapman place.

No. 27. Jan. 24, 1775. "From road that is laid out by the Bay to Benjamin Sanborn's East side line; begins on Eastern side of the Great brook, so called, N. and N. 45°, E. 138 rods." The original of what is now the south end of the Sanborn road, in Tilton; north, through Lot No. 79, Second Division.

No. 28. Jan. 24, 1775. "From N. E. corner of 10th lot, 2d Div., to Nicholas Giles's land, being part of y^e^ 29th lot in said Div." Course mostly north 12° west. Whole distance, two hundred and seventy-one rods. Present main road north of Clark's Corner (on side line in its southern section), except as changed below Cawley Pond.

No. 29. Jan. 24, 1775. "From Isaac Colby's head line [or road already laid out to that point] to the head of this town," five hundred and eight rods; three rods wide. This the continuation of No. 5, or the first main road through town, ending at Meredith line in the Plummer neighborhood.

No. 30. Oct. 26, 1776. "From Salmon Brook road to Jona. Chase's land; beginning at the tree, No. 5-6, 2d Div., and running Northerly between Lots No. 34 and 35, ½ on each," to the terminus. The hill road, from corner at the Piper Cemetery, into or towards the old Wadleigh neighborhood.

No. 31. Dec. 3, 1776. "From the road that leads to Abijah Sanborn's to y^e^ Bay road at Moses Gilmon's, and from said Bay road to Elisha Smith's." Record a little confused; but evidently from the present Hunkins schoolhouse, or "where s'd Sanborn's road leves y^e^ Range, east on y^e^ range to John Jonson's land, 2 miles 14 rods"; thence varying; but finally, again "on y^e^ range to y^e^ road at s'd Gilmou's [or just below the present Orville M.

Smith's]; then follows s'd road Northerly to John Bryer's [?] N. W. corner," which is still enigmatical, though probably the late Oliver Calef's; and last designations, "N. W. 48°, 132 rods, and W. 140 rods," or across Lot No. 19, Second Division, at the late Jonathan Sanborn's: thus making two sections.

No. 32. Dec. 3, 1776. "On E. side of lot of land owned by Lieut. Jacob Smith and the Durgins, — viz., No. 67, 2d Div., from S. E. to N. E. corner of lot, one rod [of width] out of No. 67, and one rod out of No. 66." Thus plainly indicating the highway from Tin Corner, north to the next range, in Tilton, near Clark Haynes's.

No. 33. Aug. 19, 1778. A change of No. 31; "laid out by request of inhabitants living at and near y^e^ great Bay, in order to shun a meddow and some bad hills on y^e^ range road." Length, three hundred and sixty-three + rods. Passing round from foot of hill, east of Horace P. Hunkins's, by J. S. Wallis's, etc., to and beyond the Meadow School-house.

No. 34. Aug. 19, 1778. "From South end of Lot No. 67, 1st Div., or John Gale's land, to y^e^ road near Moses Thompson's," southeasterly, three hundred and twenty-eight rods. John Gale had moved since the date of No. 20. The old hill road (now mostly relinquished) from range east of Dea. A. Kimball's, in Franklin, by the Lang house site, and ending near the two dwellings of Jeremiah S. Thompson, in Sanbornton.

No. 35. Dec. 2, 1779. "From main road near Andrew Jewett's to William Taylor's house, running Easterly in y^e^ range way." As far east as ever a road was carried towards Hopkinson Hill, from the present Shute's Corner, and by the late Webster place.

No. 36. Dec. 2, 1779. "On Eastern side of Lot No. 34, 1st Div.; beginning at its S. E. corner, and N. as said lot runs, to y^e^ road at y^e^ North end of said lot." The present highway from Capt. Joshua March's to the Calef's Corner School-house.

No. 37. 1780. "From range line at North end of Samuel Lane and John Lane's land, running southerly between them, to land of y^e^ Widow Swain [now William R. Morrison's]; thence S. 23° E., S. 10° W.," etc., ending at Salmon Brook road, so called. This extends from the Lane neighborhood south, and probably across Salmon Brook, to near the present Tilton School-house, on Road No. 7.

No. 38. 1780. "From S. W. corner of Timothy Smith's land to y^e^ main road," *via* the "N. E. and N. W. corners of Eliphalet Pees's [Pease's] land." From near Site 1, Lot No. 25, Second Division, past the Messrs. Samuel and Arthur C. Taylor's homesteads, to vicinity of the Stone Bridge School-house.

No. 39. June, 1781. "From S. E. corner of Lot 19, 1st Div., towards N. E. corner of No. 70, s'd Div., 280 rods, land being given and taken on East side in lieu of a two-rod road left in laying out of this town on the west side of s'd lots"; and thence northeasterly to Salmon Brook road. First mention of the road from Calef's Corner (then Daniel Gale's) to the present First Baptist Meeting-House, down the hill, on side line direct from the late Peter Burley's.

No. 40. June 21, 1781. "From y^e^ main road, against Daniel Sanborn, Esq.'s, dwelling house, to y^e^ range road near Joseph Burley's house, in lieu of [No. 11, East end], given and taken as by vote of the Town," three hundred and eighty-five rods. The old Stairs Hill road, from near A. J. Crockett's to the Square.

No. 41. June 21, 1781. "From y^e^ great school lot [near Bay, No. 20, Second Division] to Elisha Smith's, and from that to Ben. Steel's." Distance, three

miles thirty-eight rods, northwesterly course. Probably starting from present Bay road, above the late John Sanborn's (see No. 86), *via* Bay Meeting-House and Sanders place, up and over Steele's Hill.

No. 42. March 21, 1782. In part, at least, a repetition of No. 8, or perhaps a branch of the same; "starting from a road already laid out to Jona. Taylor's S. W. corner," and "running Northerly on side line of Lot No. 8, 2d Div., to Reuben Hill's southwest corner." Possibly the road (No. 8) had not been opened, eleven years previously, except to above starting-point.

No. 43. July 8, 1782. "From S. E. corner of Lot No. 28, 1st Div.; running Easterly as y^e^ range runs 302 rods to y^e^ Cate road." Starting-point west of the late Dea. G. C. Ward's, in Franklin, intersecting No. 11 at north end of Lot No. 61, First Division.

No. 44. Aug. 24, 1782. An extension of No. 38 "to Meredith line, between Timo. Smith and Thomas Sinclair; 80 rods on Wm. Harper and Nathaniel Chaney's line"; and "then on a straight line to Merredith road"; also branch of the same "to Jonathan Taylor's land." Now running by the Obadiah Eastman and Leavitt places to Abel Eastman's, in Meredith, and from between the two former to the present Ebenezer Eastman's.

No. 45. March, 1783. "From y^e^ South Easterly corner of John Colby's land [intersecting No. 21] to Pemigewasset River, at y^e^ ferry or wading place." Prevailing course, southwest; width, three rods; distance, one mile ninety-two rods only. This wading place was just below the mouth of Colby Brook, less than half a mile from the David Shaw homestead (Lot No. 1, Second Division). Welch's tavern, in Andover, was upon the other side of the Pemigewasset. Meeting-goers to that vicinity from Sanbornton on the Sabbath were sometimes obliged to swim their horses back, on account of a sudden rise in the waters of the river!

No. 46. May, 1783. "Through Maj. Wm. Prescott's land, where his son Elisha lives, on Lot No. 70, 1st Div., and partly through Lot No. 19, s'd Div.; beginning at road between Joseph Smith and Elisha Prescott," southwest and southeast; one hundred and eighteen rods. Change of No. 39 to improve (?) the hill by-passing (as at present) the D. L. Morrison place!

No. 47. June, 1783. "Through part of Lot No. 24, 2d Div., from N. Westerly corner of Stephen Fogg's 50 acres, 211 rods, S. 12° E., to y^e^ road leading from y^e^ Bays to Thomas Sinclair's"; that is, from near the late Simon R. Morrison's to the foot of Steele's Hill.

No. 48. March 29, 1785. "From the road at the corners of Lots No. 36 and 35, 2d Div., to Mr. Wadleigh's," or "range line, on the Northwesterly corner of No 35." Direction, mainly, north, 12° west. This seems to have been the earliest route by which the Wadleigh families came out from their secluded settlement; afterwards, by the road No. 30.

No. 49. Jan. 20, 1786. "From New Hampton line, near Peasley Hoit's, beginning at the end of a road through New Hampton, to Nicholas Giles's barn." Southeast course (lastly, twenty-eight rods east), three miles, two hundred and ninety-five rods, with no fewer than seventy-one variations. The old mountain road, making, with No. 28, the first "through line" from Sanbornton to New Hampton; upper portion discontinued 1873.

No. 50. May 30, 1786. "From y^e^ range line, near Ebenezer Sanborn's, N. E. corner of y^e^ land where he now lives, and running on land of Maj. John Lane's, to y^e^ Bay road, near y^e^ pounds"; last forty-seven rods on Capt. Aaron Sanborn's land. Distance, three hundred and fifty-one rods. High-

way, at present, from Sanborn Road School-house to near W. D. Pike's, at the Square. The Sanborn road settlers had previously reached the Centre by the more circuitous routes, No. 13 and Nos. 22 and 2, or intersecting either of these roads by private ways.

No. 51. March 26, 1787. "From Isaac Colby's to Nicholas Giles's; beginning 18 rods S. of range above Colby's house, parallel with and on the same (114 rods), and then S. E. and S. W., by lands of Abner Kimball, Aaron Ellsworth, —— Gage, etc., to y^e^ road before laid out" (No. 28), four hundred and ninety-seven rods. The now nearly discontinued highway bearing northeast from Cawley Pond.

No. 52. September, 1787. "From Joseph Burley, Jun.'s, to Winthrop Durgin's; from West end of Burley's barn, southerly, straight, to y^e^ West of Benjamin Roberson's barn; and lastly, West, on range, 150 rods, to s'd Durgin's land." The same road now runs from Capt. J. March's, *via* Dea. J. Emery's, to corner next west.

No. 53. December, 1787. "From Josiah Sanborn, Jun.'s, land, where he now lives, to y^e^ parsonage lot; beginning on y^e^ range and running Westerly." The old Hill road from the late S. S. Hersey (present Greenleaf) place; south end of Lot 13, Second Division, west, to top of Parsonage Hill. (See No. 63.)

No. 54. December, 1787. "From New Hampton line, near the Pemigewasset river, to South End of John Colby's land." The earliest "New State" road, forming another "through line" to New Hampton, nearly four miles long, and rather crooked, from near or below the present Weeks's Corner *via* Josiah Osgood's, Benjamin Calley's, Taylor C. Prescott's, etc., to the above-named starting-point. Between Calley's and Prescott's (Knox's), discontinued 1843.

No. 55. December, 1788. "Between Lots 3 and 4, 1st Div., from N. side of Road" No. 31; north to range (discontinued in 1790); east to southwest corner of No. 19, Second Division; and "North, on dividing line between Lots Nos. 18 and 19, till it comes to y^e^ road already returned." This was the present Bay Meeting-House road (except first part), probably terminating at No. 31 again; corner west of the late Jonathan Sanborn's.

No. 56. 1788. "From North Easterly corner of Lot No. 62, 2d Div., to East side of William Huse's land, in Lot 51, 1st Div." The first extension of the highway east from the present Sanborn Road School-house, two hundred and five rods, to near the Bamford Brook.

No. 57. June 25, 1789. "From road at North end of James Cate's land, west, on range, to his N. W. corner; still W. 54 rods; S. W. 23°, 60 rods, on land of Simeon Cates, to Jeremiah Sanborn's side line; same course, to y^e^ Bridge, at Jeremiah Sanborn's mills, 162 rods." Connecting with No. 11, as the road now universally travelled from the late Wyatt's (or Cate's) corner, to Franklin Falls.

No. 58. June 25, 1789. "From Casway, near N. W. corner of Lot No. 8, 1st Div., Easterly on the range to N. E. corner of s'd lot." An apparent resuming of the original road (see Nos. 31 and 33), but for what purpose does not appear, except to convene house at Site 1, Lot No. 8. (See p. 365.)

No. 59. June 25, 1789. "From Pemegewassett river, near Bussel's house, to road near Prescott's mill, so called." Chiefly southeast, three hundred and thirty rods. This was the road (discontinued 1837), which formerly "slabbed the hill" (Lots 57 and 56, Second Division), from near the present I. N. Lane place, and by the premises of L. B. Hathon.

No. 60. June, 1790. "From George Whitcher's on range at S. W. corner of Lot No. 21, 2d Div. [*i. e.*, near the present Bay Baptist Meeting-House], N. on side line of s'd lot, 92 rods; chiefly N. W., but lastly S. W. 76 rods to y^e^ road by Jonathan Taylor, Jun.'s." Total distance, two miles, sixty-eight rods. This at first turned to the westward some distance south of the Bay District School-house and the William S. Woodman (former Zebulon Smith) place (see No. 89), and seems to have been connected at its final termination with the branch of No. 44; or it may have continued in a southwesterly direction by the late Poor Farm and Christopher Sanborn's, to the late Joseph S. Clark place. (See No. 79.)

No. 61. November, 1791. "From John Gale's house to Pemegewassett river; west on range; N. W.; and lastly, N. 9° E., 34 rods"; in all, one mile, forty-five rods; which was, as at present, the continuation of No. 34, down the hills to the vicinity of the Morrison Mills; probably turning at the late Geo. W. Morrison place on the intervale, and striking the river at the curve, as per last designation above.

No. 62. November, 1791. "Roads near Dudley Cram's"; being first, "from Satchel Clark's S. E. corner, E. on range to cor. of Reuben Philbrick's"; second, "from Jona. C. Sanborn's S. E. corner, N. on or near the side line to range near Dudley Cram's house [Cram's Corner], where uniting with the former, the course is N. and N. W., including 34 rods W. on range to S. E. corner of Jona. Prescott's, and thence to y^e^ road by Nathan Smith's land" joining Nos. 23 and 31. The late Charles C. Clark place, Rollins School-house, and Hunkins School-house mark the present extremes of the above. Nathan Smith had succeeded Abijah Sanborn at this time on the present Otis S. Sanborn place. Jonathan Prescott seems to have been a prior occupant of the Miriam Philbrook (Hunkins) farm, and the old road appears to have struck the range north of the present Reuben Dudley (Wadleigh Cram) place, and turned west on the range thirty-four rods, instead of cutting the corners of the lots by a direct northwesterly course, as at present.

No. 63. November, 1791. "At North end of upper range of hundred-acre lots; from N. E. corner of Lot No. 4, 1st Div., by the N. E. corners of an addition lot No. 80 of No. 81, of y^e^ original lot No. 80 of No. 79, of No. 78, and of No. 77, being y^e^ parsonage lot; thence running by y^e^ needle, S. 78° W. 301 rods to the main road opposite to Salmon Brook road; said road may vary to y^e^ right or left 4 rods if of necessity to make a good road on y^e^ parsonage and minister's lots." This is the old range way from the Bay Meeting-House road, by the late Wm. S. Dearborn's to the Leavitt place at the east end of Road No. 4, partly anticipated by Road No. 53; both extremities now mostly disused.

No. 64. May 22, 1792. "From Henry Blake's house to Pemegewassett river"; south 86° west, sixty-six rods to Jerry Sanborn's land (east side line of Lot No. 40, Second Division), thence west parallel to range line; in all, three hundred and four rods. Also alteration of road No. 54, from Nathan Blake's to Ebenezer Swain's; southwest to and southeast from Henry Blake's, being the present Kinsley H. Batchelder's, whence the new road, long ago an old one (discontinued 1843), then went down the hill and over the intervale direct to Bennett's Ferry, back of the present P. C. Shaw's.

No. 65. Nov. 29, 1792. "From Union Bridge, so called, on Gibson's Falls, to y^e^ Bay road, N. 65° W., 70 rods." Describing the present Union Bridge street.

No. 66. Nov. 29, 1792. "From Ebenezer Sanborn's corner near Reuben Philbrick's, to Bay road; N. Easterly near Sanborn's buildings to S. W. corner of Joseph Gilman's land; between Gilman's and Peter Saunders's land to y^e^ easterly side line [of Lot 46 (?)]; and then S. E. 65° [average], 37 rods" to terminus; very nearly as now travelled from near Mr. M. W. Bennett's to the old Bay road at Chapman's Corner.

No. 67. Nov. 29, 1792. "From Joseph Hilyard Sanborn's to Ebenezer Morrison, Jun.'s, land. From road on y^e^ range, easterly, N. side of range line," and of Lots 65 and 64, Second Division. The old highway, as now running east from Dea. Joseph Emery's to and across the Gulf Road.

No. 68. March 25, 1794. "From Mr. Cate's road on the range, easterly to road near Taylor Clark's house" (No. 52). Distance, one mile fourteen rods; connecting with Nos. 11 and 57 on the west; the old range highway past the late Hiram Sanborn place out of Franklin into Tilton.

No. 69. March 25, 1794. "From road near Stephen Smith's, on range, to road near Thomas Lankester's house"; connecting Nos. 13 and 56, and with the latter, the original highway from Sanborn Road towards Union Bridge.

No. 70. June 9, 1794. "From road south side of William Prescott's orchard, to Josiah Sanborn, 4th's, house," northwest and southwest, three hundred and ninety-four rods. Commences at No. 39 (or 46), near the present Harrison White's; runs *via* Piper's Mills, and thence circuitously by the old way, now wholly superseded, to the present Leavitt place, near H. K. Thompson's.

No. 71. March 10, 1795. "From Moses Clark's S. E. corner, on range to road near Thomas Critchett's." From western end of No. 62, by the present J. T. G. Sanborn's, west to J. Perkins's and No. 13.

No. 72. June 13, 1795. "From S. E. corner of land of Benjamin Sanborn's estate, to N. E. corner of Ebenezer Sanborn's land; one rod on each side of a line run and established by Dea. Lane as surveyor, and Moses Thompson and Capt. Joseph Clark as chain carriers; by agreement of late Benjamin Sanborn and Eben. Sanborn on one part, and Humphrey Hunt and Saml. Atkinson on the other part, Oct. 1793." First public recognition of the Sanborn road proper, connecting as now, Nos. 50 and 56 with 27.

No. 73. June 8, 1795. "From Joseph Prescott's to Jonathan Smith, Jun.'s, land; beginning at road that leads from Joseph Prescott's to Samuel Prescott's, by and over lands of Stephen Prescott, Chase Osgood, and James Osgood, N. E. 26°, av. [7 vars.] 156 rods; N. W. 13° 64 rods; Distance, 220 rods." This is the road northeast towards the mountain, from between the present Taylor C. Prescott's and Jas. E. Knox's (New State).

No. 74. Dec. 8, 1798. "From road near Capt. Joshua Woodman's [No. 60] to Mark Taylor's and Meredith line"; starting eight rods north of Woodman's barn, "and 2 rods from Zebulon Smith's land"; N. E. and N. W., to W. side line of Lot No. 21, 2d Div.; "thence [on line] to N. end of said lot and same point through." First notice of the "Roxbury road," *via* Dea. Huse's and William M. Odell's.

No. 75. July 15, 1799. "Between lots Nos. 61 and 62, 2d Div., from South to North end." A change of No. 72, by vote of the town (see p. 202), leaving the route first established east of side line, three rods, and finally adopting the present, *upon* that line.

No. 76. Sept. 5, 1800. "From the Burley mill through the pine woods to Bennett's Ferry road; on the drift way, called Andover road, to a pine tree spotted; N. W. to Wm. Weeks's land; through his land to strike Salmon

Brook Andover road, west of Weeks's house; present highway to John Colby's; and N. W., between his house and cider house." (For explanations, see p. 202.) It seems evident that the southern end of No. 54 must have been considerably west of the Weeks place, crossing the brook below and joining No. 45.

No. 77. March 9, 1801. "From Gulf Bridge towards Sanbornton bridge; Westerly, through Nathaniel Burley's land, till it strikes the main road, at a bend therein, 25 rods southerly of the mouth of the Burley road as it now stands; and the same [Burley road] to be continued S. E., till it strikes the above new road." The first climbing of Gulf Hill, west side, as at present, leaving the original and somewhat steeper highway several rods farther north.

No. 78. Sept. 17, 1801. "Through Jona. Cawley's and John Lane, Jr.'s, land; begins near Calley's house, N. W. 60°, 40 rods; and West, by said Lane's house, to Capt. John Lane's land." As at present, by Gilman D. Lane's, from the stage road.

No. 79. 1801 (same date, probably). "From John Clark's (3d) to Jona. Morrison's [or, inverting the order]; begins at road near Morrison's house," — distance, fifty-nine rods; "to the road leading to the Bays." Link between Nos. 47 and 60, east of the late Simon R. Morrison's. (See No. 60.)

No. 80. Sept. 17, 1801. "From road leading to New Hampton, above Jona. Calley's house, — 26 rods N. of range, — N., 18° E., 50 rods; N., 3° E., till it takes West side line of Lot No. 46, 2d Div. [No. 45 on record, but evidently a mistake]; then North, as path is now trod, to Meredith line"; three rods wide (see p. 203). Upper end discontinued 1813 (see No. 100). This was the stage road to New Hampton, as now running, west of North Sanbornton village, but direct to Meredith Ridge, from above the former Thomas (late Rev. V. E. Bunker) place.

No. 81. March 7, 1803. A slight modification of No. 77, with same heading, making it "82 rods S. W., from West end of Gulf Bridge to old road on the range"; also, "from last point, 28 rods W., to Burley road, so called."

No. 82. March 9, 1805. "From road near Centre Square pond (so called) to Ebenezer Colby's house; begins where said Colby's gate now stands, and runs North where the path is now trodden." This and other similar cases prove that a road may have been used long before being "returned"! The same way now travelled by the school children, north of Hunkins Schoolhouse, to Mr. Otis S. Sanborn's.

No. 83. May 23, 1805. "From the road on John Lane, Jun.'s, land; West, on Capt. John Lane's, by South side of his orchard, barn, and house, to road leading by Samuel and John Lane's houses." A continuation west of No. 78, intersecting No. 37.

No. 84. May 23, 1805. "From road near Shubal Page Philbrick's shop, N. E., as path is now trod, to Wm. Sanborn's house." Present lane from No. 56 to the late John Hill's.

No. 85. Aug. 30, 1805. "From road 20 rods E. of Jas. Sander's house, where new path is now trodden, 30 rods, to old road." An alteration in No. 41.

No. 86. Aug. 31, 1805. "From N. E. corner of Phinehas and Jona. Sanborn's land, on road West side of Great School lot, at the Bays; W., parallel with range, to main road, near Capt. Elisha Smith's, on land conveyed by Josiah Sanborn, Jun., to his son, Wm. Sanborn, Jr., who receives, for land

taken, 2 rods on S. side of N. Range of the same lot." This was evidently "returned" in 1781 as the first section of No. 41 (see), but then abandoned till the present date, rendering another return necessary.

No. 87. November, 1805. "Alteration of the main road from Samuel Hunt's towards Sanbornton meeting house; passing from near Hunt's barn [late A. L. Morrison's, now removed] on Wm. Dyer's land, and between house and barn, late the property of James Hersey, to the main, a little S. of Jona. Swan's. Old road discontinued and divided"; three rods wide. Following the ridge between present house and barn of Amos K. Hersey. Former road ran east of his premises.

No. 88. June 2, 1806. Alteration of Bay road from near Simeon Haynes's barn, N. E. on Haynes's and Jona. Prescott's land, to old road near Peter Colby's barn." Between the present Josiah H. Philbrick's and Nathan F. Wyatt's, Tilton, the original highway probably passing further to the north, or more circuitously.

No. 89. 1806. "From Bay road 10 rods S. of John Woodman's house, W. on Zebulon Smith's land, S. of his house, where path is now trodden and fenced, to the old road near the brook; old road discontinued." Plainly, a modification of the first section of No. 60, and turning westward near the Bay School-house and the old Woodman homestead of Ira Woodman, Esq.

No. 90. Feb. 18, 1809. "From Main road opposite Thomas Kimball's store, E. as path now trodden, to old road near Lieut. Jona. Perkins' barn," three rods wide. As at present, from the late Dea. A. B. Sanborn's, at the Square, east.

No. 91. Dec. 30, 1809. Alteration "from old road near Maj. Ebenezer Gove's house; W. on his land, as now trodden to old road at the foot of the hill; old road taken for land." A change in the now discontinued part of No. 13, west of the present Shepard place, East Tilton.

No. 92. Nov. 28, 1810 (?) (1809). "From Burleigh Mill bridge, E. across land of Ens. Nathl. Piper, where path is now trodden. Piper to have range on S. end of his land," three rods wide. Probably a connection between Nos. 70 and 76; or one of the numerous changes to which the highways in the vicinity of the Chapel have been subjected.

No. 93. June 21, 1811. "From N. side of road leading from John Lakin's to New Hampton line, North of Lakin's orchard, at stake and stones; thence N. to path now trodden; thence on s'd path to Levy Chase's, and by Chase's to Edmond Rundlet's." Near the R. Cawley place, New State; the northeast spur of No. 54 to sites of Rundlet houses, near New Hampton town line. Discontinued, 1873.

No. 94. Nov. 30, 1812 (13). Alteration on "main road from 30 rods N. of Major Stephen Gale's house, N., where road is now made, to old road S. of the Hunt Brook, through land of Stephen Gale and William Dyer." The old road passed round on ridge from the present Widow Samuel Page's, Tilton, avoiding the swamp on the present more direct route.

No. 95. 1813. "From New Chester Union Bridge, S. E., through land of John Abrams and Hezekiah Young, to Bennett's Ferry road, where path now trod." Original highway from the Hill Bridge (then lately built) to near the present P. C. Shaw's.

No. 96. March 3, 1813. "From road near Widow Judith Lane's house, where gate formerly stood, through land belonging to heirs of David Lane, to gate near Jona. Morrison, Jun.'s, house; for which the whole of range at

N. end of land of David Lane, west side of road, given to said heirs." A highway was thus laid out, and used for a bridle path, but never worked (except at its east extremity) from below the present Horace Sanborn's to William Lane's, and thence west across the Gulf woods, as used in winter.

No. 97. June 28, 1813. "From 20 rods above the bridge over Salmon brook, below Jona. Cawley's, N., as road is newly made, to old road near N. E. corner of J. C.'s orchard," three rods wide. The present "cut-off" opposite the Cawley house, and near the cemetery, New Hampton road.

No. 98. June 28, 1813. Alteration, "near Stone Bridge, so called [Jona. Taylor, 3d's], from old road above school house, East, as newly made, to old road towards John Huse, Jr.'s"; three rods wide. The original way of ascending the hill from the Stone Bridge School-house towards the Arthur C. Taylor homestead was slightly different from the present.

No. 99. June 28, 1813. "From range road, at S. E. corner of Joseph Philbrook's land, N., between his and land of Stewart Hoyt, on land left by Proprietors of the Town for a road." Between Lots No. 15 and No. 16, Second Division; probably on path used by early settlers in upper end of Lot No. 15, and never much used after this date.

No. 100. Sept. 15, 1813. "From the turnpike, about 70 rods from the South end, N. about 90 rods, — where road is now made, to Meredith line"; three rods wide. "Road discontinued from South end of turnpike to Meredith line." Is to be connected with No. 80, being the present travelled highway from New Hampton stage road (turnpike) towards Meredith Ridge.

No. 101. Aug. 25, 1815. "From range at S. E. corner of David Johnston's land, W., as road now trodden, to his W. side line," three rods wide, "he to have range at south end of his lot." As David Johnston was probably living on his father's homestead (Lot No. 1, First Division), this must have been simply a driveway from Road No. 24, near the present John M. Gilman's, to a boat landing on the Bay shore.

No. 102. May 31, 1817. "From Wadleigh rode, near the stone bridge, through James Wadleigh's land to his house." This must have been a branch or continuation of Road No. 30 (to the house named, from near Colby Brook) after the Wadleighs began to use No. 30 instead of No. 48 for "getting out."

No. 103. May 31, 1817. "From John Wiggins's corner to Chase Weeks's house, on the Lock farm, so called, on land of Chase Weeks." The short road running east from the main road in Lot No. 37, Second Division (No. 21 of this catalogue), to the present homestead of S. D. Weeks.

No. 104. July 3, 1820. "From the Bay road, East side, foot of Kinneson (Keniston) hill; S. E., between land of Samuel Lakeman and John Bamford, by widow and John Bamford's house, about 152 rods, to N. W. corner of D. C. Atkinson's mill yard; and 15 rods, across mill yard and Canal, to said Atkinson's house." Present cross road from northeast of Bela S. Keniston's to railroad depot and Burleigh's Bridge, East Tilton.

No. 105. Sept. 26, 1821. "From near Jonathan Simpson's, West, to road leading from Clark Gordon's [now Nathaniel M. Prescott's] to Thomas Morrison's, through land of Daniel Tilton and Clark Gordon; for which they receive the ranges and $16 (Daniel Tilton, $40)." This the cross road from near Charles Cawley's, by the late Levi Tilton's, to Brook road near Richard D. Johnson's.

No. 106. Nov. 19, 1822. "From road a few rods N. of Stephen Prescott's land, N. W. to road near Edmund Osgood's house, through land of said

Prescott and Osgood, — James Prescott and Abraham Fowler." A change near the northwestern terminus of road No. 54.

No. 107. Nov. 19, 1822. "From road near Thomas Morrison's house, N. W. to a Norway pine; thence to road where now trod; thence a little East of the clay pit to the old mill road, so called, near Samuel Dustin's mill, through land of S. Dustin and Jeremiah Smith." This was doubtless the old connecting highway south of Salmon Brook (remains of which are still plainly to be seen), from the vicinity of the Johnson clock shop to the old Dustin grist mill. Discontinued, May 25, 1850.

No. 108. 1824 (as per vote of town, Nov. 1). "From North part of Satchel W. Clark's mill yard, south, as now travelled, till it comes to middle of Bridge over the river"; three rods wide. A short highway at Cross's Mills, Franklin.

No. 109. May 20, 1825. "Alteration of road near Dea. John Woodman's, taking three rods from Hezekiah Smith's land." Another slight change in Nos. 60 and 89 near the present Bay School-house.

No. 110. Sept. 5, 1825, entered; previously returned, 1817. "From Clark's mill yard to main road from Sanbornton Bridge to Salisbury, through land of John Clark, 4th, and Abraham Cross." Same as at present, connecting bridge at Cross's Mills with road from Tilton to Franklin.

No. 111. Sept. 13, 1826. "From John Abrams's to Levi Prescott's, using the old road through Folsom Morrill's land; also from junction with road from Wm. Weeks's to Piper's Mills; but then running South of the old road up the River hill, and again up the sand hill; and finally coming to the old road a few rods North of said Levi Prescott's barn" (now Harrison White's). This is the present road from Hill Bridge, down the river and through the pine woods, using portions of Nos. 45 and 76, and causing the discontinuance of two sections of No. 70, north of the late Daniel Prescott's, and near the Chapel Mills.

No. 112. Sept. 13, 1826 (nearly). "From Meadow School-house to near Ebenezer Sanborn's, abt. 330 rods," as at present ending near M. W. Bennett's, from same beginning. This road had been talked of the year before, and postponed by advice of a committee.

No. 113. Jan. 3, 1829. "From Capt. Jas. Prescott's to Joseph Weeks's, nearly S. abt. 132 rods from old road near said Prescott's, to meet the road passing by said Weeks's house"; the present homestead of Eleazer D. Weeks, which road was probably a driftway to the old Cawley house from Piper's Mills.

No. 114. Jan. 16, 1830. "Short road laid out through Joseph Wadleigh, 3d's, land, from N. E. corner of Thomas Shute's; west to said Wadleigh's dwelling-house, for which the latter received $10 compensation." This was merely a branch of No. 30, on Lot No. 35, Second Division, "to be a highway as long as J. W., 3d, shall keep it in repair, and no longer."

No. 115. Jan. 28, 1830. "From corner near Richard Prescott's, S. E. to intersect the road leading from Peter Hersey's to Sanbornton Centre, near Fullington brook so called." The well-known Chapel road, at present from Sanbornton Square to Harrison White's.

No. 116. Sept. 18, 1830. "From house of Jeremiah Swain, S. W. to land of Dudley Swain, 24 rods; to land of Nathaniel S. Calley, 89 rods; thence to the highway now leading from Dea. Joseph Wadleigh's to the Salmon Brook mill, 82 rods. J. S. freely gives his land; D. S. receives $16.69; N. S. C.

receives $20." The present cross-road southwest from Wm. R. Morrison's, on Lots 32 and 33, Second Division.

No. 117. March 10, 1834. "A connecting link of road through Henry Shaw's land, abt. 46 rods, from N. E. corner of Rhoda Bean's land, South Westerly to town line of Sanbornton and Franklin"; three rods wide. This was from near the late homestead of Putnam Batchelder, southwest to Franklin town line, in southeast corner of Lot No. 2, Second Division.

No. 118. May 20, 1835. "Return of road made wider from Simon Rowe's house to the brook near David Robinson's." At the foot of Colby Hill, towards Clark's Corner, on road No. 10.

No. 119. Nov. 19, 1836. "From near John Abrams, Jr.'s, and New Chester Bridge, up the brook N. and E. to road near David Dustin's, at intersection" of Nos. 54 and 59, over land of Lydia Head, the Abramses (John and John, Jr.), Asa Prescott, and David Dustin. This the original highway from Hill Bridge to near the present L. B. Hathon's.

No. 120. Nov. 19, 1836. Alteration "from South side of road as now travelled, near foot of hill at corner of Levi Prescott's pasture," with a circuit of fifty-seven rods, resulting in the present sand-hill on the Chapel road. Third alteration near this place. (See Nos. 70 and 111.)

No. 121. May 15, 1837. Road "laid out" from near "Samuel Dustin's orchard, and by his mills and brick-yard till it strikes the old road from Salmon brook to the 1st Baptist meeting-house." We have it on good authority that the old Dustin mill road and bridge were both built and kept up as private property for many years; leaving the main road, No. 15, at foot of hill, west of the new Brook School-house, at the orchard above mentioned; thence down to the brook, across the gorge at the mill (see No. 107); and thence through the pine woods, striking No. 4 at top of the hill towards Crockett's Corner. This "return" marks simply the time when this piece of road was formally "taken" by the town; though with the decay of the mill a few years afterwards, it was no longer kept open.

No. 122. July 15, 1837. "Road straightened near the Kelley Ledge so as to pass on the West side of the school-house," avoiding hill north of ledge.

No. 123. Feb. 10, 1838. "Road straightened between Burleigh's Bridge and Union Bridge," East Tilton.

No. 124. April 2, 1838. "Road between Sanbornton Square and Sanbornton Bridge widened and straightened at several points, from the lower end of Sanborn road to the Gulf road." Probably the corners at that time "rounded" just below the then Bartlett Hill's garden (great house), now Amos M. Baker's, at the Square. Cost of widening to the town, $350.35.

No. 125. Sept. 15, 1838. Road "turned a few rods to avoid a very bad hill" near David Brown's; forty-six rods. Old New Hampton road.

No. 126. Oct. 13, 1838. "New highway from Noah Eastman, Esq.'s, round the so-called Lovejoy hill," — Daniel Sanborn's and Thomas Taylor's lands, — about 32 rods; costing the town $60.75. The obvious change in old road just below the "Pound."

No. 127. Oct. 13, 1838. "Sanborn Road further widened and straightened above Joseph H. Lane's and Jonathan Sanborn's."

No. 128. 1838. "From old road near Moses F. Cass's, S. W. by Piper's Mills, to Franklin line; also from Piper's Mill Bridge, 7 rods, S. 20° E., to centre of same highway." This road and Piper Bridge cost the town $1,229.95. Same as now travelled, by the old chapel.

No. 129. Dec. 22, 1840. From six rods south of the "covering of Ford's Bridge, so called," through land of Wm. Ford, Joseph Richardson, and Hiram and John C. Gilman, one hundred and forty-three rods, to a point three rods west from new bridge over Sanborntou Bay. Present highway to Mosquito Bridge from the north.

No. 130. Dec. 26, 1840. Road made "wider and straighter from Daniel Burleigh's, through James Osgood's land, Easterly to Joseph Lock's." Calef Hill, as approached from the west.

No. 131. Feb. 20, 1841. Road changed "over Copp's hill, for its improvement, across John Copp's land"; to whom paid $15. Probably near Mohawk Point, at the Bay.

No. 132. Feb. 1, 1842. "Main road leading from Clark's Corner to Meredith line widened and straightened" at expense, for sums paid to owners of land, of $163. This included the cut-off on meadow south of Cawley Bridge.

No. 133. Feb. 25, 1842. A short road from Widow Polly Judkins to new road near Cawley Bridge, twenty-four rods; and $11 damage. Rendered necessary by and connecting with No. 132.

No. 134. June 10, 1842. Road widened "from David Shaw's to top of hill in the pine woods." An improvement of No. 111.

No. 135. Oct. 24, 1842. "From John Hammond's [near the present Kinsley H. Batchelder's] to road leading from John Abram's to David Dustin's," or No. 119, two hundred and twenty-eight rods; involving discontinuance of two other roads (No. 64 and part of No. 54) above Benjamin Cawley's.

No. 136. Oct. 29, 1842. Change in road "running N. from N. E. corner of Josiah Osgood's field, 46 rods, S. and W. of former road towards John Hammond's."

No. 137. June 12, 1845. "From Amos S. Williams's [now A. H. Robinson's], North, over drift way, to Jesse Sanborn's, 106 rods." As at present, south of Herman T. Hale's.

No. 138. Dec. 6, 1845. "From Union Bridge to River road made wider and straighter." An improvement of No. 65.

No. 139. Oct. 2, 1847. A "widening of the road [Franklin and New Hampton] ten rods south of 1st Bap. m. h., and towards Piper's Mills, to 3 rods." Damage, $18.50; mostly awarded to George W. Prescott.

No. 140. Nov. 12, 1847. "From stake in road near Joseph Richardson's, N. W. corner of William Ford's land, [and demolishing his old mill site!] to same in road leading by Richard Durgin's, near Meadow School-house," down Sucker Brook.

No. 141. April 8, 1849. "Road made wider and crookeder [!]* between Moses W. Weeks's and Piper's Mills; $11.67 to Nathaniel Piper." North of Chapel Mills.

No. 142. July 30, 1849. "From the Burley Bridge, over John L. Perley's land ($25), Jacob Bamford's ($26), and Moses Lakeman's ($80), to the U. B. and S. B. roads." In part, modification of No. 104; from near Capt. J. B. Sanborn's, as at present, by the East Tilton railroad station.

No. 143. Oct. 19, 1849. "From brook near Belknap [Hill] Bridge, round the Bow [through the then Abbott (now I. N. Lane) farm] to road 30 rods

* This expression actually occurs in some of the returns for changes of highways on the Town Records. It designates, less euphoniously than concisely, a more circuitous route around a hill.

east of Samuel Pike's house. Highest damages to Widow Louisa Abbott, $376." Somewhat changed the next year, — probably to run nearer the river. As at present, north from the Hill Bridge, by I. N. Lane's.

No. 144. June 8, 1850. "From Gulf road, near Hunt place, East to Jona. E. Morrison's, to be kept in repair by him." No. 67, continued a few rods east.

No. 145. Feb. 1, 1851. "Road changed from R. R. bridge to J. L. Perley's well curb." This, with No. 142, occasioned by the building of the railroad at East Tilton.

No. 146. June 14, 1851. "Lower end of Sanborn road — Nathaniel Gilman's to Benjamin Philbrick's — made wider and straighter."

No. 147. May 12, 1852. "From point near a bridge [on road from the Union to the New Bridge] to old road, near N. W. corner of Aaron Hill's meadow"; involving a discontinuance of part of No. 25, near his house.

No. 148. Nov. 3, 1852. "Road from Sanbornton Bridge to Union Bridge made one rod wider and straighter" below Alder Heath.

No. 149. June 17, 1854. "Between the Square and Chase Perkins's made wider, and turned round the point of the hill."

No. 150. May 4, 1855. "From near the intersection of the Cawley and Asa Prescott road towards the Hilary Knox hill." A short road.

No. 151. June 16, 1855. "Road from the Bridge to Tin Corner widened and straightened." Ditto, May 25, 1861.

No. 152. June 16, 1855. Road "between the Alms House and Bay meeting house, foot of Knowlton Hill, widened and straightened."

No. 153. Oct. 25, 1856. "From foot of the Jacob Smith hill [in Meredith] towards" the then "Reuben Giles," afterwards Burden place, "till it strikes the Meredith line," with gate.

No. 154. June 20, 1857. "Short road to and across the Lower [or Suspension] Bridge [Tilton village], near the B., C. & M. R. R. track and Bridge; to which corporation, $1 damage."

No. 155. July 7, 1857. "Bay road between Alder Heath and Union Bridge made wider and straighter."

No. 156. May 4, 1858. "From near Person C. Shaw's to near Daniel K. Abrams's." Change of No. 111.

No. 157. June 11, 1858. "Street at the Bridge, between the two railroad crossings, widened and straightened."

No. 158. June 26, 1858. "From C. B. Perley's to A. J. Taylor's made new," to avoid Mr. Perley's door-yard. (See Nos. 8 and 42.)

No. 159. Sept. 14, 1858. "From foot of Hersey hill, near R. R. bridge [Tilton village], west to near the R. R. station." Back street opened near railroad.

No. 160. June 5, 1859. "From the Amos Plumer house to Meredith town line, — Driftway." A branch of the present David Smith road, "to be kept with bars and gates, so long as petitioners comply with conditions." Northeast corner of the town lot No. 21, Second Division.

No. 161. Sept. 26, 1859. From No. 159, "N., and then E. to the Square road, on Academy hill." Streets opened north from near railroad station, up the hill, and then east, back of the present Conference Seminary buildings.

No. 162. April 28, 1860. "From Benja. Cass's, 2d, N. to near B. T. Brown's dwelling; thence East over his driveway to Square road" (village).

No. 163. November, 1860. "Driftway laid out from New Hampton road, above Cawley pond, to the former Samuel C. Dudley place."

No. 164. June 8, 1861. "From D. K. Abrams's to Hilary Knox's" altered; damage relinquished.

No. 165. Nov. 16, 1861. "From Shaker Bridge to U. Bridge road widened and straightened."

No. 166. Nov. 7, 1863. "From near Putnam Batchelder's, N. E." to intersection with No. 111, in the pine woods.

No. 167. Sept. 20, 1864. "From Hill Bridge to I. N. Lane's made wider and straighter," with $28 damage to Benjamin F. Lane.

No. 168. June 7, 1866. "Near Corban Curtice's, at the Bridge" (street opened); also, same day, "widened and straightened highway N. of the R. R. station, by James P. Tilton's."

No. 169. Oct. 12, 1867. "From David Shaw's, S. to Franklin Town line, near the river." Since so damaged by the high water at the sand-hill as to be relinquished by the town. (See p. 13.)

No. 170. June 30, 1868. "Main road, above Eben. F. Plumer's, to old school-house site of District No. 24, made wider and straighter."

No. 171. May 27, 1869. "Road on Steele's hill made wider and straighter."

No. 172. Jan. 16, 1870. "Near David Shaw's, from foot of hill, to intersect No. 169, at the new bridge over brook." A new road.

No. 173. Jan. 29, 1870. "Round Jeremiah Weeks's hill, N. of old road," striking the same again near the Caverly (present Rowe) place.

No. 174. March 1, 1870. "On the Prescott brook, from 2d bridge above the school-house, near Gustavus B. Wadleigh's." The three latter were occasioned by the great freshet of October, 1869, — so damaging the old roads corresponding as to render it inexpedient, in the eyes of the petitioners, to renew them.

No. 175. Oct. 23, 1875. "Road for Winter, with gates and bars, from near Rufus Howe's to main road beyond top of hill," Lot No. 27, Second Division.

No. 176. October, 1875. "New road around the Stairs hill, from the old Moses Silver place, and intersecting the Chapel road at two points" on Lot No. 17, First Division.

We add a short list, including most of the unreturned roads which, for various reasons, were not entered upon our Town Records, or if so, not in the same manner as the foregoing. A few of them are described more at length in Chap. XVIII., pp. 198–205. The numbering is continued for convenience.

No. 177. "From William Weeks's to Republican Bridge." 1807. (See p. 204.)

No. 178. "From Shaker Bridge to River road." 1807. (See p. 198.)

No. 179. "From near Jonathan Eaton's, South, till it strikes Salmon brook road, near William Rundlet's." First named and "permitted" in 1809. Probably opened in 1814 (see p. 201); between which years and onward till the building of the Clark Gordon bridge (the present N. M. Prescott's), the path, as at first permitted and travelled, evidently kept on the north side of the brook, and south of the Rundlet homestead, till it struck No. 15, at a point a few rods northwest of Turkey Bridge.

No. 180. "From the river [Pemigewasset], near Wm. Abbott's, to southwest corner of Asa Prescott's land." Time of building unknown. Discontinued, 1852.

No. 181. From Tilton village towards Franklin, striking the old Tin Corner road (No. 9) at the base of Lot No. 68, Second Division. Said to have been built by subscription, about the year 1825.

No. 182. From the Square to Clark's Corner. 1838–40. (See pp. 203–205.)

No. 183. Articles of agreement recorded on the town books, May, 1839, between True W. Philbrook and other parties residing on the range, north, giving passageway for travel through his pasture and door-yard as at present between William Burleigh's and Barnard H. Burleigh's.

No. 184. Mosquito Bridge road, west, till meeting No. 25. Before or about 1840. (See No. 129, and pp. 199 and 249 [45].)

No. 185. From turnpike at Wiggin S. Gilman's, north end of town, to the Samuel Caverly place. Discontinued, 1873.

No. 186. Range road east from the late Jesse Sanborn place to connect with No. 37, at base of Lot No. 49, Second Division. Dates of opening the two last unknown.

To which might be added a few other highways, returns of which are not clearly recognized in the above catalogue, and are either not to be found upon the Town Records, or if so, have been overlooked by the author of this history; instance: —

No. 187. Road north of the Chapel to the present E. D. Weeks's (alluded to under Nos. 113 and 141); unless the old "driftway to Andover" (No. 76), from the Chapel Mills to the William (late Jerry) Weeks place included it, going thus far to the east before turning northwest.

No. 188. Road north of O. S. Sanborn's and Perry Colby's to the range; unless included in No. 82.

No. 189. North end of the lower Bay road, from the late John Sanborn's to Dea. Daniel Huse's, connecting No. 41 (or 86), east end, and No. 74.

No. 190. The branch of No. 74 that runs northeast to the David Smith place and Meredith town line, with which No. 160 was connected.

Several changes of highways have also failed to be noticed on the Town Records, like that in No. 7, on the Shute Hill, east of Clark's Corner; and that in No. 13, near the late Jerry C. Silver place, southeast of the Square.

APPENDIX E.

(See p. 257.)

DIVISION OF SANBORNTON.

An address, with the above caption, to the New Hampshire State Legislature was drawn up during the June session of 1869, being virtually a remonstrance of the citizens of the old town against the division as at first proposed, — viz., on the fourth range line from Winnipiseogee River, yet so deflecting to the south, at the eastern extremity of that line, as to leave the Mosquito Bridge with the town of Sanbornton.

The address was printed on three pages of a sheet six and one half by ten inches, at McFarland & Jenks's Steam Printing Works, Concord, and in this form circulated among the members of the Legislature. That it had its influence, not indeed in preventing the division of the town, but in modifying the proposed boundary line, is shown on p. 257. Had the division been made as at first contemplated, the south part of the Square village would have been assigned to Tilton; the line running, as remarked in this remonstrance, only about sixty rods south of the old town house. Being divided as it was upon the third range line, at least seventeen hundred-acre lots above that line remain to the old town which would have fallen to the new, making the area of Tilton some 1,800 acres less, and of Sanbornton 1,800 acres more than that named in the remonstrance; or, assuming that the basis in that document is correct, leaving about 10,000 acres for the area of the present Tilton, and 24,689 acres for the area of the present Sanbornton.

The address (remonstrance) is here given in full, with no desire to parade the arguments by which the people of the present Sanbornton sought to maintain the geographical "integrity" of the old town, still less to rekindle any sectional differences which then may have been engendered; but chiefly for the *information* which the document itself contains, as confirming or supplementing the previous statements of this history. (See also Additions and Corrections, Appendix J.)

The town of Sanbornton and three hundred and thirty citizens of that town, remonstrating against its division as proposed in the petition of Alexander H. Tilton and others, feeling that the report of a majority of your committee is founded upon an insufficient and unsatisfactory investigation and consideration of the facts, resulting in a great measure from insufficiency of notice, as hereafter stated, and if adopted will operate unjustly and oppressively upon their most vital interests, earnestly solicit the attention of the Legislature to the following statement of facts proved before that committee: —

Sanbornton was incorporated in 1770.

Population of Sanbornton [same as given in Chap. XXXI. p. 326, from 1775 to 1860].

Sanbornton's proportion of public taxes in 1800, $12.65; in 1808, $13.83; in 1816, $13.01; in 1820, $12.39; in 1836, $9.50; in 1856, $7.14; in 1868, $6.09, — showing a relative decrease of wealth and population in the last sixty years of more than one half as compared with the rest of the State.

Sanbornton contains 34,689 acres, equal to fifty-four square miles and one hundred and twenty-nine acres. If it were seven and one half miles square it would contain 36,000 acres, equal to fifty-six square miles and one hundred and sixty acres; so that the town is in fact less than seven and one half miles square by 1,311 acres, equal to two square miles and thirty-one acres, and only nine and one fourth miles from extreme point to extreme point, while the extent of the farthest inhabited portions is much less than that, and it is considerably smaller in territory than a large number of towns in the State, including many of the more wealthy and populous, as must be within the personal knowledge of most of the members of the Legislature, and as will be seen by an inspection of any map on which the boundaries of the towns are delineated.

By the proposed division the new town will contain .	11,800 acres.
Leaving in the old town	22,889 acres.

The present town house is located three fourths of a mile south of the geographical centre of the town, and that distance nearer the proposed new town than to any other section of Sanbornton.

The proposed division line runs within about sixty rods of the present town house; and if the town be divided, as proposed, the old town will continue to occupy the old town house, as no other location will so well accommodate its inhabitants.

Valuation of proposed new town, polls and estate . .	$375,978
Valuation of old town, if divided as proposed, polls and estate	$395,331
Difference in valuation	$19,353
Number of voters in Sanbornton	663
Number of voters in proposed new town	293
With a Democratic majority of	43
Voters left in old town	370
With a Democratic majority of	40

The valuation of seventy-seven polls — excess of voters in the old town above those in the new — is $11,550, which deducted from $19,353, the excess

of valuation in old town over the new, leaves the valuation of 22,889 acres of land, with the buildings thereon in the old town, only $7,803 greater than the valuation of 11,896 acres of land, with its buildings, in the new town, provided the inventory of personal estate in the two proposed towns is substantially equal.

The population and wealth of the proposed new town have constantly increased since 1820; while the population and wealth of the remainder of the town have as constantly diminished since that period.

Of three hundred and eighty-seven buildings, designated on the map of Belknap County as occupied in 1859, in what will be the old town if the proposed division takes place, more than sixty-two have since been demolished, removed, or abandoned; so that in less than ten years, one sixth part of all the buildings in what will be the old town have ceased to be inhabited, while the farms connected with those buildings have been converted into pasture, or suffered to grow up to bushes. The decrease in population and in the value of real estate, by cutting off wood and timber, in what will be the old town, has been even greater than indicated by the abandonment of buildings.

If Sanbornton be divided as proposed, the new town will contain all the villages and possibility of villages, all the valuable water power and all the railroad and possibility of railroads, and all the capacity of future increase in population and wealth; while the old town will be left with a disproportionate share of expensive roads and bridges, a heavy burden of debt, and a continually diminishing population and property.

The extent of roads in what will be the old town is three or four times as great as in the proposed new town, in much worse condition, and far more expensive to keep in repair.

Large bridges in new town, as proposed	311½ feet.
Brook bridges in same	168 feet.
Total bridges supported by town in new town . .	479½ feet.
Large bridges in old town, as left if divided . . .	387 feet.
Brook bridges in same	819 feet.
Total bridges supported by town in old town . .	1,206 feet,

or nearly three times as great an amount of bridges as in the proposed new town, by actual measurement.

The present indebtedness of Sanbornton is about . . . $85,000

If this be divided as provided in the bill asked for by the petitioners, it will leave to be paid by the new town, $41,035, and by the old town, $43,965; or between eleven and twelve per cent of the entire valuation of polls and estate of the old town!

The amount of railroad tax received by Sanbornton on account of the location of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad therein, in 1868, while the whole tax upon that road was only some $8,000, was $168.67. As the value and tax of that road increases, this local tax, on account of the right of way and buildings thereof, will be a perpetually increasing fund for the benefit of the new town.

The number of names upon the three principal petitions in this case is		173
Of these six signed the remonstrances	6	
Left town since petition signed	11	
Paupers	2	
Signed twice	1	
	—	20
Leaving on these petitions legal voters		153
Of these pay no tax whatever	13	
Pay only poll tax	50	
	—	63
Leaving on these petitions voters who pay tax on property		90
Valuation of proposed new town		$375,978
Valuation of petitioners, $143,180, less that of remonstrants, $1,876		141,304
Leaving valuation of new town opposed to division		$234,674
Whole number of voters in new town		293
Number of voters on the principal petitions		153
Leaving legal voters in the new town not on these petitions		140

Six or eight voters signed a petition subsequently presented.

Only a small majority of the legal voters of the proposed new town ask the division, although the petitions signed by them contain an express provision that no petitioner shall ever be required to pay any portion of the expense of prosecuting them, *the funds necessary for that purpose having been raised by voluntary subscription!*

No one residing in what will be the old town has signed the petitions asking for a new town; but the voters there are almost unanimous against the division.

Of the citizens of Sanbornton, three hundred and thirty-two have signed the remonstrances, — fifty-five of them residing within the limits of the proposed new town.

Voters in old town almost unanimous against proposed division	370
Voters in new town not on three principal petitions (293 less 153)	140
Total voters in both towns against division	510

or deducting those who signed subsequent petition, more than five hundred out of six hundred and sixty-three voters in the whole town are opposed to division.

The proposed division line is obviously made irregular and crooked for the purpose of leaving in the old town the Mosquito Bridge, four hundred and eighty-six feet in length, and a pauper-producing neighborhood in its immediate vicinity.

The voters on more than half the territory of the proposed new town out of Sanbornton Bridge village are better accommodated by the present town house than they would be by a new one at Sanbornton Bridge.

Valuation of new town, not asking for division . .	$234,674
Valuation of old town, almost unanimously opposed to division	395,331
Total valuation opposed to division	$630,005

as against $141,304 in its favor, as indicated by the principal petitions.

The town of Sanbornton had no notice of the petition until the month of April, and no action was had by the town till the eighteenth day of May, 1869, when, although the people in some parts of the town had no actual notice of the meeting, by a majority of fifty-one votes out of two hundred and sixty-one votes cast, they instructed the selectmen to employ counsel to oppose the division. Relying upon the advice of counsel that no legal notice having been given, no hearing at this session could reasonably be expected, the town made no preparation for a hearing until after the committee decided not to postpone the matter on Wednesday of the second week, since which they have not had time to make that preparation which the magnitude of the interests involved requires.

Distance from Sanbornton Bridge to town house by nearest road, less than three and one half miles; by one of the best roads in town, less than four miles.

The existence of any sectional hostility, or of any disposition to oppress, on the part of the people of what will be the old town toward those of the proposed new town, was fully disproved; and it was clearly shown that since 1860, town meetings in Sanbornton had been uniformly quiet and orderly, and no difficulty or disturbance whatever in the transaction of town affairs.

In view of the foregoing and a variety of other facts in evidence before the committee, the town of Sanbornton and a very large majority of her citizens feel that great and irreparable injustice will be done them if the prayer of the petitioners shall be granted, and their ancient, compact, well-accommodated, and highly respectable municipality be dismembered and forever destroyed.

APPENDIX F.

(See p. 333.)

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

This will consist of an alphabetical list of persons known to have lived and died in the original town of Sanbornton who were each in their ninetieth (eighty-ninth) year or upwards at the time of their death, or who are now living at nearly or above the age of ninety years. Material for this list has been derived from the Genealogies (Vol. II.) and from other sources. The number following each designation is the year of age which the individual had reached, and which would have been or will be completed on the succeeding birthday. Of the total number given (eighty-four), fifty-five are females, and twenty-nine males; and of the females, fifty-three are widows.

Of the eight centenarians of Sanbornton (only two being *known* to have exceeded one hundred years), three are mentioned in Farmer and Moore's Gazetteer, published in 1823; and the fact is there or elsewhere stated that two of these, Mrs. Copp [19] and Mrs. Smart [71], at nearly the age of one hundred, were living together in the same house, — that of Solomon Copp, Jr., — the one being his own mother, and the other the mother of his former wife. This will be confirmed by a reference to the Genealogies, — at least the probability of the statement will be shown. That volume has been carefully searched, in order to make the following list as nearly complete as possible; but a few names, even there, may have escaped our notice.

1. Bean, Mrs. Betsey (Bickford), widow of David Bean, 94. (Vol. II. p. 30 [39].)
2. Blodgett, Amos, 90. (Vol II. p. 174 [152].)
3. Brimhall, Mrs. Sarah (McDaniels), widow of Sylvester Brimhall, and former widow of Simon Gilman, 101 (100 years 21 days). (Vol. II. p. 306 [8].)
4. Burleigh, Peter, 92. (Vol. II. p. 66 [120].)
5. Burleigh, Mrs. Sarah (Ames), widow of Wm. Burleigh, 90. (Vol. II. p. 61 [33].)
6. Calef, Samuel, 91. (Vol. II. p. 83 [41].)

7. Cawley, Mrs. Elizabeth (Cole), widow of Jonathan Cawley, 91. (Vol. II. p. 87 [7].)

8. Cawley, Mrs. Polly (Shaw), widow of Rev. Benjamin Cawley, 90 (?). (Vol. II. p. 90 [32].)

9. Chapman, Elisha, 92. (Vol. II. p. 113 [23].)

10. Chapman, Mrs., widow, and mother of the preceding, 100. Said to have died in this town at about that age; traditional.

11. Chase, Mrs. Mary (Craighton), widow of Jonathan Chase, 90. (Vol. II. p. 122 [110].)

12. Chase, Mrs. Phebe (Piper), widow of Dea. Wm. Chase, 91. (Vol. II. p. 115 [8].)

13. Clark, Mrs. Charlotte (Burleigh), widow of David H. Clark, 90. Still living at Franklin Falls. (Vol. II. p. 141 [168].)

14. Clark, David, Jr., 90. Still living in Tilton. (Vol. II. p. 139 [142].)

15. Clark, Mrs. Jane (Sanborn), widow of John Clark, 96. (Vol. II. p. 132 [42].)

16. Clark, Dea. Taylor, 91. (Vol. II. p. 133 [71].)

17. Clay, Mrs. Dorothy (Robie), widow of Stephen Clay, 92. Still living as the oldest person in Tilton, March, 1882, in the remarkable possession of her powers, both of body and mind. (Vol. II. p. 153 [34].)

18. Colby, Mrs. Grace (Brown), widow of Barnard H. Colby, 89. (Vol. II. p. 174 [146].)

19. Copp, Mrs. Elizabeth (Davis), widow of Solomon Copp, 100 (less 13 days). (Vol. II. p. 182 [1].)

20. Cram, Mrs. Rachel (Rundlet), widow of Wadleigh Cram, 90. (Vol. II. p. 188 [16].)

21. Dudley, Samuel C., 91. (Vol. II. p. 230 [12].)

22. Dudley, Mrs. Mercy (Thorn), widow of the last, 97.

23. Durgin, Lieut. John, 93. (Vol. II. p. 234 [43].)

24. Eastman, Miss, a sister of Ebenezer Eastman, 92. (Vol. II. p. 249 [2].)

25. Edgerly, Mrs. Abigail (Gilman), widow of Jonathan Edgerly, 90. (Vol. II. p. 261 [1].)

26. Ellsworth, Mrs. Jane (Randlett), widow of John Ellsworth, 90. (Vol. II. p. 266 [16].)

27. Folsom, John, 96. (Vol. II. p. 281 [5].)

28. Ford, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hilton), widow of Wm. Ford, 93. (Vol. II. p. 283 [4].)

29. Gage, Thaddeus, 92. (Vol. II. p. 290 [32].)

30. Gordon, Mrs. Alice (Copp), widow of Dea. Samuel Gordon of New Hampton, 99. (Vol. II. p. 183 [15].) Being a native of Sanbornton, she is now (March, 1882) its oldest inhabitant. A kind Providence having returned her for a temporary visit at Mr. Henry Q. Dalton's, East Tilton, at or near the very spot of her birth, she was there, on her ninety-seventh birthday (1881), called upon by many of her friends in Sanbornton and Tilton; and from these and others at a distance, she was made the recipient of as many dollars as she had seen years! Her ninety-eighth birthday was more quietly observed (her health being feeble) by a few friends at her boarding place, Mr. George J. Johnson's, in East Sanbornton, within a stone's throw of the spot where she taught her first school, three quarters of a century before!

31. Hersey, Mrs. Polly (Smart), widow of Wm. Hersey, 95. (Vol. II. p. 340 [30].)

32. Holt, Mrs. Annah (Stuart), widow of Barnard Holt, 97. (Vol. II. p. 361 [60].) At the age of ninety, she had just spun, woven, and made up a dress, which she finished the morning of her ninetieth birthday; and putting it on, she walked the same day the distance of one mile to visit her daughter, and returned.

33. Hutchins, Mrs. Hannah (Greene), widow of Col. Joseph Hutchins, and former widow of John Perley, 100. (Vol. II. p. 553 [9].)

34. Jaques, Mrs. Elizabeth (Conner), widow of Simon Jaques, 90. (Vol. II. p. 395 [28].)

35. Johnson, Mrs. Mary (Piper), widow of John Johnson, 91. (Vol. II. p. 403 [25].)

36. Johnston, Mrs. Mercy (Smith), widow of Bracket Johnston, 91. (Vol. II. p. 409 [1].)

37. Keniston, William, 93 (92 plus 20 days). (Vol. II. p. 414 [10].)

38. Kimball, Mrs. Mercy (Judkins), widow of Lieut. Abner Kimball, and former widow of Anthony Colby, 99. (Vol. II. p. 417 [1].)

39. Kimball, Mrs. Rachel (Chase), widow of Joseph Kimball, 90. (Vol. II. p. 420 [38].)

40. Lakeman, Mrs. Margaret (Kimball), widow of Samuel Lakeman, Sen., 90. (Vol. II. p. 431 [1].)

41. Lang, Miss Sally, 99. (Vol. II. p. 452 [4].)

42. Lang, Stephen, still (1882) living in Tilton, 90. (Vol. II. p. 455 [53].)

43. Marston, Mrs. Molly, widow, 100. Is reported, only, to have died at the almshouse, about 1855 or 1856, at that age.

44. Morrison, Mrs. Anna (Page), widow of Abraham L. Morrison, and former widow of John P. Morrison, now residing at Tilton village (March, 1882), the oldest resident there, 90. (Vol. II. p. 509 [176].) Like her venerable neighbor just across the river in Northfield, Mrs. Anna Tilton (Vol. II. p. 802 [74]), she rallied with wonderful vigor from an attack of pneumonia in the fall of 1881.

45. Morrison, David, 94. (Vol. II. p. 496 [34].)

46. Morrison, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Ebenezer Morrison, and former widow of Dea. Benjamin Darling, 100. (Vol. II. p. 495 [23].)

47. Morrison, Jonathan, 89. (Vol. II. p. 498 [47].)

48. Morrison, Mrs. Esther J. (Perkins), widow of the last, 95 (94 plus 21 days).

49. Osgood, Mrs. Lucy (Fogg), widow of Chase Osgood, 93. (Vol. II. p. 538 [14].)

50. Page, Mrs. Hannah (Batchelder), widow of John Page, 92. (Vol. II. p. 541 [10].)

51. Page, Mrs. Susannah (Pearey), widow of Simeon Page, 94. (Vol. II. p. 540 [1].)

52. Palmer, Mrs. Anna (Sanborn), widow of Joseph Palmer, 96. (Vol. II. p. 543 [1].)

53. Perkins, Capt. John B., 96. (Vol. II. p. 551 [17].)

54. Perkins, Lieut. Jonathan, 92. (Vol. II. p. 550 [10].)

55. Philbrick, Dea. Benjamin, 95. (Vol II. p. 559 [58].)

56. Philbrick, Josiah, 91. (Vol. II. p. 559 [70].)

57. Philbrick, Mrs. Sarah (Page), widow of Benjamin Philbrick, Sen., 98. (Vol. II. p. 555 [6].)

58. Plumer, Moses, 94. (Vol. II. p. 581 [26].)

59. PRESCOTT, MRS. HANNAH (Thompson), widow of Asa Prescott, 89. (Vol. II. p. 592 [82].)

60. PRESCOTT, MAJOR JOSEPH, 90. (Vol. II. p. 587 [8].)

61. RANDLET, MRS. HANNAH (Ellsworth), widow of Reuben Randlet, 92. (Vol. II. p. 618 [8].)

62. ROLLINS, MRS. ELIZABETH (Smith), widow of Reuben Rollins, 94. (Vol. II. p. 611 [10].)

63. SANBORN, MRS. CATHARINE (Sattalee), widow of Nathan Sanborn, 100 (lacking 5 days). (Vol. II. p. 689 [718].)

64. SANBORN, JOHN, 93 (92 plus 9 days). (Vol. II. p. 673 [529].)

65. SANBORN, MRS. HULDAH (Smith), widow of Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, 97. (Vol. II. p. 639 [252].)

66. SANBORN, NATHAN, JR., 90. (Vol. II. p. 689 [720].)

67. SANBORN, MRS. PRUDENCE (Haines), widow of Col. Josiah Sanborn, 91 (90 plus 7 days). (Vol. II. p. 631 [117].)

68. SANBORN, MRS. TABITHA (Page), widow of Sergt. John Sanborn, 90. (Vol. II. p. 630 [112].)

69. SANBORN, MRS. TABITHA (Sanborn), widow of Josiah Sanborn, 91. (Vol. II. p. 667 [469].)

70. SANBORN, WILLIAM, 91. (Vol. II. p. 676 [563].)

71. SMART, MRS. SARAH, widow of Robert Smart, 101 (100 years and 8 months); being the oldest person known to have died in Sanbornton. (Vol. II. p. 715 [21].)

72. SMITH, MRS. AMY (Copp), widow of Jeremiah Smith, and former widow of Joseph Thomas, 99. (Vol. II. p. 735 [159].)

73. SMITH, MRS., widow of Reuben Smith, 95. (Vol. II. p. 736 [174].)

74. STEELE, BENJAMIN, 92. (Vol. II. p. 743 [1].)

75. THORNE, PHINEHAS, 91. (Vol II. p. 792 [9].)

76. TUCKER, MRS. SARAH (Fogg), widow of John Tucker of Gilmanton, and former widow of James Osgood and of Ebenezer Swain, 91. (Vol. II. p. 746 [43].)

77. WADLEIGH, JOSEPH, 93. (Vol. II. p. 816 [17].)

78. WADLEIGH, MRS. PHEBE (Dustin), widow of Dea. Joseph Wadleigh, 90. (Vol. II. p. 817 [31].)

79. WARD, DEA. GEORGE C., 94. (Vol. II. p. 829 [13].)

80. WEEKS, MRS. REBECCA (Sanborn), widow of Moses W. Weeks, 91. (Vol. II. p. 836 [84]; see also Deaths in "Supplement to Vol. II.")

81. WOODMAN, DEA. JOHN, 97. (Vol. II. p. 862 [81].)

82. WOODMAN, CAPT. JOSHUA, 92. (Vol. II. p. 860 [61].)

83. YOUNG, MRS. BETSEY (Lord), widow of John C. Young of Ossipee, 97. (Vol. II. p. 863 [89].) Additional.

84. LANG, MRS. NANCY (Dudley), widow of John Lang, 92; now resides (1882) with Stephen Lang, in Tilton; the oldest person but one in that town. (Vol. II. p. 454 [42].)

APPENDIX G.

(See p. 334.)

THE POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS OF SANBORNTON.

After several efforts — repeated during six months — to obtain from the Post-Office Department in Washington, D. C., a complete list of the postmasters appointed in Sanbornton, and the dates of their appointment, we have at last (February, 1882) received such a list, through the persevering kindness of Ebenezer Morrison, Esq., a resident of Washington, just in season for this appendix.

The mystery is now solved in reference to John A. Harper, Esq. (Vol. II. p. 327 [10]), — how he could have been the first postmaster, if, as at first supposed, the office was established near the time of the petition which the town directed the selectmen to draw up to the Postmaster-General in 1798. (See p. 334 of this volume.) It now appears that the petition was not really granted till eight years afterwards, when the said Harper was twenty-five years of age. He kept the office, in all probability, at the building then occupied as a store, below his father's, near the present residence of Henry P. Wilson, and nearly opposite the old Centre Cemetery.

In the lists which follow, the names and dates under each office are precisely those received from the Post-Office Department, the whole being interspersed with explanatory remarks, in reference chiefly to the places where the several offices were kept, their changes, etc.

I. — Sanbornton.

Office established Jan. 1, 1805.

1. John A. Harper. Appointed Jan. 1, 1805. (See above.)
2. Thomas Kimball. Appointed April 1, 1808. The office was now removed to the foot of the old Meeting-House Hill, and kept in the original Kimball store, opposite the Rev. A. Bodwell's; now occupied as the dwelling-house of Herbert J. L. Bodwell (1882).
3. Abel Kimball. Appointed Aug. 4, 1812. Same location as the last.
4. Daniel C. Atkinson. Appointed April 6, 1816.
5. Archibald S. Clark. Appointed Aug. 12, 1819. As the two last incum-

bents were then living at Sanbornton Bridge, the office was doubtless transferred to that locality for about five years.

6. Abel Kimball. Appointed Feb. 15, 1821. This was his second appointment (same as [3]); and the office was changed back to its former location, at the Square.

7. Charles Gilman. Appointed May 10, 1827. Office kept at his dwelling, the three-story Lovejoy house, on site now occupied by Amos M. Baker.

8. John Carr. Appointed July 24, 1829. Moved back to the Dr. Carr dwelling-house, above the location of [2], [3], and [6].

9. Thomas M. Sanborn. Appointed Aug. 12, 1841. Office kept at the residence of Dr. Hill, with whom the incumbent had previously been studying medicine. Location, again under the hill.

10. Thomas P. Hill. Appointed Jan. 3, 1843. Succeeded to the preceding, and retained the office in the same location.

11. James B. Abbott. Appointed Jan. 20, 1844. Similar remark as applied to the last.

12. Bartlett Hill. Appointed June 2, 1845. Moved down the street to the store building on the site of the present dwelling-house of Rev. M. T. Runnels.

13. Thomas J. Sanborn. Appointed Nov. 5, 1845; keeping the office at the same place with the last named.

14. Horace Brown. Appointed Dec. 18, 1846. Office removed to Clark's Corner, under considerable excitement.

15. Jonathan M. Taylor. Appointed Aug. 4, 1848. Office returned to the Square, and kept at Mr. Taylor's dwelling-house, the same as at present.

16. B. H. Carlton. Appointed Oct. 30, 1851. Kept in the small dwelling-house and tailor's shop opposite the present post-office.

17. Mrs. Fanny Lane. Appointed Aug. 4, 1853. Office at her house, — that of the late John M. Blaisdell.

18. Miss Elizabeth M. Lane. Appointed March 12, 1867; succeeding to the office at the death of her mother, and keeping it for fifteen years (till her own death, March 26, 1882), at the house of Mrs. S. G. Abbott, the former location of [9], [10], and [11].

19. Mrs. Sarah G. Abbott. Appointed April 7, 1882; widow of [11]; same location.

II. — Sanbornton Bridge.

Office established March 5, 1821, though the Sanbornton post-office had previously been kept there, as see under I. [5].

1. Archibald S. Clark. Appointed March 5, 1821. He seems to have kept the office for nearly twenty years consecutively, — the longest period of any one postmaster in the town, — and chiefly at the old "corner store," the identical site of the present Town Hall building, to which the post-office has at last permanently returned. This corner store was repeatedly burned out (see Vol. II. p. 149 [278]); and after one of these fires, — probably the second, 1838, — the office is remembered to have been kept in a shop in rear of the present Methodist parsonage.

2. Thomas Curry. Appointed Jan. 20, 1841. Office kept in a shop near his dwelling, north of the present Town Hall, on School Street.

3. John Taylor. Appointed April 20, 1843. Office, under this and the

next incumbent, kept in the old Clement or Follansbee block, opposite present hotel, and near the mills.

4. Amos H. Jones. Appointed Jan. 3, 1846.

5. B. M. Colby. Appointed Jan. 25, 1850. Kept in the Colby building, west of the hotel, where chiefly continued till after the division of the town.

6. Carlos Clark. Appointed Jan. 27, 1853.

7. Amos H. Jones. Appointed (second) April 23, 1853.

8. James P. Tilton. Appointed April 13, 1861.

9. Bradbury M. Morrill. Appointed April 19, 1869.

Office changed to Tilton, July 21, 1869.

10. Jeremiah C. Tilton. Appointed Jan. 23, 1871. Office at the corner store again, prior to its last burning, in 1875.

11. George W. Tilton. Appointed July 15, 1872. Again at the Colby building.

12. Daniel E. Hill. Appointed March 10, 1877; who is the present incumbent (March, 1882), having retained the office in the same location with the last till removed to its present ample and finely furnished accommodations at the new Town Hall.

III. — East Sanbornton.

Office established Dec. 8, 1828.

1. Josiah C. Philbrook. Appointed Dec. 8, 1828. He had the office at his tavern stand, on the left corner of the street as one turns from the Bay road (now Mudgett's store).

2. Alpheus C. Philbrook. Appointed Jan. 23, 1840.

3. Charles W. Sanborn. Appointed Dec. 20, 1841. At the corner store, opposite [1].

4. Brackett L. Johnston. Appointed Dec. 7, 1848. Office kept in his store, south of [2], near the late Mrs. Lakeman's.

5. John Patten. Appointed May 28, 1850. At his house, south of [1], same side of street, where of late Lester Philbrick has resided.

6. Charles W. Sanborn. Appointed (second) Oct. 30, 1851. Again kept at his store, on the corner. (See [3].)

7. John A. Martin. Appointed July 10, 1854.

8. Andrew A. Philbrook. Appointed March 24, 1855. Served till within a week of his death, the July following. Had the office at the location of [1].

9. Josiah C. Philbrook. Appointed (second) July 3, 1855. Father of the preceding; and office in the same location.

10. Jacob Bamford. Appointed Dec. 17, 1856. Office at his shop, near the railroad station.

11. Joshua A. Robinson. Appointed Aug. 19, 1861. Office returned to the street at the present house of A. Chesley Philbrook.

12. John Philbrick. Appointed Jan. 13, 1864. Where his store was burned (?), opposite the Freewill Baptist Meeting-House.

13. Enoch G. Philbrick. Appointed July 2, 1867. Kept at his store, where now the present post-office, near the railroad station.

14. Chase Rollins. Appointed Nov. 23, 1868; who is the present incumbent (March, 1882). (See last.)

Office changed to East Tilton, July 21, 1869.

IV. — North Sanbornton.

Office established Aug. 7, 1848; first, at Clark's Corner, when the old Centre office was restored to the Square. Was kept by [1], [2], and [4], in the old store building; by John H. Clark, Esq., at his house. Removed to the North Sanbornton Mills in 1864. Kept by the two last-named postmasters at the dwelling-house of each.

1. Horace Brown. Appointed Aug. 7, 1848.
2. James Thompson. Appointed April 14, 1849.
3. John H. Clark. Appointed Jan. 29, 1850.
4. Charles C. Chase. Appointed Jan. 20, 1862.
5. Jonathan B. Kelly. Appointed April 10, 1864.
6. Thomas Webster. Appointed May 1, 1866; who is the present incumbent (March, 1882), having served nearly sixteen years continuously, — the longest period but one of any postmaster in Sanbornton.

APPENDIX H.

We here append a document, recently brought to light, in confirmation of what is elsewhere stated (as on p. 330) respecting the sterling moral and religious character of many of the earlier inhabitants of Sanbornton; yet all were not of the same stamp, else the evils here specified would not have been found to combat. Besides being of some general historical value, this document may show the deep interest upon the subject of good morals which pervaded the minds of the leading men in town, and the moulding influence they sought to exert upon the people generally, and especially on the rising generation. It may stand in our history as a protest from the fathers against all the leading forms of immorality, some of which, both named and unnamed, we have reason to apprehend are quite as prevalent now as at the time the protest was made. We are informed that the society here referred to maintained a flourishing existence for several years; and without further introduction we will now let the document speak for itself. The long s (ſ) is used, as in the original, except when that letter is a capital or the final letter of a word.

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Sandbornton Society

FOR THE REFORMATION OF MORALS,

Inſtituted December 29, 1814.

Art. 1. This Society ſhall be called the *Sandbornton Society for the Reformation of Morals.*

Art. 2. The object of the Society ſhall be the ſuppreſſion of immorality of every deſcription, particularly Sabbath-breaking, Intemperance, Profanity, and Falſehood.

Art. 3. The officers ſhall be a Preſident, Secretary, Treaſurer, and Executive Committee conſiſting of five members; all of whom ſhall be choſen by ballot. The Preſident, Secretary, and Treaſurer, ſhall ex officio be members of the Executive Committee.

Art. 4. The Society ſhall meet annually on the laſt Thurſday of December, at which a public Diſcourſe ſhall be delivered, if it be convenient; and public notice of the annual meeting ſhall be given two weeks previous.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee ſhall meet at leaſt once in two months, and oftener if it be thought expedient, to conſult on the beſt meaſures to correct exiſting immoralities, or any cuſtoms and practices which have an immoral tendency: and they ſhall make report of their doings to the Society at each annual meeting.

Art. 6. The Preſident ſhall preſide at the annual meeting, and alſo at all meetings of the Executive Committee. The annual meetings ſhall be opened with prayer by ſome perſon, whom the Committee ſhall appoint. The Secretary ſhall keep a record of all votes and reſolves of the Society, and of the Executive Committee; and the Treaſurer ſhall keep any property belonging to the Society, and be accountable for the ſame. If it be neceſſary to raiſe money for the uſe of the Society, it ſhall not be raiſed by a tax on the members, but by voluntary contribution.

Art. 7. Any perſon, who wiſhes to promote the objects of the Society, may, by a vote of the Executive Committee, become a member. He ſhall ſign the Conſtitution, and the Secretary ſhall record his name with the members of the Society.

Art. 8. Should any member be guilty of groſs immorality, or manifeſt a ſpirit that is hoſtile to the objects of the Society, he may, by a vote of two thirds of the members, be diſmiſſed at any annual meeting.

Art. 9. It ſhall be the duty of all the members to exert their influence to ſuppreſs immorality of every deſcription, particularly Sabbath-breaking, Intemperance, Profaneneſs, and Falſehood; to endeavor to reclaim the immoral by friendly admonition; to aid and ſupport Tithingmen, and all civil officers, in the faithful execution of the laws; and finally to encourage the riſing generation in a conſtant attendance on public worſhip, in habits of ſobriety, morality, and induſtry.

Art. 10. Amendments to this Conſtitution may be propoſed by the Executive Committee at any annual meeting, and if approved by two thirds of the members preſent, ſhall be adopted.

NATHAN TAYLOR, Preſident.

JOSHUA LANE, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX J.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO VOL. I.

PAGE 1, third paragraph. The area of Sanbornton, "about one hundred square miles," is here given from the former annalist of 1841. It is evidently a rough computation, and it would have proved impossible to give the dimensions of a town thus bounded with entire accuracy, except after the most prolonged and expensive surveys. The author of the remonstrance against the division of the town in 1869, given in Appendix E, p. 450, states the area of Sanbornton, without the corner of Franklin, — *i. e.*, before the formation of Tilton, — as only fifty-four square miles. *If* that estimate is correct, being formed upon the same basis as the former, and including in like manner the waste or unoccupied lands at the north end of the town, it must be concluded that this earlier computation of one hundred square miles was considerably too large, and that seventy-five square miles would have been a nearer estimate.

Page 2, last paragraph. The statement respecting the salmon of Salmon Brook should be slightly modified to correspond with the facts as afterwards ascertained. (See p. 280, last paragraph.)

Page 3, first paragraph. To the list of brooks may be added Taylor Brook, which flows from the Square southwest into Gulf Brook (referred to on p. 298), and Danforth Brook, flowing into the Winnipiseogee, near the Plains, and named after the first settlers in that part of the town. This brook, in former years, has proved one of the best for trout. Though short in its course, David T. W. Clark has sometimes taken eighty, at one fishing, from this alone.

Page 15, last paragraph. To the notice of Sanbornton minerals should be added the following from Person C. Shaw: About the year 1852, Wm. Huse, then living on the mountain road, discovered mica on that peak of the Salmon Brook Mountains sometimes called Shaw's Mountain. Mr. Shaw has since been intending to open a mine; and in the fall of 1881, having associated his son, Frank B. Shaw, and his son-in-law, G. H. Adams, with himself, the company proceeded to employ an expert, Mr. H. Drew, and make investigations. One hundred dollars were expended before winter set in. Specimens of mica were procured eight inches square that were pronounced "perfect," and Mr. Drew concludes that the "show is as good as that of the famous North Groton mine."

Page 21. "Yamoyden." Most of the poetical or other headings of the chapters give the names of the authors quoted; in this and one or two other cases, the name of the poem instead. "Yamoyden" celebrates in verse an Indian chieftain, the poem being planned by Rev. James W. Eastburn, and

written by himself and Robert C. Sands, humorist, essayist, and poet. Mr. Eastburn had been pursuing his theological studies at Bristol, R. I., near the scene of the poem, but died on a voyage to Santa Cruz for his health, December, 1819, in his twenty-second year. The basis of the work and part of its composition are his. Mr. Sands made additions, and published it in 1820.

Page 53. Heading of Chap. VIII. For this quotation from the "Forefathers' Song," the author is indebted to Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn's "History of New Hampshire," pp. 237, 238.

Page 199 (note). And still they come, — those historic bridges of Sanbornton across the Winnipiseogee! The accurate memory of the now venerable Joseph Warren Sanborn gives us assurance of bridge No. 12 spanning the river at Tilton village direct from the point now occupied by west end of the middle railroad bridge, above the island, to the Northfield side, in front of the present Granite Mill. It was not a very substantial structure, and Mr. Sanborn vividly recalls the "teetering" sensation he experienced on driving across it, in 1822 or 1823, when a lad of fourteen!

Page 199 (note). The two iron bridges alluded to are now (April, 1882) successfully completed. Their cost to both towns was $5,500; that of the upper, $3,250 (of which Mr. Charles E. Tilton paid $500, equally divided between the two towns, Tilton and Northfield); that of the lower bridge, $2,250. Tilton's expense for the stone work of both bridges was $660. The upper bridge is the more elaborate and ornamental, with high, arching truss, and bearing two plates upon the elevated cross-pieces, with these inscriptions: —

"Erected 1881. Patented April 16, 1878. Corrugated Metal Co., Builders, East Berlin, Conn.

[Adding, to those who approach the bridge from the north,]

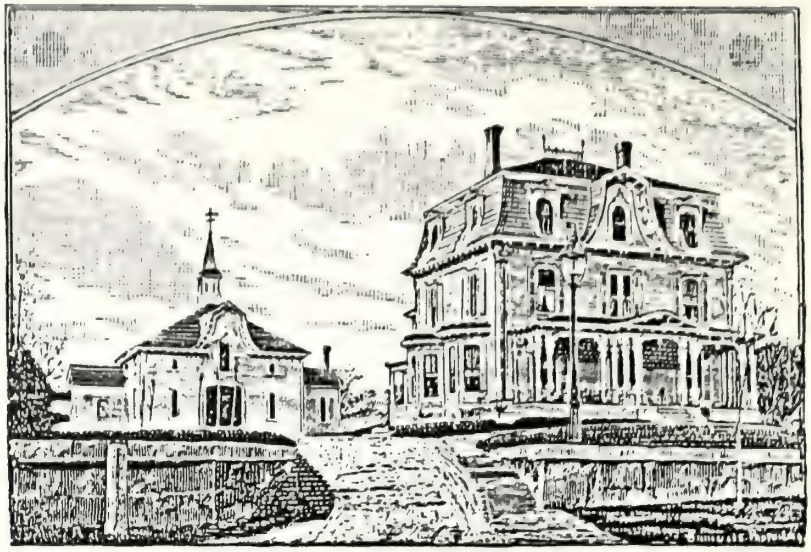
"HORACE SANBORN,
RICHARD FIRTH,
W. H. H. ROLLINS,
} *Selectmen of Tilton.*

[And, to those approaching from the south,]

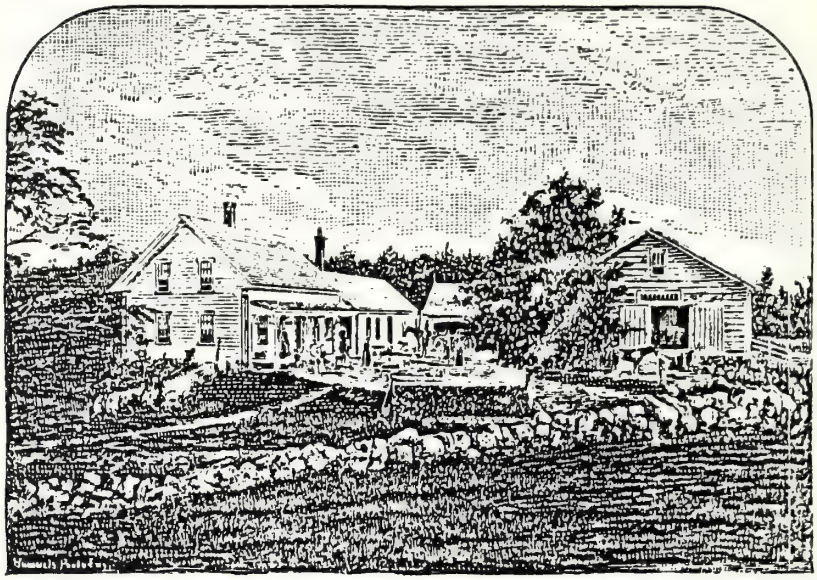
JAS. N. FORREST,
JASON FOSS,
GAWN E. GORRELL,
} *Selectmen of Northfield.*"

Page 223, fifth line from bottom. For "whose," substitute "where," — letting the whole sentence read: "The distillery was Lovejoy's, at the Square, where also were most of the stores."

Page 231. The list of business places in Tilton, as here given, within the short space of six months preceding April, 1882, has been subjected to several changes, thus proving the mutability of all human affairs. The most important of these changes are here announced. The sudden and lamented deaths of T. W. Long, December (?), 1881, at Hopkinton, and of George Nelson, *alias* George N. Gigar, "our popular barber," in Northfield, April 8, 1882, caused the entire and final suspension of their business operations. The firm of C. P. Herrick & Co. has been succeeded by that of Philbrick & Hill (formerly of Hill's Block), general merchandise. The business of Wm. A. Colby has changed hands, and the Lord Brothers have established a new and popular drug store in their building. A neat and commodious passenger railroad



RESIDENCE OF A. W. SULLOWAY. (Franklin.)



RESIDENCE OF J. W. JOHNSON. (See p. 372; and Vol. II. p. 565.)

station has also been erected, a little east of the old one, at a cost of about $6,000 (though not yet occupied or fully completed), including $2,800 for the site. "It will be ready for use early in June" (1882).

Page 233, last line. There should be added to the conspicuous residences of Franklin Falls village (Sanbornton side) that of Hon. A. W. Sulloway, — an elegant and thoroughly constructed dwelling-house, with delightful surroundings, near the river, a little above the present Federal Bridge.

Page 234 [V.]. The business sites of the village of Union Bridge, or East Tilton, should also receive the following accessions: —

9. The blacksmith's shop of Nathan P. Moulton, near the head of the street.

10. The store of John Philbrick, half-way down, nearly opposite the Free-will Baptist Meeting-House.

11. The tannery of Stephen D. Shirley, a little back from the river, between the two bridges.

Page 243. 14. J. Ware Butterfield, Esq., may be added to the lawyers practising within the limits of Sanbornton. He was a native of Andover, — the son of Samuel Butterfield; commenced the practice of law at the Bridge, in copartnership with Charles C. Rogers, Esq., July 25, 1861, and thus continued till Oct. 31, 1864. This included his time of service in the army of the late war. (See p. 184 [52].) He is now (1882) established as a lawyer and land agent in Florence, Kansas.

We also, while reading proof, insert the latest possible intelligence respecting the lawyers of Tilton (adding still another to the list), from the Tilton correspondents of the *Laconia Democrat*, May 5, 1882, and of the *Belknap Tocsin*, May 4: "James O. Lyford, Esq., of Tilton, was married May 2, at Concord, N. H., to Miss Susan A. Hill. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Niles. The newly wedded pair received their invited friends at the home of the bride, and started on the bridal tour at 7.20 P. M. Miss Hill is a granddaughter of the late Governor Hill, and daughter of W. Pickering Hill, Esq., of Concord, and niece of Mrs. Senator Rollins. It is understood that Mr Lyford will, while making his home in Tilton, be engaged in one of the departments at Washington, which will not only be remunerative, but afford excellent advantages for study in certain specialties of law."

15. "Walter D. Hardy, Esq., of Franklin, has associated himself with J. O. Lyford, Esq., in the practice of law, and will become the active man in the office. Mr. Hardy brings strong recommendations as to capacity in law, for a young man. He has had excellent advantages from office practice with E. B. S. Sanborn, Esq., of Franklin."

Page 312 [81]. The attention of the author has been lately called by Mr. Jacob D. Sanborn, of Franklin, to three epitaphs in this cemetery (previously overlooked) which have an interesting history, and are probably among the very earliest inscribed in town. They were engraved by Jeremiah[6] Sanborn during his leisure hours while attending his grist mill, within a few years after the severe afflictions which visited his family in 1798 (see Vol. II. p. 634 [161]). The stones were massive, and the lettering was evidently done with great care and painstaking, though by hands unused to that kind of work. Each epitaph was a tribute of pure affection; but unfortunately those upon the stones of his sister (Mrs. Anna Cawley) and his daughter cannot now be deciphered. That upon his wife's stone proves, after diligent inspection, to be the immortal lines of Watts: —

"Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
And give these sacred relicks room
To seek a slumber in the dust."

Well worthy was that noble ancestor of the enduring granite monument which his grandchildren and descendants have erected to his memory, in the same cemetery.

Pages 321, 322. The west boundary line of Sanbornton, needing no perambulation, was strictly the line of low-water mark on the west bank of Pemigewasset River, thus giving the islands to our town. We have it on the authority of the late Mr. Jeremiah Weeks, that a man, Emerson (?) by name, was once living on the west side of the river, his home being divided by the east and west boundary line between Andover on the south and New Chester or Hill on the north, these two towns being respectively in the counties of Merrimack (formerly Hillsborough) and Grafton. He baffled the efforts of each county on two different occasions, when the officers of each were trying to arrest him, by passing from one part of his house to the other. A third time, when both sheriffs were after him, he stepped into the river, and there defied them both, being then in another town and county, — Sanbornton and Strafford. Finally, by the coming to his house of the three sheriffs at the same time, his arrest was effected.

Page 328, last paragraph. The latest Sanbornton organization to be noticed is that pertaining to the "Town Fair." A movement was first made, after the adjournment of the annual town meeting in March, 1882, for the forming of a new agricultural society, and providing for a town fair, to be held the following September. At an adjourned meeting in the Town Hall, March 22, it was voted to organize the agricultural society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the first board of officers elected: viz., Herman T. Hale, Esq., president; Albert M. Osgood, secretary; Joseph N. Sanborn, treasurer; a corps of fifteen vice-presidents, and a board of sixteen directors, one of each from each of the several school districts in town.

In this connection may be mentioned one of the last benefactions of Mr. Charles E. Tilton for the good of the public in his native village and town; viz., the purchasing of seven and one half acres of land on the north side of the Franklin road, opposite the Park Cemetery, for the general purposes of a park or pleasure ground for popular resort. The cost of this land was $850, and some $400 or $500 have already been expended in improvements. A small brook with its wooded glen runs through the centre from north to south, and good driveways have been built around the outskirts and through the pine groves in various directions.

Here, too, as an appendage to the "Salmagundi" chapter (Chap. XXXI.), may the encouraging fact be noted that the town of Sanbornton, at its annual meeting, March, 1882, very liberally voted $500 "to aid in the finishing" of this History; and the town of Tilton, likewise, $300 for the same purpose: it being understood that the money is to be expended for the map of the old town, and for other illustrations in the present volume.

Page 366. Lot No. 13. Add at the end (house sites): 4. JENNINGS HOUSE (1874).

Page 379. Lot No. 4, Second Division. Add at the end (house sites): 4. CAWLEY HOUSE, No. 2 (south of E. D. Weeks's).

Page 395. Lot No. 79. Add at the end (house sites): 5. GODFREY or TITCOMB HOUSE.

Pages 397 to 400. To show how the list of school-teachers in Appendix B might have been enlarged, if time and opportunity had been found to "interview" the elderly people in each of the several school districts, the following twelve are remembered by Mr. Joseph W. Sanborn to have taught in the Sanborn Road District (of Tilton) alone, besides several others already named in the Appendix: —

CLARK, JAMES; son of Moses.
EMERY, WOODMAN; first teacher in the present school-house.
FITZ, NATHAN.
LANE, JOSEPH (Rev).
MORRILL, ALPHEUS (M. D.), then of Canterbury.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM.
SANBORN, DANIEL S.
SANBORN, NATHAN (M. D).
TEBBETTS, HENRY, of Northfield.
LANCASTER, DOLLY (Mrs. Jacob Perkins). Mr. Sanborn's first teacher in the old school-house, whose threatening "string" is vividly recalled!
LANCASTER, SALLY (Mrs. John Lane).
LANE, ABIGAIL E. (Mrs. Aaron Rollins).

To these we may also add, as suggested at the eleventh hour, the late, —

BENJAMIN F. LANE.
ASA WEEKS (D. C., 1846); and the three COLBY sisters,
SARAH (Mrs. John B. Batchelder).
MARY (Mrs. Curtis B. Burley).
MARTHA (Mrs. Albert M. Whipple).

Page 403, second column, twenty-fourth line. For Joseph B., read Joseph P. Dearborn.

Page 415 (Lot Layers), second column. Joshua W. Clement should undoubtedly read Joseph W. Clement; whether mistaken by the town clerk of that time or a later transcriber.

SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. II.

GENEALOGICAL.

The seeming incongruity of printing a supplement to Vol. II. at the close of Vol. I. will be readily excused on the ground that by thus taking advantage of circumstances, we make the genealogical records as a whole more full and correct than they would otherwise be left. This supplement will, therefore, contain (1) the genealogies of a few new families, or branches of families; (2) notices of marriages, births, and deaths, — chiefly those occurring during the year 1881, and four months of 1882; (3) additions and corrections to Vol. II. All references to pages and consecutive numbers in this supplement will be understood as made to Vol. II. of the History, unless otherwise stated.

I. — NEW GENEALOGIES.

The families here introduced (eleven in number) comprise *all* those in any way connected with Sanbornton, of which the records came too late for printing in Vol. II.; and *all* those, likewise, in reference to which regrets have been expressed to the author from any source that they did not appear in that volume, or the desire has been manifested that they might, if possible, appear in this.

In regard to his own genealogy, the author has yielded to the clamor of his friends far and near, and has therefore departed from his original design (as stated on p. viii, Vol. II., Introduction) of excluding his family name altogether. The genealogies of the other families are meagre or full, according to the amount of material accessible during the brief time allotted, and the interest taken in furnishing the records.

THE BOYNTON FAMILY.

1. William W. Boynton was b. in Northfield, Nov. 10, 1807; m., 1st, Sarah B. Howe, of Canterbury, July, 1829, who d. Aug. 20, 1856, at Weymouth, Mass.; m., 2d, Mrs. Charlotte (Howe) Prince,

of this town, Sept. 19, 1862, a native of Canterbury. He rem. hither (to Sanbornton) the same day she d., Dec. 8, 1874, where still residing, in the east part of the town. Children (1st wife) :

2. Charles H., b. Nov. 21, 1830, in Canterbury; m. Demila P. Cushing, of Weymouth, Mass. Children: — 1. Charles F., d. young. 2. Louis Osborn. 3. William B. (two last still living).

3. Sarah B., b. June 29, 1834, in Canterbury; m. Gustavus A. Smith, of Holderness, March 23, 1856. Children: — 1. Hattie F. (Smith), b. April, 1861. 2. Angie M., b. 1871

4. Eliza J. (Boynton), b. Nov. 30, 1837, in Canterbury; m. George C. French, of Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1859. Child: — George B. (French), b. April 12, 1870.

5. Nathaniel Bouton (Boynton), b. June 24, 1844, in Concord; now lives in Sanbornton; unm.

6. Lucy M., b. June 8, 1846, in Canterbury; res. unm. with her father in Sanbornton, 1882.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

II. (ADDENDA.)

1. Benjamin F. Brown (p. 52 [78]), instead of Benjamin, served an apprenticeship with Damon & Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., from 1842 till he went to the Watertown Arsenal, in April, 1846. He there continued till his death, April 17, 1865, ae. 43—7. He was an architect of some note; made the draughts and patterns for the Rodman gun; also the plans for the new shops, storehouses, officers' quarters, etc., built at Watertown, 1862–64. He was master of ordnance in the arsenal from 1856 till the time of his death. He was m. to Lydia Hoyt Ellsworth, March 2, 1847, by Rev. A. Messe. She was the dau. of John Ellsworth, of Wentworth, whose father, Samuel, being connected with the Sanbornton Ellsworths, had migrated from Rowley, Mass. Children (b. in Watertown) :

2. Hattie Elma, b. Oct. 25, 1848; was m. to John L. Robbins, machinist, of Watertown, by Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, May 4, 1870; he was b. July 15, 1843. Child: — 1. Mabel Frances (Robbins), b. March 8, 1871, in Watertown.

3. Alonzo Gustavus (Brown), b. July 29, 1850; d. Sept. 11, 1851, ae. 1—1—13.

4. George Washington, b. Dec. 18, 1851; by occupation a carpenter.

5. Emma Adelaide, b. May 9, 1853; was m. in Boston, July 7, 1872, by Rev. F. G. Morris, to John Tileston. He was b. July 7, 1849, in South Boston; is now in the express business. Children: — 1. Harry Benjamin (Tileston), b. Feb. 22, 1874, in Boston. 2. Walter Ernest, b. Oct. 25, 1875, in Boston; d. Aug. 25, 1879, ae. 3—10. 3. Claudine Frederic, b. July 2, 1880, in Boston.

6. Ellen Frances (Brown), b. March 2, 1855.

7. Benjamin Wesley, b. July 3, 1857; is a conductor for the Union Horse Railway Company, in Watertown.

8. Charles Francis Adams, b. July 1, 1859; is a car builder (1882).

9. JOHN G. BROWN (p. 52 [81]), instead of John, m. Frances J. Moody, of Andover, Sept., 1849. Children:

10. WILLIE, b. June, 1852; is now in the United States Navy.
11. NELLIE, b. Jan., d. July, 1855, ae. 6 mos.

12. DORINDA BROWN (p. 52 [82]), m., 1st, M. T. Noyes, of Atkinson, Nov., 1851, who was the brother of Russell T. Noyes, of Tilton. (Vol. I. p. 406.) He d. Jan., 1857, and she m., 2d, J. H. Webster, of Derry, Nov., 1862, and now res. in Haverhill, Mass. Child:

13. FRED (Webster?).

14. HANNAH E. BROWN (p. 52 [83]) was m., 1st, to Moses P. Chase, of Wentworth, by Rev. J. D. Cross, Oct., 1852. He was the son of David Chase; b. in Deerfield, 1831, d. April, 1861, ae. 30. She was m., 2d, to H. C. Blood, of Wentworth, by Rev. G. M. Park, Nov., 1867. Children:

15. ARDENA (Chase), b. Nov. 4, 1856; m. Orrin L. Whitcher, of Wentworth, Dec., 1874. Child: — 1. Harry Chase (Whitcher).
16. GEORGE BYRON (Blood), b. Feb. 22, 1873, in East Tilton.

17. MARTHA A. BROWN (p. 52 [89]) m. Gilbert Waldron, of Dorchester, July 3, 1868, and d. Jan. 10, 1881, ae. 37—4. Children:

18. FRED (Waldron), b. Jan., 1870, d. April, 1872, ae. 2—3.
19, 20. MINNIE, b. May, 1874. CLIFTON, b. Jan., 1879.

21. ALPHONSO BROWN (p. 52 [90]) m. Adelaide Ellsworth, of Wentworth, May, 1872. Children:

22, 23. LELA, b. July 7, 1873. LUCINDA E., b. July 11, 1879.

THE BRUCE FAMILY.

(ADDENDA.)

1. THOMAS[2] BRUCE (p. 869 [1]) was b. 1783, in Durham, being the son of Thomas[1], a native of Scotland (immigrating to this country when young), whose wife was b. in Durham, and after his death m., 2d, —— Daniels. He (Thomas[2]) m., 1st, Sarah Footman, who d. in a few years; m., 2d, Sophia Footman, sister of the preceding, who was b. in Lee. He had come to Sanbornton prior to 1810, as per record of his child's death that year (see Appendix I., p. 869), who was probably a child of his former wife. The following seven children were all born in this town (2d wife). He d as stated in Appendix I., but according to the family record, in 1827 instead of 1825, ae. 44. She d. at nearly the same time, ae. 38. Children:

2. Mahala, b. April 17, 1813; m., 1st, Francis Durgin (see p 238 [97]); m., 2d, James Littlefield, of Wells, Me. The following list of her children involves a correction of the list (as given on p. 238 [97, 1, 2, and 3]) of the children of Francis Durgin: — 1. Martha N. (Durgin), b. June 22, 1833, d. young. 2. Mahala, b. Feb. 16, 1838; m. —— Woodbury, and res. in Swampscott, Mass. 3. Thomas Henry, b. March 1, 1842; res. in Swampscott. 4. James G. (Littlefield), b. March 31, 1848. 5. John A., b. July 1, 1849. 6. Martha B., b. July 3, 1852; m. Joseph Symonds, and res. in Swampscott, with whom also her mother makes it her home.

3. William, b. Aug. 27, 1815; d. several years ago, leaving a wife, but no children.

4. Sophia F., b. May 27, 1817; m. Edward Reader; resided in Lowell, where he d. March, 1877, and she followed him in death, August, 1878; no children.

5. Caroline, b. Aug. 3, 1819; m. Archibald McFarlin, a native of Lowell; for several years residing in Lawrence. Children: — 1. Henry (McFarlin), d. in childhood. 2. Sophia J., m. Henry A. Buell, a native of Newport (?), N. H.; also res. in Lawrence. 3. George, m. Lizzie S. Dean, of Salem; he now deceased, and she res. at Lawrence.

6. Harriet S., b. Sept. 3, 1821; m , 1st, Samuel L Wiggin, of Dover; after whose death she m., 2d, Joseph H. Smith, M. D., a native of Rochester, for many years a resident of Dover; now (1882) at Lowell, Mass., 21 Oak St. Children (1st husband): — 1. Samuel F. (Wiggin), m. Eliza A. Miles, of Madbury, and now res. at Pecatonica, Ill 2. Joseph, m. Susan A. Rogers, of Dover; now lives in Manchester. 3. Belle S., m. Seth C Bennett, from New Durham (son of Thomas Bennett, of Dover); now res. at Toledo, O. 4. Ella F., d. ae. 13. 5. George A., also d. in infancy. 6 Lizzie B., m Dr C. R. Wood, of Lowell; now res. at Salem, Mass. 7. Hattie Linwood, unm., with her mother in Lowell.

7. Sarah (Bruce), b. November, 1823; m. Eliab Fish, of Fairfield, Me., where now residing. Children: — 1. Nettie (Fish), deceased. 2. Frank, m. —— Gifford, of Fairfield. 3. Minnie, at home; unm.

8. Mary (Bruce), b. Dec. 3, 1825; res. at Haverhill, Mass.; unm.

THE COBB FAMILY.

(addenda.)

1. Bensley Plumer Cobb (p. 372 [149]) served his time as a wheelwright with Joseph W. Clement, at the Tin Corner; m., 1st, Emily Blake, of Gilmanton, in Lowell, Mass., July 4, 1833. She was the sister of Almira Blake (p. 227 [5]). He first settled in the Christopher Moulton house, opposite the present R. C. Bixby's (Site 11, Lot 51, p. 373 of this volume); moved the same to Union Bridge, and there carried on the business of a wheelwright. Removing thence to Salisbury about 1836, he there engaged in the same business, and there lost his first wife, who d. Nov., 1837. Returning to Union Bridge, he m., 2d, Martha A., dau. of Dea. Foss, of Strafford, May 7, 1840; res'd. temporarily in Meredith Village, and finally rem. to

Guildhall, Vt., where he d., Jan. 6, 1880, ae. 70 (lacking 17 days). Children:

2. Abigail S., b. May 13, 1831; m. Napoleon Bonaparte Howe, of Boston, July 15, 1860. He is now a bell hanger in Boston; residence, 117 Zeigler St., Roxbury. Children: — 1. Eben Dexter (Howe), b. Sept. 27, 1863. 2. Harry Marcus, b. Nov. 1, 1871. 3. Azoo Pratt, b. Nov. 1, 1876.
3. Ebenezer (Cobb), b. Jan. 21, 1836; m. Elizabeth Swain of South Boston; res. at New Haven, Conn.; in the clothing business.
4. Emily, b. Sept. 22, 1842 (2d wife), in Meredith Village.
5. Mary Ann, b. Aug. 29, 1844, in Sanbornton.
6. Martha Jane, b. March 19, 1846, in Sanbornton.
7. Rebecca P., b. Sept. 13, 1849, in Sanbornton.
8. Laverna S., b. March 21, 1851, in Sanbornton.
9. Plumer Bensley, b. June 5, 1855, in Guildhall, Vt.
10. John T., b. July 18, 1858, in Guildhall.
11. Charles Cheney, b. Nov. 23, 1860, in Guildhall.

THE FORREST FAMILY.

I.

This name more strictly belongs to Northfield; but as two or three branches of the family have resided for several years on the Sanbornton side of the river, we are desired to insert the following records: —

1. James Forrest was b. in Canterbury, 1765; came to Northfield (north parish of Canterbury) about 1784; m., 1st, Anne Ellison, of Holderness, 1785, and took possession of the farm now owned by his grandson, James N., living in a log-house, and reaching the same by a bridle-path from the Bay Hill road. She d. Oct. 13, 1809, ae. 47, "a woman of superior intellect, and noted to this day for her kindness of heart and pure and affectionate life." He m., 2d, Mrs. Peggy (Cross) Sanborn (perhaps p. 196 [11]), widow of William Sanborn, formerly of Northfield, in 1815, when he moved into Sanbornton, and lived till his death in the house now occupied by Cheney Huckins, in Tilton, owning also the farm now in possession of E. G. Philbrick. About the year 1840, being in poor health, he gave up his property, for his support, to Isaac R. Bodwell, whose wife, Persis Sanborn, was the dau. of his 2d wife (Peggy, above), with whom he d., Oct. 16, 1843, ae. 78. She (2d wife) d. in Boston, at the residence of her son, Amos C. Sanborn, Dec. 6, 1848, ae. 68. Children:

2. Samuel [4], b. March 19, 1786 (1st wife), in Northfield.
3. Elvira, b. March, 1816 (2d wife); m. Silas Jones, of Charlestown, Mass., 1852. Child: — 1. Dexter Forrest (Jones), b. March, 1853; now res. with his parents, in Waltham, Mass., "enjoying honest wealth and a pleasant home."

4. SAMUEL[2] [2] (James[1]), m. Agnes Forrest Randall (p. 598 [4,1]); was a farmer on the original homestead in Northfield; also justice of the peace, a worthy citizen, and prominent in town affairs for many years. He had decided convictions of right, and the courage to stand by and enforce them. He d. March 3, 1867, in his 81st year. Children (b. in Northfield):

5. ANNE ELLISON, b. Nov. 3, 1821.

6. SUSAN KNIGHT, b Nov. 2, 1823; m. Samuel B Rogers, of Sanbornton Bridge, who d. June, 1865. Children: — 1. Orville Forrest (Rogers), b Oct. 6, 1844; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, having previously served in the army as a surgeon, in Virginia, and three or four years with a regiment at Brownsville, Texas, on the Rio Grande. He was also assistant physician at the Hartford Insane Retreat and the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass. He has been a physician in Dorchester, Mass., since 1872, with an extensive practice. He m. Josephine Tucker, of Dorchester, June, 1877; two children; of whom the eldest, a promising boy, ae. about four, d. by a sad case of drowning, near his home in Dorchester, spring of 1882, while his parents were both absent ministering to *another* child. 2. Samuel B., Jr., b. July 11, 1852, d. April 26, 1873, ae 20—9. 3. Livingston, b. June 26, 1860.

7. LAFAYETTE (Forrest), b. June 29, 1825; m. Sarah Varney, of Augusta, Me., June, 1852, and res. in Bangor. Children: — 1. Agnes, b. March 24, 1853; m. Francis Wayland Gardner, of Lynn, Mass., where now residing. 2. Mary Langdon, b. Nov., 1854. 3. John Dempster, b. June 8, 1857. 4. James Pike, b. Oct., 1863. 5. Annie, d. in infancy. 6. Grace, b. May, 1874.

8. JAMES NATHANIEL, b. July 12, 1827; a farmer in Northfield, on the homestead of his father and grandfather; selectman of Northfield, 1881–82 (and previously). He m. Mary Augusta Eaton, of Jay, Me., who was b. Dec. (?), 1833, and d. in Northfield, April 25, 1874, ae. 40—4, as the result of removing a tumor. She bore her intense sufferings with Christian fortitude and resignation, and left behind her a precious name and memory, among all her relatives and friends, for the many excellences of her character. Funeral attended by the writer April 27. Texts, Job. v. 6, and John xiii. 7, last clause. Children: — 1. Kate, b. June 12, 1859; an expectant graduate of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, 1882. 2. Samuel, b. July 8, 1861. 3. Freddie, b. Aug. 15, 1863, d. Sept. 2, 1864, ae. 1 year, 18 days. 4. Edwin David, b. Sept. 3, 1865. 5. Annie Ruth, b. June 8, 1872.

9. MARTHA RANDALL, b. Oct. 1, 1831; res. with her mother and eldest sister, at the old homestead in Northfield.

The above record is in part extracted from the "Genealogy of Runnels and Reynolds Families."

II.

10. WILLIAM FORREST was the brother of [1], supposed also to have been b. in Canterbury. He m. Sally Simonds, and resided in Northfield. His son:

11. CHARLES GLIDDEN, was b. Oct. 16, 1806; a farmer in North-

field, on the Gile place (now owned by Capt. Otis S. Wyatt), till March, 1867, when he removed to Sanbornton, took up his residence on the north side of Academy Hill, above the Bridge, and there lived till his death, after a brief illness, March 30, 1882, ae. 75—5. He was a man of firm religious principles and convictions, and at his death one of the three oldest members of the Congregational Church at Tilton, having united with the others in 1826. He was m. Dec. 2, 1834, to Mrs. Sally T. (Folsom) Mead, widow of Joshua S. Mead, of Meredith, and Charlestown, Mass. She was b. in Meredith (now Laconia), Oct. 9, 1807, being of the worthy Folsom family, early settled in that place. (See "Folsom Genealogy," by Rev. Jacob Chapman.) Children (b. in Northfield):

12. ALMEDA MERRILL; was m. to Geo. A. Newhall, of Boston, a grocer, April 27, 1868, by Rev. C. Curtice, at the Bridge. Children:—1. Forrest Ernest (Newhall). 2. Guy Folsom.

13. HONORIA ADELAIDE; has been for several years a skilful artist in water colors.

14. MARTHA JOSA; is also a painter of crayon and ink portraits, and of landscapes in water colors; has given private lessons in the art to various pupils, at her father's residence, in Tilton, till 1882.

15. GEORGE FRANK DECATUR, b. Oct. 15, 1846; was employed in a greenhouse at Winchester, Mass., and there d., by drowning in Winter Pond, July 11, 1869, in his 23d year.

THE GODFREY FAMILY.

1. WILLIAM[1] GODFREY, the earliest known ancestor of the family, was a resident of Hampton, and thence migrated to Sanbornton, in 1817, with his son:

2. JOSEPH[2], who resided for several years on the present farm of John Perkins. Afterwards, in 1835, they were both occupying the house more recently owned by Mrs. Titcomb, south of the present railroad, on the Shaker Bridge highway, where the father died. (See p. 469 of this volume; added site on Lot No. 79, Second Division.) The family afterwards removed to Gilmanton. He d. in Gilmanton. She d. in Nashua. Children (all b. in Hampton, except, possibly, the two youngest in this town):

3. PRISCILLA, m. Joseph K. Woodman (p. 857 [44]).
4. CLARISSA, m. Daniel Fisk, of Nashua, where both lived and died.
5. JOSEPH, resided in Concord, and there died.
6. ELIZABETH, m. —— Marshall, of Hollis, where she died.
7. REUBEN, lived and died in Nashua.
8. ALFRED, same as last; widow now residing in Nashua.

THE PAGE FAMILY.

IV.

1. PAUL[1] PAGE, a native of Derry; rem. thence to Warner, when his son, here given, was a young child. He had m. Deborah Page. Their son:

2. SAMUEL[2], b. Sept. 1, 1829, was m. to Almeda Foss, dau. of Nathaniel and Polly (Keniston) Foss, of Northfield, at Northfield, by Rev. C. Curtice, April 11, 1854. (She is the sister of Diana Foss, p. 836 [76].) He resided, after marriage, at Dorchester, a few years; then again in Warner, and finally removed to Sanbornton, Feb., 1869, settling on the Andrew J. Gale place, one and one half miles north of Tilton Village. He was a drover as well as farmer, and quite extensively engaged in the cattle trade while residing in Warner. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about sixteen years, till his death, which occurred at his last home, after a distressing illness of diphtheria, May 7, 1878, ae. 48—8. Children (all b. in the spring months):

3. MARY ETTA M., b. April 18, 1856, in Dorchester; m. Charles S. Boardman. (See pp. 242-7 of this volume.)

4. NORA IDA, b. March 16, 1860, in Warner.

5. HERMAN, b. May 21, 1863, in Warner; succeeds his father as a farmer in Tilton, cultivating also the old A. L. Morrison homestead and house site.

6. SAMMY WALTER, b. March 4, 1866, in Warner; d. of diphtheria in Tilton, April 28, 1878, ae. 12—2.

7. LUCIAN PAUL, b. March 24, 1868, in Warner; d. as the last, May 11, 1878, ae. 10—2, being the third death in this afflicted family, including its head, by the same disease within less than two weeks of each other.

THE PIKE FAMILY.

(ADDENDA.)

1. HUGH PIKE (p. 571 [9]), m. Mrs. Betsey (Blake) Fuller, widow of David Fuller, of Andover, 1814. He lived, as a farmer, in the northwest corner of Sanbornton, Fowler place, and there (?) d., July 22, 1860, ae. 68—4. She also d. in this town July 2, 1864. Children (b. in Sanbornton):

2. ELSEY G. (Alice), b. 1815; m. George J. Bean, of Gilmanton, who was a machinist in Lowell, where she d. Feb. 24, 1847, ae. 32, leaving two sons, besides three other children previously buried.

3. SAMUEL, b. 1818; m. Betsey Mann, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; last settled in or near De Soto, Ill., as a farmer; three sons.

4. BETSEY ANN, b. Nov. 22, 1822; m. Mark P. Thompson (p. 791 [149]); he is now a farmer in Salem, N. H.

5. MOSES B. G., b. 1826; d. unm. in Sanbornton, July 16, 1865, ae. 39.

6. MARTHA JANE, b. 1830; d. April 2, 1842, ae. 12.

THE RANDLETT FAMILY.

(ADDENDA.)

1. GEORGE B. RANDLETT (instead of Rundlett, p. 384 [119]) was b. Oct. 27, 1815, and m. Hannah M. Hunt, of Sanbornton. They resided in Belmont, where their son, —

2. CHARLES D. was b., March 4, 1847. The latter m. Margaret F. Edgerly (p. 263 [35]), June 5, 1879, having moved into town the May previously, and taken possession of the Jonathan Edgerly farm (p. 262 [13]). Children:

3. DENNIS C., b. Aug. 7, 1880, in Sanbornton.
4. HOLMES G., b. Aug. 19, 1881, in Sanbornton.

THE ROBERTSON FAMILY.

1. WILLIAM ROBERTSON was a native of Bow; b. July, 1770, and came to this town about 1800 or 1805, settling first at the Bay. He afterwards took possession of the Simeon Cate or Ensign James Sanborn place, above Franklin Falls, now owned by Charles M. Babbitt, and there resided till his death, May 11, 1836, ae. 65—10. He had m., 1st, —— Bryant, who d at the Bay; m., 2d, Ruhama Moore, from Pembroke, who d. with her son in Manchester. Children:

2. RHODA, lived unm. in Bow, and there d. about 1877.
3. GILMAN, d. in Franklin; an invalid.
4. WILLIAM, JR., m. Jerusha Ann, daughter of Rev. Richard Davis (see this Vol. I. p. 99 [11]); afterwards migrated to California, and there died. Of his children: — 1. Walter B., b. May; d. Sept. 16, 1843, ae. 4 mos. Franklin Falls Cemetery: —

> "Stain not this flower with sorrow's tear,
> Naught but the blighted leaf is here;
> 'T was taken from its earthly stem,
> To deck an angel's diadem."

5. SARAH, m. and removed West.
6. DANIEL MITCHELL, b. Oct. 10, 1810 (2d wife); m. Elizabeth Hammond, and resided in Manchester; was a machinist and inventor (of a wooden-screw machine, among others); was also a soldier in the last war; d. in Boston, May 2, 1874, ae. 63—7, and was buried in his family lot, with a costly monument, in the new Franklin Cemetery. She was b. October, 1818, and d. March 21, 1878, ae. 59—5. Children: — 1. Daniel Freeman, b. Aug. 26, 1837; was a soldier with his father in the late war, and d. March 17, 1872, ae. 34—7. 2. William (Billy), was keeper of the Blackstone House in Boston, for some years, but now res. in the West.
7. RUHAMA, b. 1816; d. Jan. 26, 1832, ae. 15. Franklin Falls (Sanborn) Cemetery.

THE RUNNELS FAMILY.

The "Genealogy of Runnels and Reynolds Families in America," pages xvi and 355, printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, 1873, shall be our sole authority for this record; rendered all the more appropriate from the fact that the book in question was compiled and written wholly in Sanbornton, opposite to the site of the old printing establishment and bindery of Charles Lane & Co.

The earliest known ancestor of this family was, —

1. Samuel[1] Runnels (or Runels), of Bradford, Mass., who, being of Scotch descent, had found his way to this country when a young man, through quite romantic adventures, from Nova Scotia (New Scotland), about the year 1690. He d. in Bradford Oct. 27, 1745. His youngest son, —

2. Ebenezer[2], b. Nov. 20, 1726, and baptized the next day; became an extensive blacksmith and "vessel-ironer" in Haverhill, Mass. (residence on the later Washington Square), and the father of sixteen children; of whom the fourth, —

3. Stephen[3] was b. July 3, 1754; a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and among the twenty-one Haverhill men who, according to Chase's history of that town, "lost their guns" in the close fighting at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. He was also a blacksmith; m. Chloe, dau. of Moses Thurston, 1782, in Hollis, N. H.; moved thence to Vershire, Vt., and there d., suddenly, July 22, 1798, ae. 44. Of her father's death we learn from his tablet in the Hollis Cemetery, that "at a religious conference, April 6, 1800, while addressing the throne of grace, being fervently engaged, he was called into eternity, and without struggle or groan resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in his 80th year." Of their nine children, the sixth, —

4. Moses Thurston[4] (Stephen[3], Ebenezer[2], Samuel[1]) was thus named after his maternal grandfather, being b. March 5, 1790, in Vershire, soon after the family had moved there. "Thrown entirely upon his own resources in early life [we quote, for the rest, from the "Runnels Genealogy"], he had bound himself to a Mr. Melvin, of Cambridge, Vt., till the age of twenty-one, but bought the remainder of his time, the year before, for the purpose of studying with his uncle, Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire. Thus fitting himself to teach school, he engaged in that employment for several winters, in Cambridge, Vt., Haverhill, Mass., and other places. In 1816 he went into business at Cambridge Borough, Vt., with Mr. Trowbridge, and there continued, as a successful merchant, under the firms of Trowbridge & Runnels, Runnels & Hunt, and Runnels & Willey, for

about ten years. Was the leading business man in the place, and did much for its welfare, especially in his efforts to build the Congregational meeting-house in 1825. His secular affairs then took an unfavorable turn. He lost his health, and most of his property, by a series of misfortunes. He d., of a lingering consumption, Oct. 5, 1831, in his forty-second year, 'rejoicing in hope,' and having united with the Congregational Church, by a profession of his faith in Christ, in his sick-room, but a few weeks before his death. His gravestone says: 'An honest man, the noblest work of God.' He m., 1st, Adaline Willey, of Jericho, Vt., at Jericho, Nov. 25, 1819. She d. at Hinesburg, Vt., on her way home from Saratoga Springs, Sept. 10, 1821, ae. 23. He m., 2d, Caroline Stearns, of Jaffrey, N. H., at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 10, 1825. She was a former pupil of his in Cambridge; was b. Nov. 25, 1797, in Waltham, Mass., being in the seventh generation from Isaac Stearns, of Watertown, Mass., 1630 [and d. in Sanbornton, April 7, 1876, in her 79th year. Buried in the Centre Cemetery. "She hath done what she could"]. Child:

5. "MOSES THURSTON, b. Jan. 23, 1830, in Cambridge, Vt.; moved with his mother to Jaffrey, N. H., 1832; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1853, and at the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor Hill, 1856; labored for the American Sunday School Union in Wisconsin, Texas, and Kansas, and at Boston, Mass., in all, four years; was pastor of the Orford, N. H., West Congregational Church till [Oct.] 1865, and then of the Congregational Church in Sanbornton, where still residing [1882]. He m. Fannie Maria, dau. of H. S. Baker, Esq., of Haverhill, N. H., July 9, 1861; three eldest children born in Orford; two youngest in Sanbornton: — 1. Caroline Stearns, b. May 16, 1862. 2. Fannie Huntington, b. Dec. 5, 1863. 3. Mary Ainsworth, b. July 22; d. Sept. 24, 1865 [ae. 2 mos.]. 4. Katherine Baker, b. Dec. 7, 1868. 5. Moses Thurston, b. June 13, 1870; d. suddenly of brain disease, Oct. 24, 1871 [in Sanbornton], ae. 1 year, 4 months. ["Safe in the arms of Jesus."] This darling child was *taken* at nearly the same age at which his father was *left* an orphan; and at the same age at which his grandfather [4] was *taken*, his father [5] was again *left*. The first and last of three successive generations, bearing the same venerated name, are thus joined in the spirit world. As another striking coincidence, he died the *same day* on which his father, more than one hundred miles from home, in Jericho, Vt., was exhuming and removing from a private to a public cemetery the mortal remains of his grandfather, buried forty years before. His parents can only add, in the beautiful lines of Bryant: —

"'Oh! we shall mourn him long, and miss
His ready smile, his ready kiss;
The patter of his little feet,
Sweet frowns, and stammered phrases sweet;
And graver looks, serene and high,
A light of heaven in that young eye, —
All these will haunt us, till the heart
Shall ache and ache, and tears shall start.
. . . . . .

"'But he who now, from sight of men,
We hide in earth, shall live again;
Shall break these clouds, a form of light,
With nobler mien and clearer sight;
And in the eternal glory stand,
With those who wait at God's right hand.'"

II. — MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The notices under this head, as before hinted, are chiefly of marriages, births, and deaths which have occurred in the families represented during the fourteen months elapsing since the record of Vol. II. was closed, in February, 1881, until that of Vol. I. is now concluded, April 28, 1882, — *i. e.*, while Vol. I. was in process of being arranged and printed. These family changes occurring in Sanbornton and immediate vicinity are pretty generally secured; many others, occurring in other and distant localities, have not come to the author's knowledge All *known* have been faithfully entered, — the marriages under the husbands' names, alphabetically arranged, sometimes with brief additional statements, and the births of children under their fathers' names, with references to the places in Vol. II. where the records naturally belong. Names of deceased persons are also arranged alphabetically, with dates of death and short obituary notices, which vary, of course, according to the facts which came to hand and the interest of surviving friends in requesting or furnishing such obituaries.

MARRIAGES.

Abbott, Dr. Edward, of Sanbornton, was married, by the author, to Luthera W. Sanborn (p. 659 [491, 1]), May 3, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, in Tilton. (See p. 241–30 of this volume.)

Batchelder, Byron S. (p. 24 [66, 2]), now residing in Franklin, was married, by the author, at his residence in Sanbornton, to Cora M. Robbins, of Sanbornton, Feb. 8, 1882. She is the daughter of Frank C. and Sarah (Hazelton) Robbins.

Bodwell, Herbert J. L. (p. 44 [17]), was married to Mary H. Taylor (p. 769 [222]), by the author, at the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 4, 1881. He is a farmer at Sanbornton Square, having settled at the late homestead of Mr. Chase Jaques, on site of the original store building of his great-grandfather, Joseph Conner. (See p. 178 [13] and p. 225–7 of this volume.)

Boynton, Herbert Clinton, was married, by Rev. F. T. Perkins, to Emma J. Davis (p. 218 [4, 2]), at her mother's in Tilton, May 10, 1881. He was the son of Nathaniel and Delia (Clark) Boynton, of Woodstock; now of the firm of Davis & Boynton, clothing warehouse, Town Hall building, Tilton (1882).

Chase, Ira Arthur, Esq., married Abbie M. Taylor (p. 771 [248]), July 6,

1881. He was a native of Bristol, b. March 25, 1854, the son of Dr. I. S. Chase; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1877; studied law with Hon. Lewis W. Fling, with whom, having been admitted to the bar at Concord, March, 1881, he is now associated as a law partner at Bristol (1882).

CILLEY, WILLIAM P., carpenter, of Laconia, was married, by the author, at his residence in Sanbornton, March 29, 1882, to Emma L. Harris (p. 329 [14]), of Sanbornton.

CLOUGH, DAVID C. (p. 160 [29]), was married, 2d, Dec. 31, 1881, by Rev. F. T. Perkins, to Harriet Augusta West, of Tilton, the daughter of Hazen K. and Maria A. (Farnsworth) West, of Concord. She has been for several years a resident of Tilton, and is now a welcome accession to the old Sanbornton parish.

COLBY, ENOCH B. (p. 174 [150, 3]), was married to Almira A. Sanborn (p. 662 [422, 2]), by Rev. A. A. Bickford, in Sanbornton, June 1, 1881.

DAVIS, ANDREW B. (p. 218 [4, 3]), was married to Lydia Ella Weare, by Rev. Howard Moody, at Andover, June 27, 1881. She is the daughter of William and Sarah Weare, of Andover, her mother being previously a Weare, of Hampton. He is now senior partner of the firm of Davis & Boynton, clothing dealers, Town Hall, Tilton (1881–82).

DURGIN, HERBERT L. (p. 235 [65, 7]), was married to Alice E. Friese (p. 218 [6, 1]), at East Tilton, Jan. 20, 1882, by Rev. John Malvern (p. 235 [65, 2]). He now resides at Swampscott, Mass., being there a clerk for a mercantile firm.

EASTMAN, NATHANIEL P. (p. 254 [85]), now of Tilton, was married, at Tilton, to Eva St. C. Chamberlin, of Bath, by Rev. Lucius Waterman, April 1, 1882.

FROST, WILLIAM ATHERTON, was married to Myra A. Tilton (p. 802 [73, 1]), at the residence of the bride's father in Tilton, Dec. 20, 1881, by the Rev. Lucius Waterman. He resides in Newton, Mass., doing business in Boston; was the son of Mr. Charles H. and Mrs. Mary E. (Boynton) Frost; his mother being the present wife of Mr. Courtland Boynton of Tilton.

HILL, CHARLES E., of Sanbornton, was married to Myrtie A. Weeks (p. 836 [71, 1]), by Rev. J. B. Harrison, of Franklin, Feb. 18, 1882. He is the son of John N. Hill, lately removed from East Concord to the Rollins place in School District No. 11; res. in Boston (1882).

HILL, FRED. LAKE (brother of the last), was married to Fidelia F. Weeks (p. 836 [76, 1]), by Rev. J. C. Fifield, at Hill, May, 1881. Is a farmer in Sanbornton.

HOYT, HERBERT F. (p. 838 [93, 2]), was married to Charlotte E. Keniston, of Auburn, at Manchester, May 9, 1881. She is the dau. of Mr. James K. and Mrs. Lydia (Hutchinson) Keniston, of Hooksett; he res. with his parents at Lake Village (1882).

MCINTIRE, HENRY H., was married, by the author, to Ann Lane (p. 447 [150]), at the residence of the bride's youngest sister, in Tilton, Jan. 3, 1882. Reception party attended by their numerous friends, Jan. 19, at their home on the James G. Sanborn place.

NELSON, LEVI JOSEPH, was married to Mrs. Zoa O. Dow (p. 848 [18, 4]), Sept. 28, 1881, by Rev. F. C. Cowper. He is from Bristol; the son of Stephen Nelson; b. Nov. 19, 1856.

SANBORN, E. WILLIS (p. 658 [394, 1]), was married at his father's in Tilton, by the author, May 31, 1881, to Maretta M. Chase, of Manchester, the daugh-

ter of Liba and Mindwell S. (Rollins) Chase. He is now (1882), as for several years past, in the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation, in Manchester.

SANBORN, OSCAR P. (p. 657 [384, 2]), was married, 2d, by Rev. F. T. Perkins, to Anna C. Morrill, of Northfield, the daughter of Smith S. and Mary E. (Clark) Morrill, Dec. 11, 1881. He continues to reside at his former home, in Northfield Centre.

TILTON, CHARLES E. (p. 801 [73]), was married, 2d, to Elma Genieve Eastman, daughter of F. J. Eastman, Esq., of Northfield, by Rev. F. T. Perkins, Dec. 27, 1881. Having sailed from New York, Jan. 4, 1882, in the "Gallia," for Europe, they were visiting at Rome in February; at Dresden in April.

TILTON, JOHN WILLIS (p. 810 [163]), was married, by the author, at his house in Sanbornton, to Mahala E. Taylor (p. 773 [277, 1]), March 23, 1881. Has settled as a farmer with his wife's father, in Sanbornton.

WADLEIGH, DEA. GEORGE H. (p. 818 [36, 1]), was married, by Rev. N. P. Philbrook, to Martha E. Cass (p. 102 [46, 1]), Dec. 13, 1881, at Tilton. Has settled, as a farmer, in Tilton, with his father-in-law.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, JOSEPH G. (p. 4 [39]). Second child: — 2 [40½]. James Coffin (Abbott), b. Aug. 2, 1881, in Sanbornton.

BROWN, JOHN B. (p. 50 [45]). Children: — 1. Blanche E. (Brown), b. Sept. 7, 1876. 2. Ralph H., b. Sept. 6, 1878.

BURLEIGH, CALVIN P. (p. 70 [159]). Additional children: — 5. Natt William (Burleigh), b. May 23, 1878. 6. Roscoe, b. June 6, 1881; both in Sanbornton.

CAVIS, GEORGE M. (p. 221 [26]). Additional child: — 7. Almira Belle (Cavis), b. March 22, 1881, in Bristol, and there d., Jan. 30, 1882, ae. 10 mos., 8 days.

CLARK, JOSEPH D. (p. 138 [134]). Second child: — 2. Waldo (Clark), b. Oct. 30, 1877, in Sanbornton.

DEARBORN, ALFRED G. (p. 226 [86]). Second child: — 2. Paul Alfred (Dearborn), b. Jan. 4, 1882, in Sanbornton.

DENNIS, JOSHUA P. (p. 345 [104]). Additional child: — 3. Robert (Dennis), b. Jan. 22, 1882, in Northfield.

GALE, ANDREW EDWIN (p. 295 [49]). Second child: — 2. Lucretia M. (Gale), b. Dec. 27, 1880, in North Sanbornton.

HERSEY, FRANK G. (p. 347 [125]). Second child: — 2 [126½]. Edith Sara (Hersey), b. July, 1877, in Andover.

HILL, FRED. L. (p. 482 of this volume). Child: — 1. Walter True (Hill), b. Feb. 18, 1882, in Sanbornton, at his father-in-law's (Mr. N. M. Weeks).

HUNTOON, E. APPLETON (p. 192 [18, 1]). Additional child: — IV. Anna T., b. Jan. 20, 1881, in Atlantic, Iowa.

LEAVITT, GEORGE A. (p. 461 [89]). Second child: — 2. Guy (Leavitt), b. Feb. 5, 1882, in Sanbornton.

MITCHELL, NATHAN C. (p. 125 [24, 3]). Additional child: — III. Nathaniel Leavitt (Mitchell), b. March 3, 1879, in Magog, P. Q.

MORRISON, ASA (p. 525 [332]). Additional children: — 2. Mary Alice (Morrison), b. Aug. 15, 1876, in Franklin. 3. George Baker, b. June 14, 1878, in Franklin.

Payne, Edward C. (p. 593 [107, 1]). Child: — I. Linnie Maud (Payne), b. Jan. 1, 1880, in Hill.

Sanborn, Clarence B. (p. 668 [480, 3]). Child (posthumous): — I. Clara Burnap, b. Aug. 13, 1881, at Norway Lake, Me.

Sanger, Herbert (p. 525 [335]). Additional child: — 4. Austin Grafton (Sanger), b. Sept. 30, 1877, in Franklin.

Smith, Orville M. (p. 730 [115, 6]). Second child: — II. Ernest B. (Smith), b. Nov. 25, 1877, in Sanbornton.

Taylor, David D. (p. 765 [134]). Child: — 1. Fred Bowers (Taylor), b. Nov. 16, 1881, in Concord.

Ward, Gardner I. (p. 830 [19, 5)]. Child: — 1. Gardner Miles (Ward), b. May 1, 1882, in Franklin.

Weeks, Samuel D. (p. 836 [71]). Additional child previously omitted: — 4. Elmo Curtis (Weeks), b. April 14, 1872, in Sanbornton.

Wiggin, Stephen O. (p. 848 [18, 3]). Additional child: — IV. Omer Ray (Wiggin), b. March, 1882, in Salem, Mass.

Wilson, Alexander W., Jr. (p. 620 [53, 4]). Child: — 1. Mabel Rogers (Wilson), b. Feb. 25, 1882, in South Boston.

Woodman, Charles C. (p. 863 [89, 4]). Children: — 1. Nettie (Woodman), b. May 13, 1878 (instead of 1879). 2. Ina, b. July 2, 1880, both in Sanbornton.

Worthen, Warren B. (p. 531 [49]). Additional children: — 7. Lena Beede (Worthen), b. March 31, 1880 (as stated in the record). 8. Leon Warren, b. April 19, 1881, both in Holderness.

DEATHS.

Bartlett, Jessie E., only daughter of Samuel C. Bartlett (p. 203 [12, 1, II.]), d. of heart disease, at Salt Lake City, U. T., Feb. 3, 1882, ae. 5—5.

Benson, Mrs. Eliza E., wife of Samuel Benson (p. 484 [18]), d. at Franklin Falls, Oct. 18, 1881, of a cancerous tumor, ae. 69—7. By her native powers of mind and kindliness of heart, she had greatly endeared herself to the children of her husband, being lamented by them as a "mother" indeed.

Benson, Samuel, husband of the preceding, d. at same place, Jan. 21, 1882, ae. 82—7, of organic disease of the heart. He had resided in Franklin about twenty-nine years, being beloved as a cheerful, whole-hearted neighbor, and respected as a worthy citizen. He was formerly a contractor in stone, as well as wood, furnishing material for the Bunker Hill Monument and Merchants' Exchange, in Boston. He was three times married: — 1st, to Betsey Gibbs, and 2d, to Emily Miller, who died August, 1851, ae. 36, leaving two daughters. He had also two daughters and one son by his first wife.

Brown, John B. (p. 50 [45]), d. March 17, 1882, in Boston, of brain fever, ae. 34. He had earned an excellent reputation by his unimpeachable character, and his talents and fidelity as a business man. Funeral attended at the Second Baptist Meeting-House in this town, and sermon preached by Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn, from Psalms lxxiii. 26.

Bunker, Rev. Valentine E. (p. 57 [1]), d. Sept. 9, 1881, of pneumonia and heart disease, ae. 70—7. His funeral was largely attended on the 12th, from all parts of the town, at the North Sanbornton meeting-house; an able and sympathetic discourse being preached by Rev. A. A. Bickford, of the First

Baptist Church. His remains were borne to their last resting-place in the cemetery near by amid the tears of his parishioners.

Burleigh, Lucy W., daughter of Dr. Daniel C. Burleigh (p. 71 [171, 3]), d. in Geneva, Switzerland, July 1, 1881, in her 10th year, of inflammation of the brain. Thus was the otherwise delightful sojourn of her father's family in Europe rendered sad and desolate. She had made marked proficiency in her studies. Her remains now lie buried at Vevey.

Clark, Archibald S. (p. 149 [278]). Date of death omitted in record. He d. May 2, 1877; funeral attended by Rev. F. T. Perkins, by whom he was repeatedly visited in his last sickness. His age was 81.

Clark, Charles H. (p. 146 [236]), d. in Franklin, June 5, 1881, ae. 68—2, after spending the winter with his son, in Texas, and having arrived at his home but one week previously. His illness was occasioned by Bright's disease of the kidneys, assuming a typhoid form, and short in its work. He was one of the oldest surviving residents and most highly respected citizens of Franklin Falls. His generous enthusiasm in visiting, for several hours, and helping to identify all the old road sites in the vicinity of his home, the season before his death, is held in grateful remembrance by the author of these records.

Clark, Moses (p. 145 [222]), d. June 11, 1881, ae. 76, very suddenly, of appoplexy. The writer had frequent satisfactory interviews with him during his last years. He gave good evidence of preparation for death. Appropriate remarks were made at his grave by his old friend and neighbor, Rev. N. P. Philbrook.

Copp, Charles D. (p. 184 [41, 3]), d. at Franklin, of typhoid pneumonia, after four weeks' illness, Jan. 25 (?), 1882, ae. 23—3.

Copp, Peter (p. 184 [28]), d. at Ashland, very suddenly, April 13, 1882, ae. 74 (wanting 12 days). He had been residing with his daughter in Ashland; was buried at East Tilton. "He was found dead in his bed Thursday morning, having retired as well as usual Wednesday night. Death resulted from heart disease." — *New Hampshire Journal*, Obituary.

Cross, Hazen N. (p. 198 [41]), d. Aug. 27, 1881, ae. 74 (and 12 days). He had an interesting Christian experience about seven years previously, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was, at his death, one of the oldest residents of Tilton, and universally beloved. He communicated valuable information to the writer, one week before his death, such as no other person could have supplied.

Davis, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Eleazer Davis (p. 219 [9]), d. Jan. 26, 1882, ae. 65—6, in Winchester, Mass., whither she had removed in feeble health, accompanied by her husband, to spend the winter with their son [12], who is there established in his profession.

Dennis, Mrs. Elizabeth H., wife of Joshua E. Dennis (p. 345 [103]), d. at Manchester, April 29, 1881, in her 62d year, after two weeks' illness, of pneumonia. She was a lady of intelligence and refinement, yet of remarkable courage and resolution in all of life's vicissitudes, — one upon whom her friends were led to lean, because of her excellent judgment and unwavering fidelity; towards whom they were also attracted by her winning manners and amiable virtues.

Durgin, Mrs. Abiah, widow of William Durgin (p. 213 [149]), d. in Tilton, Oct. 26, 1881, ae. 88—8. She was a "charming, pleasant old lady," and a faithful member of the Congregational Church. Is said to have d. at exactly the same hour of the day with her departed husband.

DYER, MRS. SALLY R., wife of William Dyer (p. 248 [17]), d. Nov. 22, 1881, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Osgood, in Sanbornton, ae. 74—7. Beloved and faithful in all the relations of life.

EMERY, MRS. FANNY, widow of Woodman Emery (p. 271 [23]), d. at Madbury, Sept. 30, 1880, ae. 77—1.

FOLSOM, JOHN D. (p. 281 [8]), d. in Exeter, Feb. 24, 1881, in his 80th year.

GALE, HATTIE J. (p. 295 [49, 1]), dau. of Andrew E. Gale, d. at North Sanbornton, Dec. 29, 1881, ae. 3—4.

HERSEY, HARRIET (p. 494 of this volume), d. in Tilton May 7, 1881, ae. 79—2, just one week after following the remains of her beloved niece (Mrs. Joshua E. Dennis) to the grave from Manchester. She was buried from Mr. Stephen S. Hersey's, in the family cemetery, near her childhood's home in Sanbornton, the Rev. A. A. Bickford officiating.

HOWE, EDWARD MORRIS, fourth child of Horace P. Howe (p. 358 [16, 4]), d. at North Sanbornton, April 15, 1881, ae. 10—1.

HUNKINS, HON. DARIUS (p. 369 [82]), d. of pneumonia, at Galena, Ill., March 1, 1881, in his 69th year. He was first taken ill, three weeks before, in St. Louis. Had just been re-elected mayor of the city of Galena, and his funeral was attended with great demonstrations of respect.

HUNKINS, MRS. RUTH, wife of Horace P. Hunkins (p. 374 [185]), d. April 3, 1882, of consumption, ae. 45—6, after heroically battling, for nearly four years, against the disease to which she must finally yield. The dark clouds of doubt and fear which often arose were as often dispelled by the light of her Saviour's countenance. Her cheerful serenity and helpful interest in those around her continued to the last. Text at funeral, Luke x. 42.

JAQUES, MRS. NANCY, widow of Chase Jaques (p. 396 [46]), d. in Campton, April 24, 1881, of bilious fever, ae. 76—8. She had passed the winter with her nephew in Campton, and was hoping soon to return to the Square in Sanbornton, where she had lived so many years, and was very highly esteemed; but here instead were her funeral services attended.

JENKINS, MRS. MARTHA, wife of Jonathan Jenkins (p. 271 [23, 1]), d. Sept. 17, 1874, ae. 45—7.

LADD, MRS. ELIZA L., widow of Barnet H. Ladd (p. 428 [40]), d. in Belmont, April 11, 1882, ae. 72—8. (No time for further particulars before going to press.)

LAKEMAN, MRS. NANCY, widow of Moses Lakeman (p. 431 [4]), d. at East Tilton, July 23, 1881, ae. 73—5. She was converted in early youth at the Bay, and had been for many years a devoted member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church at East Tilton. Her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. N. Page Philbrook.

LANE, BENJAMIN F. (p. 442 [99]), d. in Sanbornton, of quick consumption, April 22, 1882, in his 62d year. An earnest seeker after truth, and desirous of reading the Scriptures in their original languages, he commenced a course of classical study in advanced life, and graduated with honor from the New Hampton Institute in 1879, at the age of 59! He was also proposing a theological course in the Newton (Mass.) Seminary had his health permitted. His funeral was largely attended at the house of Mr. Charles Thomas, on the 25th, four clergymen being present; and fitting tributes to his fidelity as a Christian man and a model student were paid to his memory by Rev. A. A. Bickford, and Prof. A. B. Meservey of New Hampton.

LANE, ELIZABETH M. (p. 443 [109]), d. March 26, 1882, in Sanbornton, ae. 51–8. Had been a lifelong invalid, and her last days a great sufferer. She was left by Dr. Thomas P. Hill to his successor as a patient of his who probably could not long survive. An ardent admirer of the beautiful in nature and art, she was also full of sympathy for those who were called, like herself, to suffer; and the last two years had been a corresponding member of the "Society of Shut-Ins." Having outlived all her near relatives, she was tenderly cared for to the last in the family of her friend, Mrs S. G. Abbott. Had held the office of postmaster in Sanbornton for sixteen years. (See Appendix G, p. 459 [18] of this volume.)

LEAVITT, SALLY (p. 457 [41]), d. in Sanbornton, March 23, 1882, ae. 81—8, having fallen and fractured her hip a few weeks before. She was a strong-minded, intelligent, and resolute woman, though with marked peculiarities; had husbanded her resources, and besides remembering several of her distant relatives, bequeathed by her will $300 to the North Sanbornton Baptist Society, $1,000 to the Congregational Society, with which she was identified in life, and the balance of her property to the town of Sanbornton for the benefit of its indigent poor.

LOUGEE, MRS. HANNAH, widow of Dea. Charles Lougee (p. 467 [24]), d. in Lyndon, Vt., March 7, 1882, ae. 87—5. "In early life she indulged a hope in Christ, and maintained her Christian profession until removed to the church above. Another mother in Israel rests from her labors." Obit. by Rev. M. C. Henderson, in the *Morning Star*.

MINOT, MRS. SARAH, widow of Hon. Charles Minot (p. 801 [70]), d. at Concord, by a second stroke of apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1882, ae. 62—4. She was the peer of her departed husband in kindly attentions to her friends, and benevolence of heart and life to all with whom she had to do. Her generous interest in this work, the history of her native town, can never be forgotten by its author. The excellent steel engraving of her father (at p. 800, Vol. II.) was solely her own gift. At the time of her death she was planning for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Bethune, in Boston within two weeks, to join in celebrating the first birthday of her little grandchild.

MITCHELL, EDWARD S. (p. 125 [24, 1]), d. on his way to California, at Burnside, Ill., Dec. 1, 1878, ae. 42—5.

MORRISON, ELIZABETH (p. 502 [83]), d. in Tilton, Feb. 7, 1882, ae. 77—5. She had for several years been living with her twin sister on the Plains; house, since her death, removed. She was artless, amiable, and confiding, with a trust in her Saviour unwavering to the last.

MOULTON, ALICE A. (p. 531 [44, 3]), d. May 13, 1882, ae. 13—10, of measles and pneumonia, having lately returned with the family of her mother from a winter's sojourn in Dexter, Me. She was a lovely Christian child, with a decided taste for music, which she had hoped to cultivate in the present life.

NUTE, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Nathaniel Nute (p. 375 [198]), d. at East Tilton, Nov. 5, 1881, ae. 62—6. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Tilton since June, 1862, having first united with the Congregational Church at the Square, July 5, 1857. Her protracted sufferings from dropsy and heart disease were patiently borne. Funeral sermon by Rev. F. C. Libbey.

PERKINS, MRS. ELIZA, wife of Rev. Frederic T. Perkins (p. 551 [19]), d. in Tilton, April 22, 1881, in her 60th year.

"Then shall I see and hear and know
All I desired or wished below,
And every power find sweet employ,
In that eternal world of joy."

She was buried in New Haven, Conn.

PERKINS, TARRENT A., M. D. (p. 473 [27]), d. in Tremont, Ill., Nov. 28, 1881, ae. 72–3, after a painful illness of seven months. He was b. Aug. 17, 1809. Like several others, he had anxiously waited to welcome the "Sanbornton Genealogies," but "died without the sight," only a few days before the volume was received by his afflicted widow.

PIPER, ABIRA B. (p. 574 [35, 1]), d. of consumption at Belmont, Jan. 1, 1882, ae. 25—6. For five years he had been the trusty clerk and bookkeeper of Messrs. Pattee & Whittle, merchants in Manchester. An esteemed member of the Hanover Street Congregational Church, a successful Sabbath-school teacher, and "a young man of great promise and purity of character."

PIPER, MRS. NANCY T., widow of Daniel M. Piper (p. 575 [48]), d. of paralysis, with her daughter, Mrs. Cole, in East Andover, April 7, 1862, ae. 87—4.

PIPER, MRS. SUSAN, widow of the late Nathaniel Piper (p. 574 [40]), d. in Sanbornton, July 26, 1881, ae. 75—7. Had resided with her youngest daughter ten years, since the death of her husband. The last of her father's family. A lady of excellence, quiet, yet intelligent, "her life was one of constant usefulness." Funeral attended by the writer, aided by Rev. H. N. Kinney, of Andover, Mass.

PLUMER, MRS. BETSEY, widow of William Plumer (p. 581 [33]), d. at her eldest daughter's, in North Sanbornton, May, 1881, ae. 80.

PRESCOTT, HENRY WILSON, son of J. Q. A. Prescott (p. 593 [107, 5]), d. in Hill, Aug. 30, 1881, ae. 11—1—24, "after only a few hours' sickness, with cholera morbus, approximating the Asiatic cholera. Henry was such an intelligent, quiet, peaceable, manly boy that he was the pet at home, beloved by his teachers, and respected by all who knew him. The parents looked confidingly upon this only son, with hope for future years, when their silvered locks, thinned by the hand of time, would be smoothed, and their declining years made happy by a loving son." — Bristol *Weekly Enterprise*, Obituary. Rev. E. H. Wright officiated most feelingly at his funeral, and his schoolmates, with their flowers and tears, followed his casket to the grave.

ROBINSON, LEAVITT (p. 601 [25]), d. at New Hampton, Feb. 25, 1882, ae. 77—5.

ROWELL, ADDISON S. (p. 708 [19]), d. in Brentwood (?), Jan. 1, 1882.

RUNDLET, MRS. HANNAH K., wife of Daniel T. Rundlet (p. 620 [53]), d. at South Boston, of slow paralysis, having been in feeble health about three years, Jan. 18, 1882, ae. 67—3. She was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and had adorned her profession by an exemplary Christian life.

RUSSELL, MRS. COMFORT, widow of Elias Russell (p. 621 [1]), d. at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 17, 1881, in her 77th year, having only for a few weeks enjoyed the pleasant home of her youngest son, to which she had removed. "The cause of her death was the general exhaustion of old age, and the change came without consciousness or pain. She was a person of marked individuality, possessing clear and penetrating intelligence and great decision of character. Industrious, frugal, cheerful, very fond of nature and of reading, a good neighbor and most affectionate mother; she had lived a consistent, contented, useful life, and her mind was clear and her spirit buoyant and steadfast to the last."

SANBORN, MRS. ABIGAIL M., widow of John[7] Sanborn (p. 673 [529]), d. in East Sanbornton, March 31 (April 2), 1882, ae. 88—5. "'Aunt Nabby,' as the deceased has been familiarly called, was a patient sufferer for several years, and has shown the ancestral trait in holding out till the end, being able to labor until a few days before her death. Although suffering greatly, she died with a firm trust in her Saviour." — The *Belknap Tocsin* of April 6.

SANBORN, ASA (p. 638 [247]), d. in Sanbornton, Jan. 21, 1882, ae. 75 (less 6 days). He had been kindly received during his few last years of old age and infirmity at the house of his niece, Mrs. William B. Mason, and was there tenderly cared for till his death, as above.

SANBORN, CHARLIE L., son of LeRoy W. Sanborn (p. 667 [462, 1, I.]), d. at Franklin Falls, of malignant pustule, after a week's illness, June 17, 1881, in his 17th year. He was an accomplished musician, and probably so great a proficient upon the violin, at his age, has never before appeared in this part of the State. "In the death of Charlie L. Sanborn the community in general has sustained a loss not easily compensated. Our young friend's ability in music had made him widely known, not only among the people of our own community, but in all this part of the State. He had an eminently pleasant, obliging, and conscientious disposition, and was universally regarded with marked esteem and affection. His death, after a short illness, has caused general sorrow among those who knew him, and has evoked for his family the deepest sympathy. In his industry, faithful application to business, pleasant manners, and devotion to his art, Charlie was an example worthy of imitation by all his young friends. We all had high hopes regarding the future development of his genius for music, and for his usefulness to society." — *Merrimack Journal*, Obituary.

SANBORN, CLARENCE B. (p. 668 [480, 3]), d. at Tewksbury, Mass., April 27, 1881, ae. 41—7, of typhoid pneumonia, after a brief illness. His funeral was attended at his father's, in this town, on the 29th, a delegation of his brother Odd Fellows being present from Lowell, Mass., and several of his old comrades in the war. Thus, "slowly and sadly" was the hero of fourteen battles committed to his last earthly rest. (See also p. 484 of this volume.)

SANBORN, MRS. MARY E., widow of James F. Sanborn (p. 666 [458]), d. "at the residence of her daughter in Northumberland, of a cancerous difficulty, April 2, 1882, ae. 73–2. She was a woman of marked character, straightforward and honest in all her dealings, and by her fidelity to the Christian cause leaves an influence that will be felt, not only among her own circle of friends, but in the church of which she had been a worthy member for over thirty years. None knew her but to love her. Her remains were interred in the Sanborn [Franklin Falls] Cemetery, brief services being held at the grave, her old pastor, Rev. O. J. Wait, officiating." — *Merrimack Journal*, Obituary.

SANBORN, MRS. MARY, wife of George L. Sanborn (p. 425 [7]), d. Feb. 17, 1882, of consumption, in her 42d year, after nearly two years of confinement, having proved herself a model of Christian patience and considerateness. Text of her funeral sermon preached by Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn, Proverbs xiv. 32.

SANBORN, MRS. SARAH C., widow of Hiram Sanborn (p. 666 [462]), d. at her home in Franklin Falls, of pneumonia, after five days' illness, May 11, 1881, ae. 65—2. "She was an active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of her death; was a faithful and devoted mother, and exemplified her Christianity by her daily life. By her death the community loses a kind,

sympathizing, loving neighbor and friend, and the church a willing supporter. Those who knew her best loved her most." — *Merrimack Journal*, Obituary. About her last active service in health was to crown her husband's grave with a wreath of May flowers. She was also deeply interested in the forthcoming volume of the "Sanbornton Genealogies," and one of her dying requests to her son had reference to the same.

SMART, ANDREW (p. 714 [8]), d. in East Andover, April 5 (?), 1882, in his 84th year.

SMITH, B. FRANKLIN (p. 368 [78], fifth line), d. of dropsy, in Laconia, Jan. 27, 1880, ae. 72—4. (See also p. 295 [42].)

SMITH, ISAAC (p. 720 [50]), d. at East Tilton, Oct. 2, 1881, after seventeen days' illness, of kidney disease, in his 72d year. Funeral attended by Rev. W. H. Yeoman. Buried in Laconia.

SMITH, ZEBULON, JR., Esq. (p. 724 [92]), d. June 23, 1873, ae. 79—6. Omitted in the record.

TAYLOR, MRS. ABIGAIL J., wife of James Taylor (p. 799 [60]), d. in Franklin, March 21, 1882, in her 68th year, of paralysis of the brain, after two weeks' illness. She was buried beside her parents at Laconia, and great sympathy was manifested at her funeral. "She was a woman peculiarly well fitted, as well by natural endowments as by the model training and example of a superior mother, to make her home a sanctuary of peace, joy, and love."

THOMPSON, LOTTIE E., dau. of the late John S. Thompson (p. 858 [45, 1, II.]), d. in Andover, of diphtheria, Aug. (?), 1881, in her 10th year.

THOMPSON, MRS. SUSAN, widow of Daniel F. Thompson (p. 791 [146]), d. in Sanbornton (New State), Feb. 24, 1882, in her 77th year.

WEEKS, JEREMIAH (p. 836 [74]), d. in Sanbornton, on his old homestead, of chronic bilious disease, April 10, 1881, ae. 79—1. He left valuable items for this work to be communicated to the author by his son after his decease.

WEEKS, MRS. ELECTA, widow of the last, d. at the same home, Jan. 30, 1882, of paralysis, ae. 78—3. She united with the First Baptist Church, under Rev. Amasa Buck, in 1837, in company with her husband, and the two thus walked together as consistent Christians for nearly forty-four years. She was honest and plain-hearted, but full of kindness.

WEEKS, MRS. REBECCA, widow of Moses W. Weeks (p. 836 [84]), d. April 25, 1882, at the old homestead in Sanbornton, ae. 90—4. Her name is therefore added to the Table of Longevity, p. 457, Vol. I. She was intelligent and strong-minded to the end, yet ready for her change. A great lover of the past, she was wont in recent years to relate to her little granddaughter many pleasant memories of her childhood. Funeral attended by the author (April 27) the day before the completion of this record.

WOODMAN, ELLA F. (p. 858 [45, 6]), d. in Concord, June 26, 1880, ae. 29—8. She was designing to be the housekeeper of her afflicted brother [45, 5] in his newly contemplated home. (See p. 498 of this volume.)

ADDITIONAL DEATHS (INSERTED AT THE PROOF-READING).

CASS, MRS BETSEY C., widow of Rev. William D. Cass (p. 101 [38]), d in Tilton, May 4, 1882, ae. 74—2.

WEBSTER, CHALES H. (p. 831 [8]), d. very suddenly, of heart disease, at Centre Harbor, May 4, 1882, ae. 78—2.

EASTMAN, OBADIAH (p. 253 [70]), d. after a long illness, in Sanbornton, May 5, 1882, in his 75th year.

III. — ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO VOL. II.

These need no special explanation. From the nature of the case they involve, to some extent, new family records, though isolated marriages, births, or deaths have usually been referred to the previous head. Here, all important errors or mistakes in Vol. II. which have been pointed out to the author are rectified, and *all* additional items which interested persons have desired to have inserted appear under the names of the parties to whose records they belong, alphabetically arranged and clearly referred to.

Baker, Abigail B. (p. 805 [91], ninth line); read thus, instead of Abigail B. L.

Baker, Mark (p. 17 [26], third line); first wife's birth, read, Abigail Ambrose, b. April 19, 1784, instead of 1794; also (ninth line), read, d. ae. 65—7, instead of 55—7.

Barron, Rev. Oliver (p. 414 [18], sixth line); b. in 1792, instead of 1772.

Bartlett, Charles W., Esq., was m. to Mary L. Morrison (p. 525 [336]), Oct. 14, 1870, in Albany, N. Y. He was a native of Durham, practised law, first, in Dover, since 1872, in Boston, Mass., where now (1882) he is doing a large business. He is a gentleman of deep and ardent sympathies, holding the pen of a ready writer. Children: — 1. Joseph Warren (Bartlett), b. June 30, 1876. 2. Marie Louise, b. Feb. 28, 1878.

Bean, David (p. 30 [45]), m. Betsey Eastman, of Salisbury, instead of —— Sanborn.

Beckman, Lucy E. (p. 32 [2]), m. Joseph A. Bamford, instead of Barriford. On the town records, as recently inspected, the name would be read Barriford, in nine cases out of ten, at first sight. The present town clerk himself actually read it thus. The first two strokes of the pen forming the "m" very much resemble two r's; and there is a dot (in the paper) over the third stroke. The same name should also be changed (Barriford to Bamford), in Index I., p. 886, first column.

Bethune, Thomas Chauncey, was m. to Sallie L. Minot (p. 801 [70, 2]), at Concord, June 8, 1880. He was then a resident of Roxbury, Mass., a stock broker and bank messenger in Boston; is a native of Newfoundland; has rem. to Concord (1882). Child: — 1. Maude Eastman (Bethune), b. March 12, 1881, in Roxbury.

Bodwell, Albert E. (p. 44 [18]), is now (1882) established as an architect in Concord, firm of Dow, Wheeler & Bodwell.

Bodwell, Rev. Joseph C., D. D. (p. 44 [11]). It should be added to his record, that while residing in Hartford he was mainly instrumental in building the beautiful chapel of the Wethersfield Avenue Congregational Society, raising $16,000 for that purpose. Over this society he was also acting pastor for some years, and effected the organization of the church in 1873.

Brown, Ira J. (53 [94]), was b. Nov. 28, 1855, instead of 1858.

Brown, Joseph (p. 52 [91]), m., 1st, Mrs. Nancy T. (Sanborn) Cawley, widow of William D. Cawley. (See, also, p. 94 [65, 1].)

Calef, Samuel and Anna (p. 83 [45 and 46]), b. Feb. 1807, instead of 1816 (?).

Call, Stephen (p. 85 [17]). Both himself and wife were living in this

town as lately as 1850; so that the widow Call, who d. Aug. 18, 1816, must have been of another, and a now unknown family.

Cass, Mrs. Sarah, third wife of Moses Cass (p. 99 [3], eighth line), death, ae. 1861, is evidently a misprint; should be ae. 61.

Chase, Lucian (p. 380 [51, 1]), m. Nov. 25, 1875, instead of 1885.

Clark, Joshua (p. 879 [5]), united with the Congregational Church of Sanbornton, instead of the Freewill Baptist Church, June 10, 1838, as per church records; and was dismissed, with his wife, to the Congregational Church in Plymouth, March 26, 1848.

Clark, Nathan T. (p. 159 [291]), was born Oct. 18, 1827, instead of 1829.

Clark, Washington H. (p. 138 [137]); additional record. His second wife d. March 21, 1876, and he m., 3d, Mrs. Sarah A. (Breed) Blodgett, of Franklin, Dec. 21, 1876. She was a native of Nelson, and the widow of Simeon Blodgett, of Plymouth. Children: — 1. Enoch G. (Clark), m. Mrs. Josephine (Harris) Webster, May 6, 1876; is a teamster in Tilton, residing between Tin Corner and the village. 2. Henry N., m. Augusta J. French, dau. of George W. French, of Hopkinton ("Runnels Genealogy," No. 1419), Dec. 24, 1881. He now res. in Hopkinton as a farmer; previously a trader.

Crockett, William E. (pp. 195 [43], 877 [17], and 880 [11]); additional record. Children: — 2. Benaiah C. (Crockett), m. Alice Cole, Dec., 1870. Child: — 1. Edith H., b. May, 1872. 3. Lizzie H., m. Alvin D. Russell, of Harrisville, grocer, Sept. 26, 1872. Children: — I. Henry Hayward (Russell), b. Dec. 26, 1874. II. Lena Pond, b. April 28, 1879. 7. William E., Jr. (Crockett). Children: — I. Zetta May, d. Dec. 3, 1881. II. William Benaiah (posthumous), b. May 5, 1881.

Dearborn, Joseph P. (p. 225 [83]), was b. April 5, 1844, instead of 1344; d. April 6, 1849, instead of 1829.

Dearborn, Phinehas (p. 222 [36]), was b. Sept. 26, 1777, instead of 1877. Seventh line: His wife d. of cholera morbus, ae. 61—7; not of scarlet fever, ae. 69—7. Epitaph, previously overlooked: "Beloved in life, lamented in death." Their child: — 1. Elvira P. Dearborn (p. 223 [44], second line), was m., 1st, Feb. 11, 1854, instead of 1855.

Dolloff, Laura A. (p. 228 [7, 2]), was b. Dec. 31, 1848, instead of 1748.

Durgin, Frank A., M. D. (p. 236 [67, 3]), having graduated at a medical college in New York, 1881, has become successfully established as a physician in Salem, Mass.

Durgin, Horace E. (p. 235 [67, 2]), has changed his residence to Laconia (1881–82); is there engaged in mercantile business with E. F. Burleigh, 103 Main Street.

Durgin, William M. (p. 235 [65], fifth line), read "earnest supporter," instead of "worthy member," as he had never united with the church at East Tilton (Union Bridge).

Eastman, Benjamin F. (p. 459 [62, 2]). Children: — 2. Joseph Orren instead of Owen. 3. Joseph Orren, 2d. The epitaphs in Appendix II., Vol. II., were supposed to contain only those which could not be incorporated with the previous records of the volume; but three or four exceptions to this rule (by mistake) have been pointed out since the book was printed. In this case, Joseph Orren (Owen) should have been identified with p. 874 [14]; and the name upon the gravestone is found, on further inspection, not to have been Orrin, but Orren, this name erroneously, though very naturally, passing into Owen on one of the records and into Orrin on the other.

EASTMAN, OBADIAH (p. 253 [70]); additional record. He m., 4th, Mrs. Lucy (Kelley) Pattee, instead of Potter. She was the dau. of Jonathan F. Kelley, of New Hampton, and m., 1st, Samuel Leach Pattee, who was b. March 4, 1830, in Alexandria; was a machinist in Manchester and Massachusetts, but returned to his native town, and there d., Dec. 12, 1873, in his 44th year. Children: — 1. William Guy (Pattee), b. March 10, 1862, in Manchester; is now in the employ of a railroad company at Minneapolis, Minn. 2. Samuel LeRoy, b. Oct. 22, 1868, at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; was one of the "speakers" at the Sanbornton town centennial, July 4, 1876 (see p. 338 of this volume). 3. Richard Taylor, b. April 27, 1872, in Alexandria.

EDWARDS, MAUD MORRISON (p. 316 [247, 1]), was b. June 14, 1877, instead of 1817.

EMERY, WOODMAN (p. 271 [23]); additional record. His oldest daughter (name not given) was b. in this town August, 1827, and d. September, 1827, ae. 3 weeks.

EVANS, EDWARD (ADJT.) (p. 273 [3]). Additional child (oldest): — 3½. Lucretia (Evans), b. November, 1777, in Bow; she was therefore in her 89th year at her death, having m. Samuel Dyer. (See, also, p. 248 [10].)

FIFIELD, EBENEZER C. (p. 278 [25]), was engaged in the book business for L. P. Crown & Co., Cornhill, Boston, for one year; was then in the Sherman House four and one half years. His first wife, Mrs. Margett Fifield, d. in Boston (as per city registrar's certificate), Jan. 14, 1865, ae. 25—8; buried at Sanbornton Bridge.

FLANDERS, JOSEPH (p. 350 [4]), had a son: — 1. Joseph, Jr., who was a farmer in this town, present George W. Randlett (Thomas Eastman) place, Lot No. 42, Second Division. He was m., and rem. thence to Laconia, where his wife died.

FOLSOM, JOHN[3] (p. 280 [3]). Error in pedigree. He was the son of Lieut. Peter[2], instead of Dea. John[2]; Peter[2] should therefore be substituted for John[3] in all the pedigrees of this family (pp. 281, 282). Josiah[4] [4], d. in Exeter, 1820, ae. 95. The second son of Dea. John[2] was also John[3] (but born about 1678, instead of 1685), who also by his wife, Mary, had a son Josiah[4], b. July 27, 1725 (instead of Sept. 25); m. —— Bradley; rem. to Haverhill, Mass., about 1748, and had two sons and seven daughters there baptized between 1749 and 1764. We make these changes on the authority of Rev. Jacob Chapman, of Exeter, the genealogist of the Folsom family.

FOLSOM, MARTHA O. (p. 281 [14]), was but once married, to Merritt Ambrose.

GILMAN, FREEMAN D. (p. 312 [104]), was "superintendent of janitors," and also of "grounds and buildings," at the International Cotton Exposition, in Atlanta, Ga., 1881, being absent from home on this commission, which proved successful, about four months.

GREENE, WILLIAM (p. 319 [8]), kept store at the Square, under the old Masonic Hall (see p 227–24 of this volume). He was, at the time of his residence in this town, a man of intemperate habits; removed hence to Plymouth, where he effectually reformed, and became a zealous worker in the cause of temperance from its origin. He was cashier of the old Pemigewasset Bank at Plymouth for several years, and again moved to Bristol, where he d., about 1870, at an advanced age. He had m., 2d, and his widow d. in the autumn of 1881, ae. 85.

HARRIS, ELBRIDGE G. (p. 328 [7]), was b. Feb. 10, 1822, instead of 1812.

HAYES, WILLIAM, JR. (p. 332 [28]). Additional record. He lived upon the range, east of the Leavitt (Colby) place, at the head of the First Division minister lot (No. 76). (See p. 377 of this volume.) Children:

2. ANDREW L. (Hayes) [30], removed to Illinois, and there d.

3. HEZEKIAH [31], resided in New Orleans, La., and was there still living during the late war. Five additional children, not on the town records:

4. SAMUEL (Hayes), was a bookbinder; worked at the Square, and afterwards settled in Connecticut.

5. WILLARD, d. in Sanbornton, of St. Vitus's dance.

6. HANNAH WOODMAN, m. and d. in Lowell, Mass., leaving several children.

7. JOSEPH, went with his brother [31] to New Orleans, and there d.

8. PHEBE, also went to New Orleans, and there kept house for her brother till her death.

HERSEY, JOSIAH[2] (p. 340 [23]). One additional child should appear, as his only daughter, between [28] and [29]. Hence:

28¼. HARRIET (Hersey), b. March, 1802. She had passed her life with her oldest brother [24], and being an invalid, was tenderly cared for by her niece, Mrs. Dennis (p. 345 [103]), till the latter's death, a few days before her own (see Deaths, p. 486 of this volume).

HOBBS, ANNIE E. L. (p. 354 [5]). Relationship misstated. She res. with her brother-in-law, J. M. Burleigh, instead of her uncle.

HOYT, ELIPHALET S.[8] (p. 363 [105]). An error in the pedigree. Should be (Robert S.[7], Stuart[6], etc.) instead of (Daniel N.[7], Barnard[6], etc.).

HUNKINS, DAVID (p. 366 [39]). Sarah, his wife, third line, was b. April 18, 1761, instead of Sept., and hence d. in her 77th year.

HUNKINS, JASON R. (p. 369 [89]). He has been a carpenter and wheelwright, as well as farmer; business still carried on at the old homestead by himself and his son [91], who also has added the trade of a blacksmith.

HUNKINS, ROBERT, JR. (p. 372 [142]). Errors in record. Fourth line, read 1809, for year of wife's first marriage, instead of 1810; fifth line, read 1815, for year of her first husband's death, instead of 1818.

JAQUES, EMILY F. (p. 397 [52, 1]), m. Frank Fish, May 14, 1869, instead of 1879.

KIMBALL, DAVID W. (p. 213 [5]). His wife, Sarah A. Kimball, should have been identified with p. 874 [24], and the latter being the true record, should have transferred and united with the former. Also, 1. Mary Jane (p. 874 [23]), and 2. Edward R. (p. 874 [22]), should have been transferred to p. 213 [5], as the children of David W. Kimball.

KNOWLTON, OLIVE (p. 425 [8]), was b. in Northwood, instead of Northfield, being the dau. of Asa and Ruth Knowlton.

LADD, EDWARD (p. 427 [1]). Recent information from Warren Ladd, Esq., of New Bedford, Mass., gives his pedigree, and makes corrections as follows: His great-grandfather was Daniel[1] Ladd, who came over in the ship "Mary and John," in 1633–4. His grandfather was Nathaniel[2], b. March 10, 1651, in Haverhill, Mass.; rem. to Exeter, and m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. John Gilman, July 16, 1678. His father was Nathaniel[3], who m. Catharine, dau. of Edward Gilman. He should therefore be noted as coming probably from Exeter to Ladd Hill. His pedigree should read (first line), Edward[4] (Nathaniel[3], Nathaniel[2], Daniel[1]), and a corresponding change should be made in the exponential figures through the whole record. We are also informed that his wife's name, "Catan" (probably only a diminutive or famil-

iar appellation), should be expanded into Catharine, dau. of Samuel Thing, whom he m. 1731 (?). Hence, for his third child, read: 4. Thing (instead of King), b. July 5, 1738.

LADD, JOSEPHINE (p. 431 [84]), m. Edward Schwagel, a landscape gardener, not a clergyman. Now res. (1882), in St. Louis, Mo. Has *no* children, instead of nine.

LADD, LORENZO S. (p. 429 [70]). His first wife, Martha H., d. in *her* 30th year, instead of *his* (third line, first word).

LADD, MARY (p. 431 [82]), is finally reported not to have been married but once; to Mr. Steel, and not to Mr. French.

LADD, NATHANIEL[1] (p. 430 [75]). We are also furnished by Warren Ladd, Esq., with additional records of this family. He (Nathaniel[1], father's name not ascertained) m. Mary Ames, of Canterbury; is supposed to have been drowned in North River (at Epping), and was called "North River Nat." Children:

1. JAMES [76], m. Elizabeth Gould, of Henniker.
2. DANIEL, m. —— Goodwin.
3. NATHANIEL, m. Dolly Smith, Aug. 4, 1793. Children: — I. Nathaniel, m. Mrs. Mary (Gordon) Folsom. II. Dolly, m. Winthrop Hilton (possibly the Col. Hilton, of Deerfield (p. 283 [4]). III. Daniel W., b. May 21, 1798; m. Rebecca Plumer.
4. MARY, m. Elisha Sanborn.
5. JOHN, m. Profinda Robinson.

LANE, DAVID[6] (p. 450 [168]), did not remove to Union Bridge, but d. on his father's homestead (now Horace Sanborn's), his family soon after selling out and changing their residence, as stated in the record.

LANE, ELSIE SMITH (p. 450 [170]), m. Samuel Farson, instead of Tarson; and children's names should accordingly read: — 1. Dorcas Isora (Farson), etc., with corresponding change in Index I., p. 993, middle column, transferring the same to p. 920, third column.

LANE, MARIA L. (p. 447 [144, 8]), was b. Oct. 30, 1852, instead of 1853.

LANE, DEA. RICHARD (p. 440 [78]), d. at his mother's homestead, instead of the Square; and his widow there remained two years before moving. (See also p. 373–53 of this volume.)

LANE, THOMAS (p. 440 [68]). It was he, and not his brother George [71], who "suffered an amputation of his leg."

LEAVITT, JONATHAN E. (p. 651 [343, 3]), was in the 12th Regiment, instead of the 11th. (See p. 185–83 of this volume.) R. W. Musgrove, of Bristol (editor of the *Weekly Enterprise*), a comrade in arms, suggests a slight change in the date of his death, — July 5, instead of July 3. He says: "On Thursday, July 3, 1863 [at the battle of Gettysburg], he had both feet and ankles crushed into a shapeless mass by a shell or solid shot. He lay on the battlefield till the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th, when I found him, and with three others carried him two or three miles to our division hospital. Dr. H. B. Fowler at once amputated the feet, but he died in the operation."

LEAVITT, JOSEPH (p. 457 [37]), was a Revolutionary soldier (probably from Exeter) before coming to this town.

LEAVITT, MOSES (p. 461 [88]), d. March 5, 1852, ae. 10—2, instead of 1817 (?), ae. about 5.

LOUGEE, CHARLES (p. 467 [24]). Of Hannah, his wife (second line), read dau. of Jonathan C. (Sanborn), instead of Jonathan C., Jr. (See pp. 675 [553] and 676 [557].)

MERRICK, JOSHUA (p. 270 [21]), had two other children, one older and the other younger than: — 1. Joshua M. (Merrick), who both d. in infancy. He (Joshua [21]) first d., and his widow, Elizabeth, afterwards m., 2d, James Simpson, of New Hampton, 3d wife (see also pp. 274 [3] and 644 [313]), by whom one one child, who d. young. She d. as stated in the records.

MORRISON, SAMUEL (p. 498 [45]), left a son: — 1. John Emery (Morrison), who settled in Wolfeboro' or Tuftonboro', and there had a large family.

MORRISON, THOMAS L. (p. 512 [201]), was m. to Mrs. Susan (Capen) French, of Northfield, which read, instead of Susan Capen French.

PHILBRACK, MR. (p. 568 [167]). The old and almost illegible record should doubtless have read Mrs., and the exactly similar date of death seems to identify the individual with Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of John Philbrook (p. 495 [16]).

PHILBRICK, LESTER (p. 566 [144]). Oldest child should be: — 1. Olin Lester instead of Olive Lester; a son, not a daughter.

PHILBROOK, NATHAN W. (p. 564 [118, 1]), m. Emma A., dau. of Ezra Mowe, of Tilton; is now (1882) overseer in a nail shop at Holliston, Mass. Children: — I. Emma Florence (Philbrook), b. June 1, 1874, in Tilton. II. Mary Helen, b. Aug., 1880, in Holliston.

PIKE, GEORGE A. (p. 572 [31]), d. Sept. 27, 1865, in his 5th year, instead of 1868, in his 8th year.

PRESCOTT, HENRY W. (p. 593 [107, 5]), was b. July 6, 1870, instead of 1871.

SANBORN, BESSIE (p. 680 [608, 4, I.]), was b. July 13, 1859, instead of 1839.

SANBORN, CARRIE ADELLA (p. 425 [7, 1]). Year of birth should be 1865 instead of 1855; also: — 2. Grace M. (Sanborn), b. May 2, 1867, instead of May 10.

SANBORN, DEARBORN (p. 667 [471]). For year of birth read 1799 instead of 1789.

SANBORN, JOHN C. (p 675 [556, 4]), has but five children. V. and VI. should be united as follows: V. Everett Wolcott (youngest), b. Dec. 22, 1875. VI. Everett Walter, etc., should be expunged.

SANBORN, LOTTIE MAY (p. 667 [462, 1, IV.]); read thus, instead of Charlotte May.

SANBORN, OLIVE A., dau. of Adoniram J. Sanborn (p 676 [556, 6, I.]), was b. Feb. 18, 1867, instead of March, 1868; d. ae. 2—5, instead of ae. 1—4.

SANBORN, SIMON D. (p. 676 [561]), enlarged record. His first wife is thought to have been —— Cram, a sister of Judith (p. 675 [553]). As the miller at Union Bridge for many years, he is well remembered to have been jovial and quick at repartee. "Can you grind me some meal?" asked a customer, on one occasion. "No," was the stern reply; but as the disgusted customer was about leaving, "Hold on, neighbor ——," was his pleasant rejoinder; "if you have some corn, I can make meal out of it!" His second wife was familiarly known as Betty Miller, genial and loquacious, who used to tend the mill herself in the absence of her husband. She d. with her daughter in Lowell, Mass. Children:

1. CLIMENA (Sanborn), m. Levi Brown, of Raymond, and there d. March (?), 1881. She had one son, who d. about 1875, ae. 21.

2. OBED, was afflicted with blindness, and d. at Union Bridge, ae. about 14.

3. MARY [562].

4. ELIZABETH (the oldest child of his second wife who passed the age of infancy), was for several years a popular teacher in one of the grammar schools of Lowell, Mass.; m. Rev. James H. Newton, a Congregational

clergyman, who was first settled at Ferrysburg, Ohio (?), afterwards in Cleveland (1864); was a farmer in Maroa, Ill., 1872 (*Congregational Quarterly* of that year), and there d. Jan. 6, 1876. She visited her native town in 1881; now resides (1882) with her older daughter [1], who is married and settled in Missouri One other child: — 2 Mary (Newton), b. 1864, visited the East with her mother in 1881.

5. Frances Ann (Sanborn), m. Joseph W. Emery (p. 272 [33]); the youngest of his nine children being her son.

Sanborn, Walter (p. 656 [377, 2]), was b. July 23, 1836, instead of July 25.

Shirley, Samuel (p. 704 [2], fourth line). Mr. Benjamin Chase, the able historian of Chester, insists upon his original statement as the true one, that he [2] m., 2d, Anna Hazzard, and not Anna Dearborn.

Simonds, Miriam (p. 497 [38, 10]), was b. Oct. 2, 1803, instead of 1303.

Smart, Jonathan (p. 714 [10]), had, besides the children named, a son: — 1. Lucrates Kimball (Smart), and probably others. The family removed to Lowell or Dracut, Mass., about 1845, and he (Jonathan) there d., as also the said son, Lucrates K., in 1849 or 1850, both lying dead together in the same house. There is good evidence that Adaline Smart, p. 715 [24], was the dau. of [10] instead of [21]. She d. in consequence of spinning rolls, during a very hot summer's day, in the cellar, thus taking a cold which brought on the fever.

Stevens, George W. (p. 525 [337]), is still, as for several years past, in the employ of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, at Franklin. Children:

1. William Morton (Stevens), b. Aug. 9, 1875, in Franklin.
2. Lucy Baker, b. Oct. 20, 1876.
3. Harry Call, b. Feb. 19, 1879.
4. Florence Morrison, b. Dec. 9, 1881.

Taylor, Edith Henry (p. 771 [247, 1]), was b. April 29, 1878, instead of April 1 (?).

Taylor, Littlefield (p. 772 [254]), never married but once, and did not m., 1st, Susannah Chapman, of Gilmanton, Nov. 22, 1810; yet a gentleman of that name (perhaps also of Gilmanton) did marry as above, according to the town records, as now existing, unless there was an error in the original entry.

Thompson, Thomas P. (p. 782 [62, 2]); additional child IV. Ervin Howard, b. May 6, 1877; d. Feb. 13, 1882, ae. 4—9—7, under circumstances peculiarly affecting to his Christian parents.

Tilton, Abigail Evelyn (p. 805 [94]): thus read, instead of Abbie Evelyn.

Tilton, Abigail J. (p. 799 [60]). The year of her birth should read 1814 instead of 1812; also, Sarah Tilton [61], year of birth should be 1816 (probably) instead of 1814.

Wadleigh, James (p. 816 [8]). We are desired to add to his record that he was a Revolutionary soldier by four different enlistments, during as many years, before coming to this town, and that $96 of the money he received was paid for a single silk handkerchief! He d. but a month before the passage of an Act in Congress which would have entitled him to a pension.

Ward, George C., Sen. (p. 828 [7]). He did not build the present house of William Lane, as stated in thirteenth line, but a former house upon the same site. The present was built by Charles J. Lane, father of the said William.

Webster, Arthur (p 831 [7]), never lived in Croydon, for which name (second line) substitute Claremont.

WEBSTER, DR. THOMAS (p. 831 [1]), was b. Aug., 1767; and new evidence has come to the author of this History that he was a well-educated and distinguished physician. Warner rather than Sanbornton must claim chief honor as the scene of his labors; but during the seventeen years of his practice in that town, as well as the three years of his residence here, he was often called upon, professionally, to go into other towns in the vicinity, and even beyond. His experience and opinions are quoted as "authority" on spotted fever, in standard medical works. His excellent wife, who was b. June, 1767, d. his widow, March 25, 1845, in her 78th year, instead of April 3, 1836 (last line).

WEBSTER, WILLIAM W. (p. 831 [3]), d., as recorded, in Windsor, Vt., instead of Croydon.

WOODMAN, EDGAR H. (p. 858 [45, 5]). He m. Georgianna Hodges, of Boston, May 6, 1878, who d. in Concord, Feb. 8, 1879. Child: — 1. George Edgar (Woodman), b. Feb. 6; d. Feb. 20, 1879.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS.

While in the process of proof-reading for these last pages, we have received the following, which we are enabled, through the courtesy of the printers, to insert as positively our final "additions and corrections" to the records of this History: —

BARRON, DEA. SAMUEL (p. 206 [1], second line), was of Deering, instead of Deerfield.

BECKMAN, MRS. COMFORT S., wife of Reuben E. Beckman (p. 33 [13]), d. at Franklin Falls, May 30, 1882.

BURLEIGH, EBENEZER (p. 72 [175], seventh line), read, "she d. April 16, 1875," etc. instead of "he." Mr. Burleigh, on this thirtieth day of May, 1882, is still vigorous and cheerful, bidding fair to live yet many years. In his usually *naive* and humorous manner, he calls our attention to the error, assuring us that he is *not* among the dead, as the Sanbornton genealogies represent him!

CALLEY, LUCY JANE (p. 90 [33, 3]), m. Charles S. Marshall, of Hill, Dec. 25, 1875, who was the brother of Ellen F. (p. 836 [71]), and now res. in Westboro', Mass. Children: — 1. Edith Lyle (Marshall), b. Jan. 5, 1880. 2. Ernest Willard, b. March, 1881.

CATE, LYMAN H. (p. 109 [74]). Child: — 1. Charles Allen (Cate), b. Feb. 16, 1879, in Sanbornton, and named after the brother and uncle [71] who was lost in the late war.

CATE, PETER S. (p. 104 [30]), d. in Flandreau, Dakota, April 30, 1882, ae. 86—9, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ellen M. Churchill [30, 2], with whom he had rem. from Minnesota to Dakota.

CAVERLY, GEORGE A. (p. 110 [13, 1]). Additional children: — VIII. Myra Pearl (Caverly), (instead of "Dan" for "dau."), b. Oct. 25, 1879. IX. Lewis (?), b. Oct. 20, 1881, both in Meredith.

CHENEY, THOMAS P. (p. 500 [56, 4]). Addition to record. Wife's name should be Mary Elizabeth (Keyes). Children (b. in Ashland): — I. Olney S. (Cheney), b. Oct. 7, 1856; d. June 9, 1860, ae. 3—8. II. Rodney W., b. Dec. 29, 1860. III. Jonathan Morrison, b. Dec. 15, 1863. IV. Alice Maud, b. May 15, 1866. V. Harry A., b. Nov. 20, 1870. VI. Addie S., b. May 26, 1872. VII. George Bangs, b. Nov. 6, 1873; d. Nov. 9, 1879, ae. 6. VIII. Anne Perkins, b. Dec. 5, 1876.

CLARK, DAVID (p. 139 [142]), d. in Tilton, May 27, 1882, in his 90th year. (See also p. 455 [14] of this volume.)

CUTLER, SILAS P. (p. 206 [6]), m. Victoria Ladue, 1879, of Yolo County, California, where he res. (1882). Child: — 1. Mary Ellen (Cutler), b. Nov., 1880.

DURGIN, GEORGE W. (p. 236 [69, 1]). Additional child: — IV. Lillian Pearle (Durgin), b. Feb. 23, 1881, in Suncook.

GOODWIN, JAMES (new record), rem. from Saco, Me., to Thornton, about 1805, and thence to Sanbornton, in 1815. He m. Betsey, dau. of Sylvester Brimhall (see p. 306 [8]); first res'd. in town, south of the Bay Meeting-House; then on the shore of the Bay, known as Goodwin's Landing, where both d. of cancer (he, May 26, 1837; she, Feb. 13, 1849), and were buried in the cemetery near Orville M. Smith's. He was a shoemaker by trade; also a soldier in the war of 1812-14. Children (adopted): — 1. Eliza Edwards, b. Oct. 28, 1805, in Limerick, Me.; m., Joseph Johnson. (See p. 405 [58].) 2. Mary; lived with her parents till their death; and herself d. Jan. 9, 1874, with her niece, Mrs. D. S. Daniels, at East Tilton.

HARPER, JOHN A. (p. 327 [10]). We are recently informed that he left also a son: — 2 [11¼]. Lucien Bonaparte (Harper), who was postmaster in Derry for several years.

HILL, DELCINA A. (p. 496 [36, 4, XI.]), d. in Franklin, Jan. 23, 1882, in her 44th year, after a long and painful illness patiently endured.

JOHNSON, LORENZO (p. 406 [60]), d. of Bright's disease, at his home in Concord, May 8, 1882, ae. 63—5. One of five brothers originally engaged in the granite business at Quincy, Mass., and the third of the five who has d. in Concord.

KIMBALL, WILLIAM T. (p. 774 [10]), d. at Mr. K. H. Batchelder's, in Sanbornton, of paralysis, May 13, 1882, in his 81st year.

LADD, DANIEL GALE (p. 427 [28]), settled on his father's old homestead (a part of the original Ladd farm) in Belmont; m. Lydia Rundlet, Oct. 28, 1835, who was b. Oct. 28, 1815, being the dau. of Josiah and Betsey (Potter) Rundlet, and the sister of Betsey M. (p. 369 [89]). He d. Aug. 24, 1855, in his 44th year; and she m., 2d, Moses Leighton. (See p. 461 [5].) Children: — 1. Lydia Ann (Ladd), b. March 22, 1837; d. July 12, 1850, ae. 13—4. 2. Marietta Perley, b. March 1, 1840; m. Charles H. Rowe, a farmer, of Belmont, Nov., 1860, who now res. (1882) in Laconia; contractor and dealer in real estate. Children: — I. Daniel Morrison (Rowe), b. March 3, 1863, in Belmont. II. Leon Guy, b. Dec. 24, 1866, in Belmont. III. Merton Charles, b. Aug. 12, 1870, in Belmont.

LADD, MRS. SYLVANIA, wife of Langdon Ladd (p. 428 [47]), d. in Belmont, May 16, 1882, ae. 64.

LANE, EDWIN W. (p. 442 [98, 1]). Second child should be: — II. Forrest Glenn, instead of Glinn.

MORRISON, MRS. DOROTHY, wife of Thomas W. Morrison (p. 526 [351]), d. in Franklin, Jan. 22, 1882, in her 84th year.

OSGOOD, JEREMIAH B. (p. 539 [23]). Additional child (adopted): — 3. Mary Frances (Foy), b. May 3, 1875, in Franklin (Sanbornton side).

PERLEY, MOSES P. (554 [17]), d. in New York, of pneumonia, April 1, 1882, ae. 66—7; was buried in Sanbornton.

PHILBRICK, ELIZABETH, widow of John Philbrick (p. 570 [182]), d. in Sanbornton, with her daughter, Mrs. Christopher Sanborn, Sept. 5, 1870, in her 90th year, being born April 2, 1781, the same day with her husband. She was

a native of Sandown; formerly Elizabeth Wells. She res'd. several years in this town, and her name should be added, as the "eighty-fifth," to the Table of Longevity (p. 457 of this volume).

PRESCOTT, BRADBURY M. (p. 595 [125]). Additional child: — 4. Bradbury Morrison (Prescott), Jr., b. Jan. 18, 1873, in Franklin. Also 1 (of the same family), William S. Prescott, was m., Dec. 24, 1871, to Mary Imogene Cunningham, a native of Canaan; is now (1882) a wood and coal dealer in Boston, 25 Beach Street. Child: — I. Allan Cunningham (Prescott,, b. Dec. 22, 1872, in Manchester, being thus four weeks older than his uncle above! Bradbury M. Prescott, Sen., is now engaged in the ice business, at Franklin; also a dealer in wood and coal, and express agent, as formerly.

SANBORN, JOHN W. (p. 654 [365, 3]), still lives in Colorado; m. Annie Craig, Oct., 1876. Child: — I. Mabel (Sanborn), b. Aug. 7, 1877.

SANBORN, OTIS S. (p. 641 [260, 8]). Wife's parentage omitted in the record. She (Mary Frances Lamprey) was b. May 31, 1844, in Upper Gilmanton (Belmont), being the dau. of John Farrar and Maria F. (Weymouth) Lamprey. Her father lived in this town the year previously to his death, Sept. 28, 1877, ae. 70, having returned to Belmont. He was a man of marked piety and intelligence, though a great sufferer in his last days. His second wife, formerly Lydia Ann Weymouth, cousin of the preceding, now resides in Sanbornton, at Mr. Sanborn's, as above.

SANBORN, STEPHEN H. (p. 654 [365, 5]). Additional children: — II. Rossie (Sanborn), a son, b. Aug., 1876, in Franklin. III. A daughter, b. April 10, 1882, in Milton, Vt.

WADLEIGH, JOSEPH (p. 816 [17]). The date of his second wife's death is incorrect. She d. about 1832, instead of "Jan., 1852." The latter date should be applied to the second wife of Joseph Wadleigh, 3d (p. 820 [55]).

WITHINGTON, MRS. MARY A., wife of Henry Withington (p. 444 [112]), d. of paralysis, in Lawrence, Mass., April 23, 1882, ae. 65—8.

WRIGHT, CHARLES, m. Mary T. Cheney (p. 500 [56, 6]). Correction of record. "Both" their children are not "dead." One son still living: — 1. Charles (Wright), Jr. ?), b. May (?), 1873.

FINAL ADDITIONS TO VOL. I.

The Chapel village (p. 235, VII.). Description should be modified by the statement that stores were here kept, just below and near the bridge, first, by Eleazer D. Weeks & Co. (building burned); second, by Hollis K. Thompson, same site (1859). Building removed to Franklin.

The village of North Sanbornton (p. 235, VIII.) should have a similar modification, as here also a store was kept by Moses P. Piper (1859), on site of the present dwelling-house of Moses R. Weeks.

Two other physicians are found to have practised several years each at Sanbornton Bridge (addition to p. 241): DR. CYRUS K. KELLEY (1852-59); removed thence to Plymouth. DR. SYLVESTER CAMPBELL (1858-62); enlisted as a surgeon in the army, and soon after died in New Orleans, his remains being brought North for burial, with services at the Methodist Episcopal house of worship, at the Bridge.

One other lawyer (addition to p. 243), WILLIAM T. NORRIS, ESQ., was also established in business at Sanbornton Bridge for a short time, in company with Charles C. Rogers, Esq. (1859). He has since resided and practised law till the present time in Danbury, having also an office in Concord.

INDEX I.

NAMES.

THE names of all individuals referred to in the preceding pages are here entered alphabetically, except in a few instances where the first or Christian names are not given, each name being cited but *once* for the *same page*, usually followed by a short dash (–) and the consecutive number on that page, where such numbers are employed. The numbers directly after each name and each successive comma (,) refer to the page or pages where the name is found.

(G.) after a name indicates that the individual was one of the original grantees of the town.

In several cases where two or more persons bear *precisely* the same names without any designation of titles, they may be given in the index under one and the same entry. In most other cases, however, where it has been found possible to identify individuals with *certainty*, they are entered separately.

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INDEX II.

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MATTERS of general interest are referred to in this index; and various items upon different topics in all parts of the volume are here grouped together under their appropriate heads. The figures, as in Index I., indicate the pages and consecutive numbers where found.

This index also contains references (one only for each page) to the names of all towns, cities, colleges, battle-fields, etc., mentioned in the volume; so that Sanbornton's connection with these other localities, whether more or less intimate, can be readily determined.

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MAP INDEX I.

BUILDING SITES STILL OCCUPIED (1882).

The "Historical Map of Sanbornton" accompanying this volume is designed to represent, *first*, all the dwelling-houses and most of the public buildings, mills, shops, etc., *now occupied*, within the limits of the original town, including Tilton and the northeast corner of Franklin; and *second*, all the *abandoned building sites* upon the several lots within the same territory.

In *seven* different localities, however, the present buildings, together with the old sites in the smaller villages, are too numerous to be clearly delineated upon the principal map of the town. For these, seven "Village Plans" have been drawn upon a separate sheet, with the following names and designations: —

In the Town of Sanbornton.

1. "Sanbornton Square," designated in this index . . "S. I."
2. "The Chapel," designated in this index . . . "S. II."
3. "Salmon Brook," designated in this index . . . "S. III."
4. "North Sanbornton," designated in this index . . "S. IV."

In the Town of Tilton.

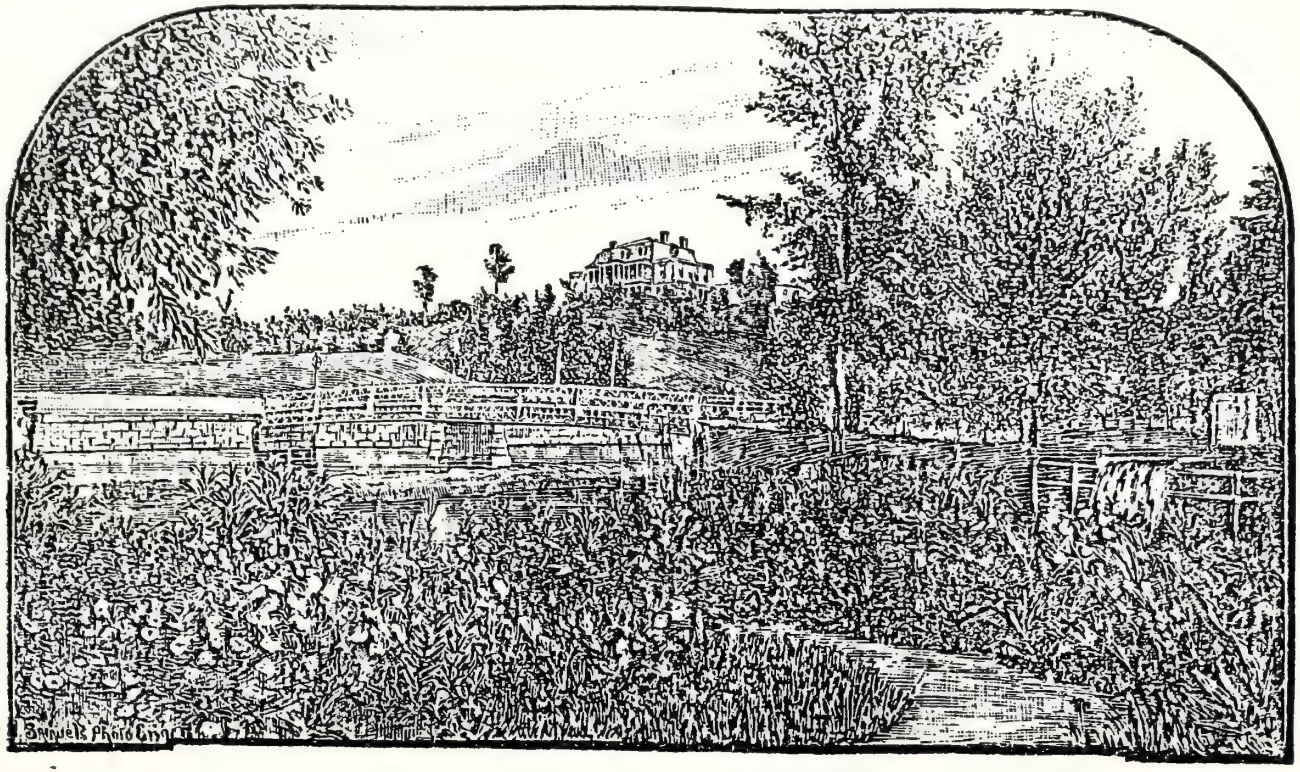
5. "Tilton Village," designated in this index . . . "T. I."
6. "East Tilton," designated in this index . . . "T. II."

In the Town of Franklin.

7. "Franklin Falls" (Sanbornton side), designated in this index . . . . . "F. I."

Map Index I., therefore, contains (1) in alphabetical order the full names of the joint owners and occupants of all the houses (the same as appear on map and plans, with initials of first names), and the *general* names of other buildings, like "mill," "school-house," etc. But in case owners and occupants are not the same, the occupants' name, if of a single family or of long residence, is *usually* entered *first*, as on map and plans, and the owner's name is afterwards given; or in case the buildings are occupied by more than one family, the owner's name is *first* given, as on map and plans, and the occupants or number of tenements are afterwards specified.

Then follow (2) the localities of the several buildings thus entered, being the initial letters of the towns where found upon the map, — "S." for Sanbornton, "T." for Tilton, "F." for Franklin, — with Arabic figures, indicating



VIEW IN TILTON FROM THE ISLAND.

the division of lots and the number of lot in each division; *e. g.*, "S. 2-40," meaning "Sanbornton, Second Division, Lot No. 40"; or in case of the "Village Plans," the Roman number of the plan as before given; *e. g.*, "S. I.," "S. IV.," "T. I.," "F. I.," etc.

Finally (3), after the several localities, there is given, in a separate column, the number of inhabitants residing in every house in the *summer* of 1882, constituting a new census of the original town for that year. These enumerations are mainly on the authority of persons residing in each school district or locality of the old town; and in a few cases the number of summer residents as given may be somewhat larger than at other seasons of the year. Vacant houses, also, which were likely soon to be reoccupied, especially in or near the villages, have a reasonable number assigned to them.

According to this census the population of the whole original town of Sanbornton is found to be, in 1882, 3,654, or 325 more than ever before enumerated. (See p. 326.)

Population of the present town of Sanbornton in 1882, 1,193, one more than in 1880.

Population of the town of Tilton in 1882, 1,386, an increase of 104 since 1880.

That of Tilton Village, 861.

That of Tilton outside of the village precinct, as per Plan I., 525.

Population of that part of Franklin which was formerly Sanbornton, in 1882, 1,075.

That of Franklin Falls Village (Sanbornton side), 881.

That of Franklin (Sanbornton) outside of the village precinct, as per plan, 194.

Whole number of entries in this index			878
" " buildings on the map and plans			919
" " " in Sanbornton		361	
" " " " Tilton:			
Village	172		
Except village	169		
		341	
Whole number of buildings in Franklin:			
Village	157		
Except village	60		
		217	
			919

Present town boundaries are indicated by the colored lines. For the arrangement of the two divisions of the lots, see pp. 37-39, and the original plan of the town on p. 38; also pp. 364 and 378, Appendix A.

Abbott, Edward (Dr.) (owned by Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball)	S. I.	2
George W. (shoe shop, tenement above; owned by W. C. Wyatt), Main St.	T. I.	4
Moses C., Mechanic St.	T. I.	6
Moses C. (blacksmith shop), Mechanic St.	T. I.	
Sarah G. (Mrs.), Post-Office	S. I.	5
S. P. & Co. (former Gray house; two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	8
S. P. & Co. (former Gerrish house; two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	19
Adams, George A.	S. 2-40.	2
Aiken, Walter (two tenements; vacant 1882), Bow St.	F. I.	8
Walter (occupied by Samuel B. Butterworth), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Walter (occupied by Edwin Thomas), Bow St.	F. I.	7
Walter (in grove; vacant, 1882), Aiken Ave.	F. I.	5

Aiken, Walter (boarding-house, occupied by William Hickok), Bow St.	F. I.	21
Walter (occupied by Romanzo C. Barron and Fred. Aiken), Bow St.	F. I.	13
Walter (hosiery mill, machine shop, etc., three buildings), Bow St.	F. I.	
Walter (home residence), Aiken St.	F. I.	6
Walter (storehouses, two), Bow St.	F. I.	
Amsden, Samuel, Pearl St.	F. I.	3
Sarah (Mrs.)	T. 2-80.	3
Arlin, Alonzo	T. 1-55.	1
Atkinson, Horatio N. (also wheelwright's shop), Mechanic St.	T. I.	5
Atwood, Arthur	S. 2-22.	2
Babbitt, Charles C.	F. 2-69.	5
Bailey, Joseph	S. III.	4
Joseph (paint-shop, vacant)	S. III.	
Susan C. (Mrs.)	F. 2-69.	3
Walter R. (occupied by Henri Wilcox)	F. 1-24.	2
Baker, Amos M.	S. I.	3
Martha D. R. (Mrs.) (also William J. Potter), Main St.	T. I.	5
Ballantyne, Adam S, Main St.	T. I.	9
Ballantyne & Fletcher (two tenements)	T. 2-76.	9
Bamford, Jacob F.	T. II.	5
Band Stand, Main and Winter Sts.	T. I.	
Baptist (1st) House of Worship	S. 2-7.	
(1st) Parsonage (undergoing repairs; to be occupied by Rev. J. D. Tilton)	S. 2-7.	
(2d) House of Worship	S. 2-18.	
(2d) Parsonage (occupied by Rev. Joseph W. Merrill)	S. 2-18.	2
(2d) Vestry	S. 2-18.	
(3d) House of Worship	S. IV.	
Barnard & Mason (former Gilchrist house; two tenements; north of Republican Bridge)	F. I.	8
Barnes, Augustus, School St.	T. I.	4
Augustus (tenement near Town Hall), Main St.	T. I.	5
Augustus (occupied by Fred. Webber and Frank Kenney), Mechanic St.	T. I.	6
Bartlett, Rufus H. (also Caleb Wells), School St.	T. I.	4
Batchelder, Charles S.	S. 2-23.	2
John B.	T. 2-65.	3
Josiah B.	S. 2-22.	2
Kinsley H.	S. 2-39.	4
Putnam (occupied by Luther H. Harriman)	S. 2-10.	5
Bean, Joseph M.	T. 2-62.	3
R. E., Central St.	F. I.	2
Beckman, Ezra M. (also occupied by C. S. Morrison)	S. 2-38.	5
Bemis, Horace H. (owned by Mrs. A. H. Tilton), Main St.	T. I.	5
Bennett, Marcellus W.	S. 1-46.	5
Benson, Samuel (heirs) (occupied by Edward C. Osgood), Bow St.	F. I.	2
Benton, William A.	S. 2-44.	2
Bickford, Thomas (occupied also by Rev. A. A. Bickford)	S. 2-8.	4
Bixby, Russell C.	T. 1-51.	4
Black, Frederick A. (occupied also by John A Black) Bow St.	F. I.	5
Blaisdell, John (occupied also by Mrs. Amine Blaisdell)	S. I.	6
Blaisdell, John M. (former joiner's shop, on site of Clark's cooper shop)	S. I.	
Blake, Walter E. (owned by the B., C. & M. Railroad), School and Pleasant Sts.	T. I.	3
Bloss, Levi W.	T. II.	2
Boardman, Charles S.	S. I.	2
Bodwell, Catharine (Mrs.)	S. I.	6
Herbert J. L.	S. I.	2
Ruth C. (Miss)	S. I.	4
Boucher, Joseph, Winter St.	T. I.	5
Bowers, Charles L.	S. 2-80, add.	7
Boynton, Courtland (owned by A. Barnes), Chestnut St.	T. I.	3
William W.	S. 2-19.	3
Brown, Bradbury T., Elmwood Ave.	T. I.	1

Brown, Byron W.	T. II.	2
Byron W. (grist and saw mills)	T. II.	
Byron W. (vacant)	T. II.	
Charles (owned by E. L. Sanborn), Main St.	T. I.	3
Chase P.*	S. 2-43.	4
George H.	T. 1-35.	8
John W.	S. 2-37.	3
Joseph	T. 2-59.	10
Josiah	S. 2-29.	6
Noah B. (Mrs.)	S. 2-31.	2
Noah F. (map of 1859; vacant)	S. 2-49.	
Rodliff	T. II.	4
Sylvester (vacant)	S. 2-47.	
Bryant, Calista M. (Mrs.), School St.	T. I.	2
Loren F., Park St.	F. I.	2
Buchannan, William (owned by Walter Aiken), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Bucklin, Frank R.	T. II.	3
Bunker, David W.	S. 2-45.	3
Lois C. (Mrs.)	S. 2-81, add.	3
Bunton, Charles, Central St.	F. I.	5
Burleigh, Barnard H.	S. 1-81.	4
Benaiah P.	S. 1-35.	1
Benaiah P. (shop)	S. 1-35.	
Benjamin M. (also second house; vacant, 1882)	S. 2-25.	3
Calvin P.	S. II.	8
Ebenezer (also vacant blacksmith shop)	S. 1-32.	5
Emeline (Mrs.)	S. 2-18.	2
James C.	S. 1-4.	7
Walter, Central and Maple Sts.	F. I.	5
Burley, Curtis B.	S. II.	4
David	S. II.	3
David (blacksmith shop)	S. II.	
Jason J. (also store and "Gaza" P. O., established July, 1882)	S. 2-29.	5
Burton, David	F. 1-64.	6
Bush, Frank (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane,	T. I.	2
Buswell, John N.	T. II.	2
(Mrs.) (owned by H. Sanger), Bow St.	F. I	4
Butterfield, Walter (owned by Folsom Morrill)	S. 2-40.	3
Buzzell, Elias S.	T. 2-81.	8
John R.	T. 1-82.	4
Calef, Jeremiah B.	S. 1-19.	4
Samuel P.	S. I.	2
Call, Dana W. (owned by heirs of Dea. Brown), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Calley, Benjamin	S. 2-39.	2
Benjamin J. (blacksmith shop), Central St. (Republican Bridge),	F. I.	
Carr, Edward B.	S. I.	6
John A.	F. 1-28.	2
Phebe (Mrs.)	S. I.	2
Carroll, Thomas (two tenements), Cedar St.	T. I.	16
Cass, Benjamin F.	T. 2-64.	4
William T. (Citizens' Bank), Main St.	T. I.	4
William T. (occupied by Mrs. L. French), Main St.	T. I.	4
Cate, George E. (also occupied by Mrs. Lewis Lord), Water St.	F. I.	8
Thomas J. (also Lyman H. Cate)	S. 2-18.	6
Catin, Thomas, Bow St.	F. I.	5
Caverly, E. W. (vacant)	S. 2-36.	4
James E.	S. 2-43.	4
Cawley, Charles	S. 2-32.	3
Elphalet	S. 2-11.	6
Chadwick, Asa (two tenements), Maple St.	F. I.	11
Chapman, J. (formerly; now vacant)	S. II.	
Nathan	S. 1-48.	2
Smith	S. 1-48.	2
Sylvester	S. 1-48.	7
Chase, Aaron B.	T. 2-79.	5

* A cemetery in the rear of Mr. Brown's house (omitted on p. 311) appears upon the map.

Cheney, Lyman, Bow St.	F. I.	9
Chesley, James	S. I.	3
Clark, Albert J.	T. 2-67.	6
Alfred	F. 1-22.	3
Alonzo F.	T. 2-81.	5
Amanda E. (also occupied by Byron Woodward), Bow St.	F. I.	6
Charles H. (Mrs.)	F. 2-69.	5
David (Mrs.)	T. 2-68.	2
Edwin, Bow St.	F. I.	4
Jeremiah G., Central St.	F. I.	5
Jeremiah G. (occupied by Joseph C. Derby)	T. 2-68.	4
J. Dana	S. 2-21.	4
Lemuel (Mrs.) (occupied by Edward Noyes), Bow St.	F. I.	6
Orrin N. (also Mrs. Hannah Clark)	T. 2-61.	5
Sally (Mrs.)	T. 1-48.	2
Sarah E. (Mrs.), School St.	T. I.	3
Washington H.	T. 2-68.	2
Clay, Daniel S.	T. 1-57.	5
Clement, Moses (Mrs. and heirs; also occupied by Ayers R. Sweatt), Bow St.	F. I.	4
Clifford, David L., School St.	T. I.	8
Tristram R.	S. 1-27.	3
Clough, David C.	S. 1-54.	3
Mary (Miss) (vacant)	S. I.	
Thomas V. B., Central St.	F. I.	5
Colby, Alfred H. (Curtice house; occupied by J. A. Tebbetts and George S. Thomas), Chestnut St.	T. I.	5
Benjamin M. (heirs) (three tenements), Main St.	T. I.	13
Benjamin S.	F. 1-24.	5
Benjamin S.	F. 1-29.	5
Benjamin S. (grist and saw mills)	S. II.	
Benjamin S. (shingle mill)	S. II.	
Caroline E. (Mrs.) (also Martin Berry)	T. 2-74.	7
Charles W. (occupied by Darius K. Bean), Main St.	T. I.	8
Charles W. (and Alfred H. Colby)	T. 2-65.	5
Chase W. (vacant)	S. 1-18.	
Chase W.	S. II.	4
Frederick W.	S. 2-4.	2
Hiram L.	S. 2-3.	5
Ira T.	S. 2-28.	3
Mary S. (Miss)	F. 1-22.	1
Perry (also Enoch B. Colby)	S. 1-78.	5
Rufus (vacant)	S. 2-27.	
William A., Prospect St.	T. I.	9
William A. (three tenements), Centre and Main Sts.	T. I.	20
Cole, John (owned by W. F. Daniell), Bow St.	F. I.	6
Colfuss, John H.	S. 2-33.	2
Comerford, John (former paint shop)	T. 2-67.	
Conant, Leonard (being erected 1882), Chestnut St.	T. I.	
Condon, Samuel (Jr.) (boots, shoes, and fancy goods), Main St.	T. I.	
Samuel (Jr.) (Lang house), Main St.	T. I.	4
Congregational House of Worship	S. I.	
Congregational House of Worship, Main St.	T. I.	
Conner, Joseph W. (two tenements), Pleasant St.	T. I.	2
Joseph W. (J. L. Conner house; two tenements), Main St.	T. I	4
Cook, James A.	F. 1-24.	6
Copp, Hazen, School St.	T. I.	2
Hazen (building used for milliner, shoe shop, printing office, and one tenement), Monument Sq.	T. I.	2
Cotton Mills (S. P. Abbott & Co., owners; Charles T. Alley, lessee; four buildings), between Main St. and river	T. I.	
Crockett, Arthur J.	S. 1-36.	7
Cross, Charles C. (Mrs.)	F. 2-69.	4
George	F. 2-69.	11
Hazen N. (Mrs.) (also occupied by Alvin Fletcher), School St.	T. I.	4
Cummings, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	S. 1-4.	2
Currier, John W. (owned by Mrs. Lydia D. Gilchrist)	S. 1-71.	5
Curry, Hannah (Mrs.), Main St.	T. I.	3
John, School St.	T. I.	2
John (two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	13
Cutler, Mary B. (Mrs.)	S. 1-70.	1

Dalton, Frank P.	S. 1-47.	3
Henry Q.	T. 2-76, add.	2
Danforth, Noah	S. 2-20.	1
Daniell, Francis H. (owned by the heirs of J. F. Daniell), Central St.,	F. I.	5
Jeremiah F. (heirs) (occupied by Mrs. J. F. Daniell, and E. B. S. Sanborn, Esq.), Central St.	F. I.	5
Warren F. (occupied by Mr. Howard)	F. 1-64.	6
Warren F. (home residence), Central St.	F. I.	12
Warren F. (tenement on the Point)	F. I.	4
Warren F. (tenement), Central St.	F. I.	3
Daniels, William O.	F. 1-28.	2
Davidson, Benaiah B.	S. 2-4.	4
Davis, Charles H., Bow St.	F. I.	11
Charles H. (owned by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company; two tenements; near Upper Bridge), Central and Bow Sts.	F. I.	7
Charles H. (grist-mill), Central St.	F. I.	
Eleazer (occupied by George W. Lord), Winter St.	T. I.	3
Mary J. (Mrs.) (owned by C. E. Tilton), School St.	T. I.	8
Nathaniel S.	S. 2-18.	4
Day, H. W. (Mrs.) (also occupied by Rev. W. N. Murdock)	S. 2-73, add.	6
Dearborn, Alfred G.	S. 11.	4
Byron P. (occupied by David Keasor), Mechanic St.	T. I.	7
Frank	F. 2-71.	4
John S.	S. 1-79.	8
Jona. L.	T. II.	2
Jona. L. (blacksmith shop)	T. II.	
Josiah R. (vacant)	S. 2-48.	
Josiah R. (occupied by Rev. J. D. Tilton)	S. 2-7.	7
Josiah R.	S. 2-30.	5
Dexter House (Bryant & Taylor), Monument Sq.	T. I.	21
Dixey, Mary T. (Mrs)	S. 2-47.	2
Dixon, Sylvester (Prof.), Chestnut St.	T. I.	2
Dockham, Darius, Main St.	T. I.	2
Dole, Jacob B. (vacant)	F. 1-63.	
Dow, George E. (owned by Bradbury T. Brown), High St.	T. I.	8
Downing, Charles (owned by Sarah Clark)	F. 2-69.	6
Dresser, John W., Maple St.	F. I.	5
Dudley, Reuben	S. 1-44.	2
Duffy, Michael	F. I.	6
Durgin, Benjamin M.	T. 1-27.	4
Benjamin M. (blacksmith shop; moved from site 16, T. II.)	T. 1-49.	
Charles G.	T. 2-66.	5
Henry (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane,	T. I.	2
John T.	T. 1-53.	2
John T. (blacksmith shop)	T. 1-53.	
William J.	T. 2-67.	4
Dyer, Orville T. (owned by Mrs. G. W. Lane), Pearl St.	F. I.	2
Samuel, Pearl St.	F. I.	4
Earle, Nelson	T. II.	3
Eastman, Ebenezer	S. 2-41.	3
Elizabeth C. (Miss)	S. I.	4
John F., Pleasant St.	T. I.	4
Mary J. (Miss), Winter St.	T. I.	1
William H.	S. 2-24.	2
Eaton, Joshua	S. 2-37.	1
Thomas (also James W. Eaton)	S. 2-38.	4
William	S. IV.	2
Eddy, James O. (owned by W. Aiken), Bow St.	F. I.	14
Elliot, Alonzo (also occupied by Henry Bailey), Chestnut St.	T. I.	5
C. Freeman	S. I.	3
Ely, John, Winter St.	T. I.	4
Emerson, Jonathan W.	S. 2-30.	5
Emery, Joseph.	T. 1-57.	2
Emmons, William E., High St.	T. I.	5
Engine House ("Rapid" and "Rescue"), Main St.	T. I.	
Engine House, Central St.	F. I.	
Episcopal House of Worship (Trinity Church), Main St.	T. I.	

Fawdrey, John (two tenements), Pearl St.	F. I.	7
Felch, Samuel A. (owned by John C. Sanborn)	T. 1-49.	5
Fichtinger, Frederick (also occupied by Edgar P. Brown), Central St.,	F. I.	5
Fifield, Albert G.	F. 1-28.	5
Charles, Bow St.	F. I.	3
Samuel (owned by Julia Fitzgerald), Bow St.	F. I.	7
Fitzgerald, Joseph (owned by Mrs. J. J. Lewis), Bow St.	F. I.	4
Flanders, John (former blacksmith shop; vacant)	S. IV.	
Fletcher, Elizabeth (Mrs.), Pleasant St.	T. I.	6
Folsom, Miriam (Mrs.)	S. 2-22.	1
Forbush, Charles H., Bow St.	F. I.	5
Forrest, Charles G. (Mrs.), School St.	T. I.	3
Foss, Alfred M.	T. II.	5
Charles H.	T. 2-81.	5
Freese, Carrie J. (Miss), Pleasant St.	T. I.	3
Samuel E.	T. II.	2
Freewill Baptist House of Worship	T. II.	
Freewill Baptist Parsonage (occupied by Rev. Wm. H. Yeoman)	T. II.	2
French, Oliver	S. 1-71.	4
Oliver (paint shop; former D. Prescott house)	S. 1-70.	
Timothy B.	S. 2-12.	6
Frost, Lorenzo L. (owned by Mrs. Hattie A. Burr), near Bow St.	F. I.	10
Gale, Andrew E.	S. IV.	3
Gardner, Harvey	T. II.	4
James (occupied also by George Stuart), Central St.	F. I.	6
Joseph (owned by W. F. Daniell), Central St.	F. I.	2
Garland, Moses, Main St.	T. I.	3
Garmon, Charles B., Main St.	T. I.	4
Charles B. (blacksmith, wheelwright, and paint shops), Main St.,	T. I.	
George, Charles	S. 1-2.	5
Gile, George F.	T. 2-76, add.	3
Joseph W.	T. II.	5
Giles, Horace F. (occupied by Edmond Stone)	S. 2-3.	6
Giles & Knapp	F. 1-65.	8
(Shingle mill)	F. 1-65.	
(Saw mill)	F. 1-65.	
Gilkerson, Henry (owned by F. Fichtinger), Pearl St.	F. I.	5
Gilman, Andrew P.	S. 1-12.	5
Daniel S.	T. 2-82.	4
Freeman D.	S. 1-46.	5
John M.	S. 1-1.	2
Moses B.	S. 1-9.	3
Wiggin S.	S. 2-81, add.	3
Goodell, Eben C. (owned by Gideon Piper)	S. 2-45.	8
Goodwin, Moses B. (also occupied by George Smith), Water St.	F. I.	6
Gordon, L. Newton (owned by A. H. Fisher), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Gould, William	S. 1-20.	1
Gray, Gustavus	T. II.	8
Greenleaf, Jabez L.	S. 2-13.	5
Griffin, Susan W. (Mrs.)	T. 1-59.	6
Grist Mill (owned by Hazen Copp; run by Charles W. Blood), Monument Sq.	T. I.	
Hackett, Edwin L.	S. 2-7.	10
Haines, Henry F.	S. 2-38.	3
Hale, Herman T.	S. 2-33.	8
Hall, Benjamin (owned by T. V. B. Clough), Pearl St.	F. I.	5
Hanaford, Jonathan P., West St.	T. I.	6
Hancock, Alpheus A.	F. 1-67.	3
William W., Bow St.	F. I.	8
Hanson, Lewis W.	S. 1-18.	3
Harris, Mark A. (owned by C. S. Morrison)	S. 2-7.	4
Hathon, Leonard B.	S. 2-55.	4
Hayes, Charles, Pearl St.	F. I.	5
Haynes, Clark	T. 2-67.	4
Harrison, Prospect and Pleasant Sts.	T. I.	2
Hazelton, William, Park St.	F. I.	3

Heath, Fred. S. (owned by T. V. B. Clough), Central St.	F. I.	3
Hersey, Amos K.	T. 1-55.	7
Andrew M. (Mrs.) (vacant)	T. 1-55.	
Samuel S.	T. 2-62.	2
Stephen S.	S. 1-36.	4
Hicks, Charles, Pleasant St.	T. I.	2
Hill, Abigail (Mrs.) (summer occupant, Charles H. Welch)	T. 1-52.	5
Elizabeth (Mrs.) (also Frank A. Hill)	T. 2-70, add.	5
Fred.	F. 1-20.	5
John N.	S. 2-57.	4
Wm. P. & J. (brick block; three stores, two tenements, hall, offices, etc.), Monument Sq	T. I.	8
Wm. P. & J. (new block; tin shop, furniture, market), Main St.,	T. I.	
Wm. P. (also occupied by S. A. Clark and William P. Lang), Main St.	T. I.	9
Wm. P. (slaughter-house)	T. 2-73.	
Hinds, Harry	T. 2-68.	4
Holmes, George (occupied by C. W. Davenport and Enoch Clark)	T. 2-77.	7
Samuel T. (provision saloon), Main St.	T. I.	
Holt, Franklin, Park St.	F. I.	3
Horn, James	S. 1-5.	6
Horne, Dennis, Central St., near Republican Bridge	F. I.	4
Hosiery Mill (owned by H. Copp; run by R. H. Colvin), Monument Sq.	T. I.	
Howe, Alanson P.	S. 2-32.	3
Elizabeth, Bow St.	F. I.	9
Elizabeth (occupied by John H. Herbert and John Hillary), Central St.	F. I.	8
Elizabeth (occupied by Mitchell Brodeur, Jr., and Rollins E. Davis), Sanborn St.	F. I.	9
George P. (owned by C. A. Merrill)	S. 2-44.	5
Horace P.	S. 2-47.	5
Rufus	S. 2-27.	9
Hoyt, Alvah	T. 2-73.	2
Isaac B.	S. 2-32.	3
Huckins, Cheney	T. 2-77.	3
Hunkins, Frank H.	S. 1-11.	2
Horace P.	S. 1-9.	4
Jason R.	S. 1-11.	3
J. R. & F. H. (carpenter and blacksmith shops)	S. 1-11.	
Lewis R.	S. 1-79.	8
Lewis R. (vacant)	S. 1-10.	
Hunt, Sylvester D. (owned by Ira Bartlett)	T. 2-79.	2
Sylvester D. (vacant)	T. 2-81.	
Huntoon, Daniel (owned by L. L. Frost), Pearl and Park Sts.	F. I.	3
George H. (owned by Benjamin S. Colby)	F. 1-24.	3
Hurlbutt, Otis C.	T. 2-73.	5
Huse, Daniel (and Orrin D. Huse)	S. 2-21.	6
John B.	S. 2-19.	2
Iona Savings Bank (former Dearborn place; vacant)	T. 2-77.	5
Irving Lee (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane,	T. I.	3
Jacobs, Daniel	S. I.	4
George (owned by the heirs of Obadiah Eastman)	S. 2-25.	6
J. Albert (occupied by Mrs. Alice G. Heath, former owner)	S. I.	1
James, Josiah S. (also occupied by James Story), Sanborn and Aiken Sts.	F. I.	9
Jaques, Charles H.	T. II.	5
Pascal P.	T. 2-61.	3
Thomas M.	S. I.	2
Jarvis, Julia (Mrs.), Cedar St.	T. I.	5
Jenkins, Thomas M. (owned by T. V. B. Clough), Central St.	F. I.	6
Jenne, Job C. (owned by Henry McDaniell)	F. 2-69.	2
Jewell, Charles	T. 2-59.	2
Johnson Bros. (clock shop)	S. III.	
Charles O.	S. 2-20.	8
George J.	S. 1-4.	6
John W.	T. 1-51.	3

Johnson, Nathaniel M. (Mrs.)	T. II.	2
Richard D.	S. III.	2
Robert S.	S. III.	2
Samuel	T. II.	5
Warren	S. 2-20.	4
Jones, Amos H.	T. 2-74.	3
Rebecca A. (Mrs.) (" Leavitt place"; vacant)	S. I.	
Joyce, John	T. 2-80.	2
Judkins, Henry H.	S. 2-10.	5
Kessor, Edmund	S. 2-18.	3
Kelly, John L. (two tenements), Bow St.	F. I.	9
Kendrick, C. C. (occupied by George W. Abbott), Main St.	T. I.	4
Kenyston, Bela S.	T. II.	3
Isabell (Miss) (occupied by L. V. Powers), School St.	T. I.	4
Kennealy, James (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane	T. I.	4
Kimball, Abner	F. 1-22.	2
King, Lucius B. (owned by Mrs. C. H. Clark)	F. 2-69.	3
Knapp, Henry L.	F. 1-23.	4
Knowles, W. N. (two tenements), Centre and Pleasant Sts.	T. I.	7
Knox, James E.	S. 2-55.	9
Lake, Jeremiah C. (also occupied by Albert Eastman), Bow St.	F. I.	4
Lake Company (near Union Bridge, north side; vacant)	T. II.	
Lake Company (vacant), River St.	T. II.	
Lake Company (near Union Bridge, south side; occupied by M. C. Philbrook)	T. II.	1
Lakin, Betsey (Mrs.)	S. 2-40.	2
Lane, Alvira (Miss)	S. III.	1
Charles J. (Mrs.)	T. 1-54.	6
Cynthia A. (Miss)	S. I.	1
Cyrus H.	S. 2-47.	3
Edwin W.	S. 2-40.	4
Gilman D.	S. 2-31.	3
Horace F.	T. 1-55.	2
Isaac N.	S. 2-57.	6
John P.	T. 2-64.	4
Joshua	S. I.	6
William	T. 1-54.	6
Lang, Stephen, Winter St.	T. I.	3
Leach, Edward G. (occupied by Alfred B. Ridlon and Mrs. Mary Cotta), Bow St.	F. I.	14
Leavitt, Alvin C.	S. 1-68.	7
Jeremiah	T. II.	2
John H., West St.	T. I.	2
Nathaniel (and George A. Leavitt)	S. 1-3.	6
Lebaron, George	S. 2-37.	5
Leighton, Moses	S. 2-20.	3
Lewis, Henry, Pearl St.	F. I.	3
Libbey, Millard F.	S. 2-7.	6
Liberty, Richard, Cedar St.	T. I.	7
Lock, John, Cedar St.	T. I.	9
Locke, Harmon D. (shoe shop), Main St.	T. I.	
Lombard, Asa B. (also occupied by Frederick Webber), Aikin St.	F. I.	7
Lord Brothers' Block (eye-glass factory, drug store, etc.), Main St.	T. I.	
Lougee, Elisha	S. 1-44.	2
Joseph (and Joseph A. Lougee)	S. 1-41.	7
Loverin, Daniel (owned by James E. Knox)	S. 2-56.	5
Jonathan L., Main St.	T. I.	5
Johathan L. (livery stable), Main St.	T. I.	
Low, Frank H.	S. 2-35.	3
Lyford, Mary J. (Mrs.) (owned by Elizabeth Knowlton), Prospect and West Sts.	T. I.	8
Mains, Mary A. (Mrs.) (owned by John F. Taylor), Main St.	T. I.	1
Maloon, Edwin (owned by Dearborn S. Daniels)	T. II.	5
Manuel, Asa, Bow St.	F. I.	4
March, Joshua (and Horatio N. March)	S. 1-35.	5
Marden, Charles H.	S. 1-35.	5

Martin, Samuel (also occupied by Alonzo Arlin), School and Pleasant Sts.	T. I.	5
Mason, George E. (Mrs.), Winter St.	T. I.	1
Joseph	S. 2-37.	5
Thomas B.	S. 2-24.	2
Tristram C.	T. II.	3
William B. (vacant)	S. 2-38.	
William B.	S. 2-38.	3
W. Ward (owned by Paine Blake)	S. 2-54.	4
McAllaston, Robert (owned by the Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane,	T. I.	3
McDonald, Archy, Bow St.	F. I.	4
McKenny, Daniel	T. II.	2
McLaughlin, James	F. 2-69.	4
John (owned by Walter Aiken), Bow St.	F. I.	4
Methodist House of Worship, Main St	T. I.	
Methodist House of Worship	T. II.	
Methodist Parsonage (occupied by Rev. F. C. Libbey)	T. II.	1
Mill Company's House (S. P. Abbott & Co.; No. 1; two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	17
Mill Company (No. 2), Main St.	T. I.	7
Mill Company (No. 3; two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	15
Mills, Old (three buildings; Winnipiseogee Paper Company), Nesmith St.	F. I.	
Mills, Sumner B. (also L. B. Crossman)	S. 2-5	7
Mitchell, Nathan (owned by the heirs of Sally Leavitt)	S. 2-42.	7
Moore, Clara S. (Mrs.) (occupied by George Powers), Chestnut St.	T. I.	9
John N. (Tilton Mills boarding-house), Tilton Lane	T. I.	20
Morehouse, Edwin	T. 2-72.	8
Morgan, Francis A.	T. 2-76.	4
Horace (owned by John L. Kelley), Bow St.	F. I.	7
Sidney F., Bow St.	F. I.	5
Morrill, Folsom	S. 2-40.	6
Folsom (threshing mill; vacant)	S. 2-40.	
Reuben	F. 2-69.	3
Morrison, Abram L. (wheelwright shop)	F. 1-28.	
Albert G. (Mrs.) (vacant)	F. 1-65.	
Asa, Bow St.	F. I.	5
Charles K. (summer residence)	S. IV.	3
Charles W.	T. 2-76.	7
David L.	S. 1-70.	6
George W. (also occupied by George W. Stevens), Central St.	F. I.	7
James S. (also the old tin shop; vacant)	T. 2-66.	3
Luther	S. 2-24.	6
Nathan S. (Mrs.) (also occupied by Putnam Batchelder)	F. 1-24.	6
Robert S.	T. 2-79.	3
Samuel D. (Mrs.)	F. 1-65.	5
Samuel W.	S. I.	2
Theophilus R.	S. 2-10.	2
William R.	S. 2-32.	4
William T.	S. 2-24.	3
Moses, Joseph M.	S. 2-31.	6
Moulton, David (and Alden Moulton)	T. 2-61.	4
Francis J. (photographer), Main St.	T. I.	10
Gideon H.	T. 2-67.	3
Horace (Mrs. L. H.)	T. 2-61.	6
Jonathan K., Pearl St.	F. I.	3
Mudgett, William C. (also grocery store)	T. II.	4
Neal, Smith	S. 2-19.	4
Nelson, Hiram	S. 1-47.	5
Nichols, William (and Henry N. Hall)	S. 2-21.	6
Noyes, Charles, Bow St.	F. I.	3
Russell T.	T. 2-73.	3
Nute, Nathaniel	T. II.	5
Odell, Horace L.	S. 2-22.	1
William M. (and Mrs. Almira Odell)	S. 2-22.	5
Osborn, James P. (Dr.) (owned by the Freese heirs; also occupied by Dr. Frank J. Aiken), Main St.	T. I.	5
Osgood, Calvin	S. II.	2

Osgood, Frederick F.	S. 2-7.	5
James	F. 2-69.	3
Jeremiah B.	S. 1-19.	6
Josiah (and Nathan T. Osgood)	S. 2-35.	5
Page, Almeda (Mrs.)	T. 2-64.	4
Benjamin	S. 2-4.	3
Hannah (Miss) (millinery store), Main St.	T. 1.	2
Hannah (Miss) (occupied by Abram L. Morrison)	T. 2-74.	3
Nathaniel S. (owned by Folsom Morrill)	S. 2-40.	3
Palmer, Ann M. (Mrs.), Bow St.	F. 1.	3
Patterson, George W.	S. 2-15.	5
George W. (vacant)	S. 2-15.	
Lewis F. (vacant)	S. 2-73. add.	
Thomas, Pearl St.	F. 1.	6
Paul, Dorcas (Mrs.)	S. 1-48.	6
Payne, William	S. 1.	4
William F.	S. 1.	5
Peabody, Selwin B., Main St.	T. 1.	4
Pearson, Jonathan (Mrs.)	S. 1-44.	3
Perkins, Frederick T. (Rev.) (owned by the heirs of James P. Tilton), Prospect St.	T. 1.	2
John	S. 1-41.	4
Robert S. (No. 1; two tenements), Pleasant St.	T. 1.	7
Robert S. (No. 2), Pleasant St.	T. 1.	2
Robert S. (No. 3; two tenements), Pleasant and Centre Sts.	T. 1.	7
Robert S. (three tenements), Main St.	T. 1.	18
Zebina C. (express office; two tenements), Main St.	T. 1.	10
Perley, Charles B.	S. 2-8.	4
Perrin, Frank, Central and Maple Sts.	F. 1.	2
Phelps, Francis, School St.	T. 1.	3
Philbrick & Hill Block (store and offices), Main St.	T. 1.	
Alonzo B.	S. 1-44.	3
Charlotte (Miss)	T. 11.	2
Ebenezer S., Central St.	F. 1.	5
Enoch G. (vacant, 1882), near Winter St.	T. 1.	3
Enoch G.	T. 2-76.	4
Jason (Mrs. S. W.), High and Prospect Sts.	T. 1.	2
John M. (and wheelwright shop)	T. 11.	5
Josiah H. (and George S. Philbrick)	T. 2-77.	6
Lester	T. 11.	5
Nelson A. (vacant)	S. 1-48.	
Nelson A.	T. 11.	1
Philbrook, Alpheus C.	T. 11.	3
Andrew J.	T. 1-27.	4
Edwin M.	T. 11.	3
Ethan (and Hiram B. Philbrook)	S. 1-45.	6
Hazen L.	S. 1-45.	8
Nathan P. (Rev.) (M. E. Parsonage), School St.	T. 1.	6
Oliver D.	T. 1-52.	3
Oliver D. (carriage shop; vacant)	T. 1-52.	
Oliver D. (shop; vacant)	T. 2-61.	
Pickering, Joseph	S. 2-18.	1
Pike, Warren D.	S. 1.	5
Piper, Gideon (also occupied by A. B. Crosby), School St.	T. 1.	6
Josiah, School and High Sts.	T. 1.	4
Josiah D. (Mrs.)	S. 2-35.	1
Mark H.	S. 2-36.	3
Plumer, Benjamin W.	T. 2-66.	6
Ebenezer F. (and Stephen M. Plumer)	S. 1V.	6
Luther	S. 2-44.	5
Stephen M. (erecting, 1882)	S. 1V.	
Prescott, Charles W.	F. 1-22.	4
Nathaniel M.	S. 111.	6
Nathaniel M. (mill and carpenter shop)	S. 111.	
Taylor C. (and Frank L. Prescott)	S. 2-55.	4
Procter, Alexis, Water St.	F. 1.	5
Putney, Charles E. (owned by Person C. Shaw)	S. 2-40.	4

Quimby, Parker C.	S. 2-30.	3
Parker C. (blacksmith shop)	S. 2-30.	
Silas E. (Rev.) (N. H. Conference Seminary Buildings; three), near High St.	T. I.	30
Railroad Station (Boston, Concord and Montreal; new), Main St.	T. I.	
Railroad Station (Boston, Concord and Montreal)	T. II.	
Randlet, Charles D.	S. 2-23.	5
George	S. 2-42.	5
Receiving Tomb (presented to Park Committee by Hon. A. H. Tilton), Main St.	T. I.	
Reed, Oscar S. (owned by B. T. Brown), High St.	T. I.	7
Richardson, David W.	S. 1-48.	5
Robbins, Frank C.	S. 2-37.	6
Roberts, Betsey B. T.	S. IV.	1
George W.	S. IV.	5
Robinson, Augustus H. (also Frank H. Robinson)	S. 2-33.	6
Ira	S. 2-22.	6
Joseph S.	T. 1-34.	2
Nathaniel A.	S. 2-55.	11
Nathaniel A. (vacant)	S. 2-55.	
Rogers, Charles C. (Esq.), Pleasant St.	T. I.	5
Charles C. (three tenements; occupied by James Liberty and Charles W. Davenport), Main St.	T. I.	12
Orville F. (occupied by Mrs. Rogers and Rev. Lucius Waterman), Main St.	T. I.	5
Rollins, Chase (store, post-office, and hall)	T. II.	4
Leonard C.	T. II.	2
William H. H.	T. II.	3
Rowe, Thomas H.	S. 2-36.	7
Rowell, John H. (vacant)	S. 2-34.	
Runnels, Moses T. (Rev.)	S. I.	5
Russell, William R.	S. III.	7
William R. (shoe shop and storehouse)	S. III.	
Ryan, Thomas (occupied by James Ayles and Mrs. Chase), Bow St.,	F. I.	7
Thomas (occupied by Alvah Morgan), Bow St.	F. I.	2
Thomas (store and four tenements), Central St.	F. I.	16
Sanborn, Andrew J.	S. 1-12.	5
Andrew W. (Mrs.)	S. 2-19.	3
Daniel A.	S. 1-32.	3
Daniel B.	S. 1-73.	3
Ebenezer L (occupied by Edward Lerew), Cedar St.	T. I.	7
Ebenezer L., Main St.	T. I.	4
Edwin	T. 2-72.	2
Frank H. (store and market in basement), Central and Bow Sts.,	F. I.	
Frank R.	S. 2-6.	4
George L.	S. 2-22.	4
Horace	T. 1-55.	4
Horace (wheelwright shop)	T. 1-55.	
Horace M. (owned by Giles & Knapp)	F. 1-65.	3
Ira B.	S. 2-19.	4
Jacob	F. 2-70.	2
Jacob B.	T. II.	3
James (and vacant blacksmith shop)	T. 1-26.	3
James G. (occupied by Henry H. McIntire)	T. 2-60.	2
Jeremiah S.	S. 2-39.	3
John S.	T. 1-51.	3
John T. G. (and John B. Sanborn)	S. 1-42.	5
John Y.	S. 1-81.	1
Jonah T.	T. 2-76.	5
Jonathan P.	T. 2-65.	3
Joseph N. (and David Smith)	S. 2-21.	8
Joseph P. (and Christopher Sanborn)	S. 2-25.	7
Joseph W.	T. 2-62.	2
Lydia (Mrs. T. J.)	S. 2-20.	3
Nathan	T. 2-62.	3
Nathaniel H. (Mrs.), Sanborn St.	F. I.	5
Otis S.	S. 1-78.	8
Piper (Mrs.)	F. 1-61.	4

Sanborn, Reuben P.	T. 1-52.	3
Reuben P. (joiner's shop)	T. 1-52.	
Sarah R. (Mrs. A. B.)	S. I.	3
Sarah T. (Miss)	S. 2-20.	3
Sidney F.	S. 1-18.	2
Vincent M.	F. 1-61.	4
Walter (and Mrs. Mary Sanborn)	T. 2-62.	3
Walter (two wheelwright shops)	T. 2-62.	
Sanders, James W.	S. 2-24.	7
Sandwich Savings Bank, near railroad (four tenements), Main and Prospect Sts.	T. I.	30
Sanger, Herbert, Bow St.	F. I.	7
Sargent, Arthur G.	T. II.	4
Caleb B.	S. 2-47.	4
Chellis (occupied by Charles W. Chandler and two other tenants), Main St.	T. I.	15
Frank W. (owned by Mrs. Hattie A. Burr), Bow St.	F. I.	8
Savage, Horace B.	T. 2-74.	4
Sawyer, Josiah	T. II.	2
School-House, District No. 1.	S. 1-18.	
District No. 2 (and Academy Hall)	S. I.	
District No. 3	S. 1-78.	
District No. 4	S. 1-4.	
District No. 5	S. 2-22.	
District No. 6	S. 2-24.	
District No. 7	S. 2-27.	
District No. 8	S. 2-8.	
District No. 9	S. II	
District No. 10	S. 2-40.	
District No. 11	S. 2-38.	
District No. 12	S. III.	
District No. 13	S. IV.	
District No. 16	S. 2-40.	
District No. 1	T. 2-67.	
District No. 2	T. 2-62.	
District No. 3	T. II.	
District No. 4	T. 2-76.	
District No. 5	T. II.	
District No. –	F. 1-24.	
District No. –	F. 2-70.	
Old (and Lyceum Hall; vacant), Central and Nesmith Sts.	F. I.	
Seavey, Betsey (Mrs.)	T. II.	1
Norman S.	T. 1-50.	4
W. H. (and harness shop)	T. 1-50.	3
Senter, John E., Cedar St.	T. I.	4
Shaw, David (and Francis C. Shaw)	S. 2-1.	7
Henry (vacant)	T. 2-81.	
Person C.	S. 2-40.	4
Sheppard, Abbie R. (Mrs.)	T. 1-50.	3
Theda (Mrs.), Central St.	F. I.	6
Sherman, Ellen C. (Mrs.), Prospect and West Sts.	T. I.	3
Shute, Molly B. (Mrs.)	S. 2-29.	5
Noah J.	S. 2-28	4
Shyatt, Andrew, Cedar St.	T. I.	4
Frank (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane,	T. I.	4
Silver, Charles D.	S. III.	2
Simmons, Charles (owned by Giles & Knapp)	F. 1-65.	5
Simonds, Benjamin P. (saw-mill), Main St.	T. I.	
Benjamin P.	T. 2-76.	15
Dustin (owned by Andrew J. Hall)	F. 2-69.	3
Frank L. (owned by the heirs of Rev. W. D. Cass), Main St.	T. I.	6
Simpson, Alexander	T. 2-78.	4
Sisson, George	T. 2-68.	4
Sleeper, Lyman D., Pearl St.	F. I.	8
Lyman D. & Co. (door, sash, and blind factory), Nesmith St.	F. I.	
Small, Andrew J.	T II.	4
Smith, Barnard H.	S. 2-21.	3
Barnard H. (blacksmith shop)	S. 2-21.	
Benjamin	S. 2-19.	5
Charles	T. 2-67.	5

Smith, Daniel S.	T. 2-73.	4
David M.	S. 2-48.	4
Edwin (Rev.), West St.	T. I.	5
Francis F.	S. 2-22.	3
Frank (Mrs.)	S. 2-80, add.	2
Hannah E. (Miss), Main St.	T. I.	1
Holman D.	F. 1-61.	4
James (owned by John Varrel)	S. 1-48.	4
Joshua M. (owned by Thomas Keay)	S. 1-48	3
Merrick E. (occupied by Frederick Hagle)	T. 2-68.	2
Orville M.	S. 1-2.	5
Stuart	S. 2-22.	1
Stalworthy, Walter (occupied Mrs. Ann M. Darling)	F. 1-61.	1
Stevens, Moses	F. 1-65.	4
Silas C. (owned by Levi Berry), Bow St.	F. I.	6
Streeter, Martin V., Pearl St.	F. I.	6
Stuart, Thomas (occupied by Gideon Stevens), Bow St.	F. I.	2
Sulloway, Alvah W., Water St.	F. I.	6
Summer House (on the Island), Bridge, from Main St.	T. I.	
Swain, Cyrus	S. 2-32.	3
Horace P.	S. 2-46.	2
Swartz, Michael (owned by Jarvis J. Sanborn)	F. 2-69.	6
Sweatt, James, Bow St.	F. I.	2
Taylor, Andrew J. (Mrs.) (and Thomas O. Taylor)	S. 2-9.	4
Arthur C.	S. 2-26.	2
Bartlett K.	S IV.	2
Charles M. (in process of construction, 1882), Chestnut St.	T. I.	
Charles M.	T. II.	4
George W. J.	S. 2-41.	3
James, Central St.	F. I.	3
James (blacksmith shop, and trip-hammer formerly; now vacant),	S. III.	
John F., Main St.	T. I.	4
John W. (heirs of), or Mrs. J. C. Taylor (Rowe house; vacant)	S 2-11.	
Jonathan M.	S. I.	4
Jonathan M. (blacksmith shop)	S I.	
Jonathan S.	S. 2-8.	4
Judith C. (Mrs.) (and vacant blacksmith shop)	S. 2-29.	4
Samuel	S. 2-26.	4
Thomas W.	S. I.	6
Thomas, Charles, Chestnut St.	T. I.	3
Charles	S. 2-37.	3
Frank J.	S. 2-50.	2
Richard, School St.	T. I.	5
Thompson, Albert M.	F. 1-23.	5
Carrie R. (Mrs.) (occupied by Mrs. Hannah Prossor), Main St.	T. I.	3
Francis W. (railroad saloon), Main St.	T. I.	2
George W., Central St., near Republican Bridge	F. I.	8
Hollis K. (coffin warehouse), Main St.	T. I.	
Hollis K. (and undertaker's shop)	S. 2-4.	6
Jeremiah S.	S. 1-20.	2
Jeremiah S. (vacant)	S. 1-20.	
Jesse	S. 1-20.	1
John F.	S. 1-10.	6
John L., Bow St.	F. I.	2
John L. (hall; Second Advent place of worship), Bow St.	F. I.	
Seth S.	S 1-32.	2
Thomas P.	F. 1-67.	4
William F., Central St.	F. I.	2
W. F., Central St.	F. I.	5
Thorpe, Fred. E., Main St.	T. I.	7
Fred. E (four tenements), Main St.	T. I.	24
Tilton, A. H. (Mrs. A. B. B.), Main St. and Tilton Lane	T. I.	3
A. H. (Mrs.) (No. 1; two tenements), Winter St.	T. I.	11
A. H. (Mrs.) (No. 2; two tenements), Winter St.	T. I.	8
Albert C. (owned by William M. Davis)	F 2-69.	2
Charles E., near School St.	T. I.	6
Daniel S.	S. 2-29.	5
John S.	S. 2-56.	4

Tilton, J. Willis	S. 2-27.	3
Lafayette W. (owned by Mrs. V. E. Kimball)	T. 1-35.	2
Mills, office, and out-buildings, four (owned by Mrs. A. B. B. Tilton; run by Tilton & Peabody), Tilton Lane	T. I.	
Samuel J. (occupied by Charles C. Huckins), Chestnut St.	T. I.	4
Sarah A. (vacant)	S. 2-37.	
Tobie, Byron B. (occupied by Anthony Sturges and one other tenement), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Town Hall (post-office, clothing store, market, etc.), Monument Sq.	T. I.	
Town House	S. I.	
Towns, Thomas M. (also occupied by A. G. Arnold), Cedar St.	T. I.	5
Trombley, Eleazer	T. 2-79.	6
Trombly, Frank, Cedar St.	T. I.	11
Tucker, Dexter	T. 2-74.	3
Tumpney, Matthew (owned by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company), Bow St.	F. I.	8
Unitarian House of Worship (in process of construction, 1882), near Central and Water Sts.	F. I.	
Varney, Daniel, Central St.	F. I.	4
Virgin, Blake, Maple, and Park Sts.	F. I.	3
Wadleigh, Alonzo	S. 2-31.	2
Chase (Mrs.)	S. 2-10.	1
Daniel T.	S. 2-33.	4
Gustavus B.	S. 2-40.	5
Hiram P.	S. 2-31.	3
Janet (Mrs.) (also occupied by Daniel S. Hutchinson), Central St.,	F. I.	8
John B.	S. 2-5.	6
Joseph D.	S. 2-33.	3
Mary J. (Mrs. B. M.)	S. I.	1
Nathaniel H.	S. 2-40.	2
Wallace, Charles A.	S. 2-33.	3
Ephraim L. (owned by E. G. Wallace), Bow St.	F. I.	5
Wallis, John S. (and Thomas D. Wallis)	S. 2-80, add.	9
Warburton, Abram	F. 2-71.	4
Ward, Arthur L. (occupied by Dearborn S. Daniels)	F. 1-28.	3
Gardner I.	F. 1-29.	3
Richard (Rev.) (vacant)	F. 1-30.	
Wardsworth, George G., Bow St.	F. I.	2
Weare, William (being built, 1882), School St.	T. I.	
Webster, Thomas (and North Sanbornton Post-Office)	S. I V.	3
Thomas (shoe shop; vacant)	S. I V.	
Weeks, Eleazer D.	S. 2-4.	2
John (also shingle mill in rear)	S. II.	2
Moses R.	S. I V.	1
Moses R. (saw and grist mills)	S. I V.	
Norris M. (also occupied by Benjamin Whitcher)	S. 2-37.	9
Samuel D.	S. 2-37.	5
Wells, Charles W.	S. 2-16.	4
Louisa T. (Mrs.) (two tenements), Main St.	T. I.	5
Wentworth, Oliver	S. I V.	2
Wescott, Isaac J.	S. 2-48.	8
Weymouth, Herman C. (owned by George H. Brown)	S. 1-34.	4
Whidden William P., School St.	T. I.	2
Whitcher, George A. (owned Mrs. Ellen F. Young), High St.	T. I.	3
White, Harrison	S. 1-71	4
Harrison (threshing mill)	S. 1-70.	
Wiggin, Stephen P.	S. 2-4.	5
Stephen P. (occupied by Henry Moulton)	S. II.	3
Wilkins, John W. (owned by the A. H. Tilton Mills Company), Tilton Lane	T. I.	2
Wilson, Henry P.	S I.	8
Henry P. (cider mill)	S. I.	
Winnipiseogee Paper Company (pulp mill)	F. 2-71.	
Paper Company (occupied by Frank Chase and Ervin Muzzy)	F. 2-71.	6
Paper Company Mills, No 2 (five buildings), Central St.	F. I.	
Paper Company (pulp mill), Nesmith St.	F. I.	

Winnipiseogee Paper Company (occupied by Elias Ayles and Luther P. Frost), Central St.	F. I.	7
Paper Company (former Daniell house; two tenements), Central and Bow Sts.	F. I.	8
Paper Company (former Peabody house; three tenements), Central and Bow Sts.	F. I.	12
Paper Company (between the last and the J. F. Daniell house; two tenements), Central St.	F. I.	14
Paper Company (occupied by John Whitehead and Walter Stalworthy), Nesmith St.	F. I.	15
Paper Company (boarding-house, Mrs. Eliza A. Howe), Nesmith St.	F. I.	25
Paper Company (the "Row," being ten double tenement houses; Nos. 4 and 5 vacant, 1882), Nesmith St.	F. I.	69
Paper Company (Dearborn Sanborn house; five tenements), Central and Sanborn Sts.	F. I.	19
Paper Company (John D. Sanborn house; occupied by Peter Gonye; three other tenements), Sanborn St.	F. I.	26
Paper Company (occupied by John H. Kezar and John F. Durgin), Nesmith St.	F. I.	8
Paper Company (old counting-room; occupied by John S. Pettengill as a boarding-house), Nesmith St.	F. I.	15
Paper Company (pulp mill)	F. 2-69.	
Wood, Henry	S. 1-47.	2
Joshua	T. 2-62.	2
Woodford, Frances B. (Mrs.) (owned by Walter Aiken), Bow St.	F. I.	2
Woodman, Ira (and Charles C. Woodman)	S. 2-22.	8
Stephen M.	S. 2-23.	8
William S.	S. 2-22.	3
Woodward, George	S. I.	3
George E. (owned by Nathan M. Gage)	F. 1-66.	5
Moses G., Maple St.	F. I.	7
Wyatt, David C. (owned by B. T. Brown), High St.	T. I.	8
Nathan F.	T. 2-78.	3
Walter C., High St.	T. I.	5
Walter C. (harness shop), Main St.	T. I.	
Young, Ann (Mrs.) (owned by Mrs. A. H. Tilton), near Main St.	T. I.	2
Charles (owned by H. Sanger), Bow St.	F. I.	4
Henry (occupied by Dighton B. Elliot and Frank B. Gough), Central St.	F. I.	6
William, Bow St.	F. I.	7

MAP INDEX II.

BUILDING SITES ABANDONED (1882).

THE whole number of entries in this index is 551. Of these, 30 are *twice* entered (the same houses having each two names); and 6, which were *prospectively* abandoned when the catalogue in Appendix A was first made out, have since been "restored," and are thus marked in the index, leaving 515 as the total number of abandoned building sites of all kinds now found on the map or plans, and actually existing in 1882.

The sum total of these sites, as recorded and numbered under the several lots in Appendix A, pp. 365-396, is 474; but since that enumeration was made and while the map has been in process of construction, 41 "additional" sites have been noted of buildings previously unknown or lately removed or gone to decay, which are designated in the following index by an asterisk (*). These added to the 474 (474 + 41) make 515, the same as above, proving that the map, appendix catalogue and index are in substantial agreement, and as nearly exact as human calculation can well make them.

Further investigation has also detected a few mistaken entries in Appendix A; *i. e.*, the assigning of sites to the wrong lots. The locations as finally *corrected* are found in the index.

In this as in the previous map index, the initial letter of the town to which belonging — "S." for Sanbornton, "T." for Tilton, "F." for Franklin — follows every entry, as also the designation of the village plan in Roman figures, if the site is *there* to be found. Then follow *three columns*, giving successively, *First*, The divisions (1 or 2); *Second*, Numbers of the lots in each division; *Third*, Numbers of the sites in the given lots upon the map and plans, which agree also — except for the "additional" (starred) sites, the "restored" sites, and a few numerical changes occasioned by corrections — with the numbers as given under the several lots in Appendix A.

Number of sites in Sanbornton	357
" " " Tilton	127
" " " Franklin (formerly Sanbornton) . .	31
Total	515

Except in the case of public buildings, the name of the person most intimately associated with each house as its builder or principal occupant is here entered, and the word "house," as in Appendix A, is to be supplied. Many of these old houses may also have been known by other names; but those here employed were suggested to the author as being the best known and most appropriate.

		Div.	Lot	Site
Abrams, John	S.	2.	57.	5
Academy	S. II.	2.	5.	2
Academy, School St.	T. I.	2.	75.	2
Aldrich	S.	2.	39.	3
Arlin, John, Main St.	T. I.	2.	75.	3
Ash, Ira	S.	2.	37.	2
Atkinson	T. II.	2.	58.	11
Badger	S.	2.	18.	3
Badger	S.	2.	21.	6
Bamford (original)	T. II.	2.	58.	15
Bamford, Jacob (shoe shop and post-office)*	T. II.	2.	58.	24
Bangs (hotel)	S. I.	1.	75.	2
Batchelder, Caleb	S.	2.	30.	5
Batchelder, Henry	S.	2.	81, add.	4
Batchelder (saw mill)	S.	2.	21.	9
Batchelder	S.	2.	22.	2
Bean, David (No. 1)	F.	1.	61.	1
Bean, David (No. 2)*	F.	1.	61.	3
Bean, Scribner H.	S. I.	1.	14.	1
Bennett	S.	2.	40.	5
Bickford	S.	2.	11.	3
Blacksmith shop*	S.	1.	18.	1
Blacksmith shop (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	19
Blacksmith shop*	T.	1.	27.	4
Blake, Payne	S.	2.	56.	3
Bloss, L.*	F.	1.	64.	1
Box mill (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	21
Boyd (restored)	S.	2.	29.	5
Bridge	S.	2.	40.	6
Brown, Ezekiel	S.	2.	1.	1
Brown	S.	2.	20.	3
Brown	S.	2.	38.	1
Brown	S.	2.	45.	2
Brown	S.	2.	46.	3
Brown	T.	2.	59.	2
Burbank	F.	1.	28.	1
Burleigh, Jacob	S.	2.	Com. land.	10
Burleigh, Joseph	T. II.	2.	58.	10
Burley, Joseph	S.	1.	35.	1
Burley, Josiah	S.	2.	44.	2
Burley	S.	2.	3.	3
Buswell, Charles	T.	1.	27.	2
Buswell, Elias	T.	2.	65.	1
Buswell, Noah	F.	2.	57.	4
Calef, James	S.	1.	2.	3
Calef (or Tuttle)	S.	1.	2.	3
Call, Stephen (erroneously entered on p. 380)	S.	2.	6.	1
Carr, Moses	S.	1.	80	3
Cass, David	S.	2.	Com. land.	3
Cass, Samuel (erroneously entered on p. 380)	S.	2.	6.	2
Cass	S.	2.	7.	2
Cate, Ebenezer	S.	2.	31.	1
Cate, Elisha	F.	1.	61.	2
Cate, James	T.	1.	52.	2
Cate, James (Mrs.)	T.	2.	62.	1
Cate, Jonathan	T.	1.	52.	1
Cate, Jonathan	F.	2.	60.	2
Cate	T.	2.	61.	1
Cate	F.	2.	69.	1
Caverly, Nathaniel	S.	2.	36.	3
Caverly, R.*	S.	2.	36.	4
Caverly, Samuel	S.	2.	24.	5
Caverly, Samuel	S.	2.	81, add.	3
Cawley, Andrew	S.	2.	38.	1
Caverly, Benjamin	S.	2.	38.	7

		Div.	Lot	Sec
Cawley, E. E.*	S.	2.	39.	7
Cawley, Josiah	S.	2.	4.	1
Cawley, Josiah (No. 2)*	S.	2.	4.	4
Cawley, Nathaniel	S.	2.	31.	2
Cawley, Thomas	S.	2.	37.	2
Cawley (saw mill)	S.	2.	2.	1
Chapman, Samuel	S.	2.	47.	2
Chapman	S.	1.	47.	5
Chase, Ebenezer	S.	2.	42.	5
Chase, Levi	S.	1.	73.	2
Chase, William (grist mill)	S.	1.	6.	2
Chase (clothing mill)	S. II.	2.	4.	2
Chase (Dea.) (potash)	S.	1.	74.	1
Chase (Dea.)	S.	2.	9.	5
Chase	S.	2.	8.	5
Cheney, Daniel	S.	2.	22.	1
Cheney, John	S.	2.	42.	3
Cheney, Moses (Rev.)	S.	1.	3.	1
Cheney	S.	2.	21.	8
Clark, David	T.	2.	82.	2
Clark, Ebenezer	F.	1.	28.	2
Clark, John H. (store)*	S.	2.	11.	4
Clark, Joseph (erroneously entered on p. 393)	F.	2.	69.	4
Clark, Joshua	T.	2.	61.	2
Clark, Moses	S.	1.	43.	1
Clark, Satchel	T.	1.	49.	1
Clark, Stephen	F.	1.	29.	1
Clark, Taylor	S.	2.	4.	3
Clark, Taylor	T.	2.	79.	3
Clark, Taylor	T.	2.	82.	1
Clark (cooper shop; restored)	S. I.	1.	14.	2
Clark	T.	2.	67.	1
Clement	T.	2.	67.	4
Colby, Benjamin (Capt.)	S.	2.	10.	2
Colby, Ebenezer	S.	1.	80.	1
Colby, Ensign	S.	2.	14.	1
Colby, Joseph	S.	2.	37.	3
Colby, Richard	S.	2.	10.	1
Colby	T.	1.	58.	3
Coleman, Benjamin	S.	2.	81. add.	2
Coleman (Dr.)	S.	2.	7.	3
Coleman (Dr.)	S.	2.	Com. land.	7
Collins	T.	1.	60.	2
Collins (restored)	S.	2.	57.	3
Conner, J. (blacksmith shop)	S. I.	1.	14.	5
Conner, Stephen	S.	2.	40.	8
Conner	T.	2.	74.	1
Copp, Amos	T.	2.	76, add.	1
Copp, Thomas	T.	2.	76. add.	2
Copp (original)	T.	1.	26.	3
Cram, Dudley	S.	1.	44.	1
Cram, John	S.	1.	44.	2
Critchet, Thomas	T.	1.	51.	1
Critchet (original)	T.	1.	26.	1
Crockett, Ephraim (Dr.)	S.	2.	7.	5
Crockett, James	S.	2.	20.	2
Cross, Moses	S.	1.	37.	6
Currier, Asa (blacksmith shop)	S. I.	1.	75.	7
Curry	T.	2.	59.	1
Danforth (original)	T.	2.	80.	1
Danforth*	T.	1.	60.	3
Daniels, Jonathan	F.	1.	65.	2
Day, H. W.*	S.	2.	75, add.	1
Dearborn	S.	2.	48.	3

			Div.	Lot	Site
Deuce, Robert	T.		2.	60.	3
Dockham	S.		1.	46.	2
Doe, Samuel	S.		2.	20.	2
Donovan	S.		2.	32.	6
Dow, Aaron	S.		2.	38.	3
Dow	S.		2.	36.	2
Dow	S.		2.	38.	6
Dudley	S.		2.	46.	2
Durgin, B. M. (blacksmith shop)*	T.	II.	2.	58.	16
Durgin, Elijah	T.		1.	58.	1
Durgin, O. E. (Dr.)	T.		1.	58.	2
Durgin, Richard	S.		2.	21.	3
Durgin, Willoughby (mills)	T.	II.	2.	58.	6
Durgin, Winthrop	S.		2.	{Com. land.}	1
Durgin (original)	T.		2.	67.	2
Dustin Mill (original; erroneously entered on p. 380)	S.	III.	2.	34.	8
Dustin (original)	S.		2.	34.	2
Dustin	S.		2.	37.	6
Dustin	S.		2.	37.	7
Dwelling-house; first built in town	T.	II.	2.	58.	14
Edgerly*	S.		2.	23.	3
Ellsworth, Aaron (restored)	S.		2.	29.	5
Ellsworth, Aaron (and Samuel)	S.		2.	48.	1
Ellsworth, Jeremiah	S.		2.	48.	2
Ellsworth, John	S.		2.	29.	4
Excelsior Mill*	T.	II.	2.	58.	22
Farnham, Barachias	S.		2.	45.	1
Farnham	S.		2.	46.	1
Favor	S.		2.	{Com. land.}	9
Fifield, Daniel (No. 1)	T.		1.	51.	3
Fifield, Daniel (No. 2)	S.		1.	11.	2
Fifield, Daniel (No. 3)	S.		1.	13.	2
Fifield, Samuel	S.		1.	13.	1
Fogg, Ephraim	S.		2.	24.	2
Fogg, Stephen	S.		2.	24.	1
Fogg	S.		1.	12.	2
Folsom, John	S.		2.	17.	1
Folsom, John ("Bear")	S.		1.	34.	1
Folsom*	S.		2.	3.	7
Ford (mill)	S.		1.	48.	2
Ford	S.		1.	48.	1
Fowler, David	S.		2.	40.	7
Fowler	S.		2.	{57, add.}	4
French	F.		1.	24.	2
Fullington, James	F.		1.	22.	1
Fullington	S.		1.	16.	1
Fullington	F.		1.	29.	1
Fullington (No. 2)*	F.		1.	22.	2
Gage, Moses	F.		1.	65.	2
Gale, Daniel (blacksmith shop)	S.	I.	1.	15.	2
Gale, John (erroneously entered on p. 393)	F.		2.	69.	5
Gale, John (No. 1)	F.		1.	67.	2
Gale, John (No. 2)*	F.		1.	67.	3
Gale, Tudor	S.		2.	8.	2
George	S.		2.	39.	4
Gibson, James	F.		1.	31.	1
Gibson, James	T.	II.	2.	58.	4
Gibson (Misses)	T.	II.	2.	58.	5
Gibson	T.		1.	50.	1
Gibson (mills)	T.	II.	2.	58.	6
Gibson (original)	T.	II.	2.	58.	12
Gibson (No. 2)	T.	II.	2.	58.	13
Gile	T.		2.	81.	3
Giles, Nicholas (Jr.)	S.		2.	47.	3

		Div.	Lot	Site
Giles	S.	2.	30.	1
Gilman, Alba	S.	1.	48.	4
Gilman, Joseph (No. 1)	S.	1.	47.	4
Gilman, Joseph (No. 2)	S.	1.	47.	3
Gilman, Joseph (No. 3)	S.	1.	47.	2
Gilman, Samuel	S.	1.	48.	3
Gilman, Simon	S.	2.	81, add.	7
Gilman (wheelwright and blacksmith shop)	T.	2.	79.	4
Gilman	T.	2.	79.	2
Gove	T.	1.	51.	9
Gove	S.	1.	77.	1
Green (clothing mill)	S. II.	2.	4.	2
Haines	T.	2.	77.	2
Hancock	S.	1.	72.	1
Harris, Mark (Dr.) (No. 1)	S.	2.	21.	7
Harris, Mark (Dr.) (No. 2)	S.	2.	22.	3
Hatter's shop	S. I.	1.	39.	5
Hayes, John P.	T.	2.	65.	7
Hayes, William	S.	1.	76.	1
Hayes, William	T.	2.	65.	5
Henderson	T.	1.	51.	6
Herbert, Josiah	S.	2.	81, add.	1
Hersey, Josiah	T.	1.	56.	2
Hersey, William	T.	1.	56.	1
Hill, Aaron	T.	2.	76, add.	3
Hill, John	S. I.	1.	39.	2
Hill, Joseph H.	T.	1.	27.	3
Hill, Joseph H.	T.	2.	76, add.	4
Hill, Reuben	S.	2.	9.	2
Hill (or Vaughn)	S.	1.	6.	1
Hill	S.	2.	9.	1
Hoit, Barnard	S.	2.	16.	2
Hoit, Stuart	S.	2.	16.	3
Hotel (Winnisquam)	S.	1.	48.	5
Hoyt	S.	2.	35.	5
Hunkins	S.	1.	80.	2
Hunkins, J. W. (blacksmith shop)	T. II.	2.	58.	17
Hunt, Abraham	T.	1.	51.	9
Hunt, Ephraim	T.	1.	51.	7
Hunt, Philip (Jr.)	T.	1.	51.	5
Hunt, Philip (Sen.)	T.	1.	51.	8
Hunt	T.	2.	64.	1
Huse, John	S.	2.	42.	2
Huse, Joseph	S.	1.	41.	1
Huse, Richard	S.	1.	71.	4
Huse, Samuel	T.	1.	51.	10
Huse, Stephen (grist mill)	S.	2.	21.	1
Huse, Stephen	S.	2.	21.	4
Huse, William	S.	2.	Com. land.	6
Huse	S.	2.	26.	2
Huse	F.	2.	69.	3
Ingalls, Walter (also cabinet shop)	S. I.	1.	75.	6
Jaques	T.	2.	65.	3
Jewell	T.	2.	79.	3
Johnson, John	S.	1.	4.	1
Johnson, Simon	S.	1.	4.	2
Joiner's shop	T.	1.	27.	5
Judkins, Jonathan	S.	2.	24.	3
Judkins, Samuel	S.	2.	23.	2
Judkins	S.	2.	30.	2

		Div.	Lot	Site
Kelley	S. I.	1.	75.	8
Kimball, Abner	S.	2.	42.	1
Kimball, Joseph	S. I.	1.	39.	1
Kimball, Moses	S.	2.	47.	1
Kimball (potash)	S. I.	1.	14.	6
Lakin, Eunice	S.	2.	55.	7
Lancaster	T.	1.	49.	2
Lane, John (restored)	S.	2.	32.	2
Lang, Lowell	S.	1.	21.	2
Lang	S.	2.	34.	4
Lary	S.	2.	27.	1
Leavitt, Josiah	S.	1.	3.	2
Lougee, Charles	T.	1.	51.	4
Lougee, Elisha	S.	1.	41.	2
Lovejoy (distillery)	S. I.	1.	39.	7
Lovejoy (potash)	S. I.	1.	39.	8
Lovejoy (slaughter-house)	S. I.	1.	39.	9
Magoon	S.	1.	47.	1
March, Hugh (Dr.)	S.	1.	37.	1
March, Samuel*	S.	2.	39.	6
Marston, Jonathan	T.	1.	27.	1
Mason, Edward	S.	2.	15.	1
Mason, Ward	S.	2.	3.	5
Masonic Hall	S. I.	1.	39.	4
McClary, William	S.	2.	{Com. land.}	4
Meadow School-house (No. 1)	S.	1.	3.	5
Meadow School-house (No. 2)	S.	1.	4.	3
Meadow School-house (No. 3)	S.	1.	4.	4
Meeting-house (Christian)	S. II.	2.	5.	1
Meeting-house (First Baptist)	S.	2.	9.	4
Meeting-house (Town)	S. I.	1.	75.	1
Meeting-house (Union)	T.	2.	67.	3
Miles, Josiah	S.	2.	10.	3
Miles	S.	2.	29.	3
Miles	S.	2.	47.	4
Mill (bark)	S.	1.	79.	1
Mill (The Gulf)	S.	1.	37.	2
Mill (saw)	S.	1.	46.	1
Mill (saw)	S.	2.	40.	9
Mill (steam saw)	S.	2.	16.	4
Mill-house	S.	2.	55.	5
Mill-house (J. & D. Morrison; erroneously entered on p. 380)	S. III.	2.	34.	7
Moody, Bradstreet	T.	2.	76.	1
Moody	S.	1.	3.	3
Moody	S.	1.	37.	4
Moore	S.	1.	12.	1
Moore	S.	2.	39.	5
Morrill, Nathaniel F.	S.	2.	40.	11
Morrison, Abram L.	T.	2.	64.	1
Morrison, Daniel T. (store; erroneously entered on pp. 379 and 380)	S. III.	2.	34.	6
Morrison, Ebenezer	T.	2.	60.	1
Morrison, John	S.	2.	35.	4
Morrison, Jonathan	S.	1.	37.	3
Morrison, Jonathan	S.	2.	24.	6
Morrison, J. P.	T.	2.	76.	3
Morrison, Robert	T.	2.	81.	2
Morrison, Thomas	S.	2.	7.	2
Morrison, William T.*	T. II.	2.	58.	37
Morrison	F.	1.	65.	1
Morrison	T.	2.	76.	2
Morrison	T.	2.	81.	1
Morrison	T.	2.	81.	3
Morrison*	F.	1.	65.	3
Moulton, Christopher	T.	1.	51.	11
Moulton, Nathan P. (and blacksmith shop)	T. II.	2.	58.	2

		Div	Lot	Site
Osgood (tannery)	S.	1.	19.	1
Page	T.	2.	76.	2
Palmer	S.	2.	Com. land.	2
Parker (also store)	T. II.	2.	58.	3
Patten, John	T.	2.	77.	1
Pearsons, Daniel	S.	2.	32.	3
Pearsons, Dole (and Jonathan)	S.	1.	81.	2
Pearsons, John	S.	1.	81.	1
Pearsons, Joseph W.	S.	2.	43.	3
Pearsons, William	S.	2.	32.	4
Pearsons	S.	2.	2.	3
Perkins (tannery)*	S.	1.	12.	3
Philbrick, Benjamin	T.	1.	82.	2
Philbrick (saw mill)	T.	2.	77.	3
Philbrook, Miriam	S.	1.	11.	1
Philbrook, Trueworthy (bark mill)	S.	1.	79.	1
Piper, Daniel M.	S.	2.	37.	8
Plumer, Amos	S.	2.	21.	10
Plumer, David B.	S.	2.	81, add.	5
Plumer, Nicholas F.	S.	2.	Com. land.	8
Pottle, Dudley	S.	2.	22.	7
Powell	S.	2.	7.	4
Prescott, Asa	S.	2.	55.	2
Prescott, Asa (and Stephen)	S.	2.	56.	1
Prescott, Daniel (restored)	S.	1.	70.	4
Prescott, John	S.	1.	32.	1
Prescott, Jonathan	F.	1.	24.	1
Prescott, Jonathan	T.	2.	77.	2
Prescott, Joseph	S.	2.	53.	3
Prescott, Joseph (Major)	S.	2.	55.	3
Prescott, Mehitable	S.	2.	3.	4
Prescott, Samuel	S.	1.	70.	3
Prescott, William	S.	2.	7.	1
Prescott (grist mill)	S.	2.	55.	4
Prescott (saw mill)	S.	2.	55.	6
Prescott	F.	1.	23.	1
Prescott	S.	2.	29.	4
Prescott	S.	2.	35.	6
Printing-office	S. I.	1.	39.	6
Quimby, Harper	S.	2.	43.	2
Robinson, Asa	T.	1.	57.	4
Robinson, James	S.	1.	21.	1
Robinson, James	T.	1.	57.	3
Robinson, Nathaniel A.	S.	2.	81. add.	6
Robinson, William	S.	2.	18.	2
Robinson, William	S.	2.	25.	1
Robinson	S.	1.	8.	1
Robinson	T.	1.	57.	1
Robinson (Robertson)	F.	1.	63.	1
Robinson	S.	2.	21.	2
Rogers (Mrs.)	S.	2.	8.	3
Rollins, Benjamin	S.	2.	37.	5
Rollins, H. (Mrs.)	F.	1.	67.	1
Rollins, Jotham	S.	2.	37.	4
Rollins	S.	2.	30.	3
Rollins	S.	2.	30.	4
Rowen	T.	1.	82.	1
Rundlet, Edmond	S.	2.	57, add.	1
Rundlet, Josiah	S.	2.	57, add.	2
Rundlet Mill*.	S. III.	2.	33.	1
Runnels, John	T.	2.	79.	1

		Div.	Lot	Site
Sanborn, Aaron	S. I.	1.	39.	1
Sanborn, Benjamin	T.	2.	62.	2
Sanborn, Chase	S.	2.	27.	2
Sanborn, Elisha	S. I.	1.	15.	1
Sanborn, G. Washington	S. I.	1.	14.	4
Sanborn, James	T.	2.	61.	1
Sanborn, Jeremiah	T.	1.	60.	1
Sanborn, Jeremiah	S.	2.	38.	5
Sanborn, Jeremiah	S.	2.	40.	1
Sanborn, Jesse (clothing mill)	T. II.	2.	58.	7
Sanborn, John	S.	1.	16.	1
Sanborn, Joseph W.	S.	2.	7.	8
Sanborn, Josiah (Col.)	S.	1.	13.	3
Sanborn, Josiah	F.	1.	62.	1
Sanborn, J. (3d)*	S.	2.	21.	11
Sanborn, Levi	T.	2.	79.	3
Sanborn, Phinehas	S.	2.	19.	1
Sanborn, Sargent	S.	2.	55.	1
Sanborn, Waldron (also tannery)	T.	2.	66.	1
Sanborn (saw mill)	T.	2.	62.	3
Sanborn	T.	1.	52.	3
Sanborn	T.	2.	74.	2
Sanders, Caleb	S.	2.	20.	4
Sanders, John	S.	2.	43.	1
Sanders, John*	F.	1.	67.	4
Sanders	T.	2.	65.	2
Sargent*	F.	1.	64.	2
School-house	S. I.	1.	14.	3
School-house	S.	1.	19.	2
School-house*	S.	2.	47.	5
School-house	T.	1.	52.	4
School-house	F.	1.	62.	2
School-house (and gun house)	S. I.	1.	75.	5
School-house	S. I.	1.	75.	9
School-house	S.	2.	26.	1
School-house	S.	2.	32.	1
School-house	S.	2.	34.	1
School-house	S.	2.	38.	2
School-house	S.	2.	40.	10
School-house	S.	2.	44.	1
School-house	S.	2.	48.	4
School-house	S.	2.	55.	7
School-house	S.	2.	56.	2
School-house (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	25
School-house	T.	2.	74.	3
School-house	T.	2.	75.	1
School-house	T.	2.	82.	3
Shaw, David	S.	2.	1.	2
Shaw, David (mill)	S.	2.	1.	3
Shaw, H.	S.	2.	3.	2
Shaw, Josiah	S.	2.	34.	3
Shaw, William	S.	2.	3.	1
Shaw (saw mill)	S.	2.	2.	1
Shaw	S.	2.	15.	2
Shirley	T. II.	2.	58.	1
Shirley, Stephen D.	T. II.	2.	58.	9
Shirley, Stephen D. (tannery)	T. II.	2.	58.	8
Shoe Shops (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	26, 28
Silver, Jerry	S.	1.	16.	2
Silver, John	S.	1.	17.	2
Silver, Moses	S.	1.	17.	1
Sinclair	S.	2.	59.	1
Smart, Dudley	S.	2.	81. add.	8
Smart, Jonathan	S.	2.	12.	1
Smith, Billy	S.	1.	71.	5
Smith, Billy	S.	2.	38.	4
Smith, Billy (Col.)	S.	2.	53.	1
Smith, Bradbury	S.	2.	30.	6
Smith, Cephas (erroneously entered on p. 367)	S.	1.	17.	3

		Div.	Lot	Site
Smith, Collamer	S.	2.	20.	1
Smith, Elisha (Capt.) (clock factory)	S.	2.	18.	1
Smith, Frances	S.	2.	21.	3
Smith, George	S.	1.	37.	5
Smith, Hezekiah	S.	2.	22.	8
Smith, Jacob	S.	2.	56.	1
Smith, Jerry	S.	2.	39.	4
Smith, Joseph (No. 1)	S.	1.	71.	1
Smith, Joseph (No. 2)	S.	1.	71.	3
Smith, Langdon	S.	2.	21.	6
Smith, Mark	S.	2.	8.	1
Smith, Michael	T.	2.	59.	3
Smith, Peter	S.	1.	3.	4
Smith, Samuel	S.	1.	70.	1
Smith, Samuel	S.	1.	72.	2
Smith, Samuel	S.	2.	21.	2
Smith, Solomon	S.	2.	37.	1
Smith, Stephen (No. 1)	S.	1.	70.	2
Smith, Stephen (No. 2)	S.	1.	71.	2
Smith, Stephen	S.	2.	53.	2
Smith, Stephen	T.	2.	60.	2
Smith, Stevey	S.	2.	51.	1
Smith, Timothy	S.	2.	25.	1
Smith, Truckey	S.	2.	54.	1
Smith, Trueworthy	S.	2.	11.	2
Smith, Zebulon (saw mill)	S.	2.	24.	5
Smith	S.	2.	9.	3
Soames, William F.	S.	2.	21.	5
Soames (No. 1)	T.	2.	67.	6
Soames (No. 2)	T.	2.	67.	5
Soames (No. 3)	T.	2.	68.	1
Steele, Benjamin	S.	2.	25.	2
Steele, Robert	S.	2.	24.	4
Stevens, Chase	S.	2.	37.	10
Stevens, Chase	S.	2.	39.	2
Stewart, Warren	S.	2.	8.	4
Store Building	S. I.	1.	75.	3
Store Building*	S. II.	2.	4.	5
Store Building (J. Philbrick, and wheelwright shop)*	T. II.	2.	58.	18
Store Building (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	23
Straw, Rowell (No. 1)	S.	2.	40.	2
Straw (No. 2)	S.	2.	40.	3
Swain, Ichabod	S.	1.	2.	1
Swain, Joseph	S.	2.	52.	4
Swain, J.*	S.	2.	21.	12
Swan, Jonathan	T.	1.	55.	1
Taylor, Charles, Prospect St.*	T. I.	2.	75.	4
Taylor, Chase	S.	2.	13.	2
Taylor, Ede	S.	2.	28.	1
Taylor, Ede	S.	2.	41.	2
Taylor, Ira	S. I.	1.	39.	3
Taylor, John (Esq.)	S.	2.	41.	1
Taylor, Mark	S.	2.	22.	2
Taylor, William	S.	2.	13.	1
Taylor	F.	1.	25.	1
Tenney	T.	1.	57.	2
Tenney	S.	2.	37.	11
Tenney*	S.	2.	3.	6
Thomas, Charles	S.	2.	39.	1
Thomas, Jonathan	T.	1.	51.	2
Thomas	T.	1.	26.	2
Thomas	S.	1.	40.	1
Thomas	S.	1.	37.	2
Thompson, Daniel	S.	1.	32.	3
Thompson, Jacob	S.	1.	32.	1
Thorne, Phinehas	T.	2.	72.	1
Tilton, Daniel	S.	2.	31.	3
Tilton, Jacob	T.	2.	65.	6
Tilton, William	T.	2.	65.	4

		Div.	Lot	Site
"Turkey Mill" *	S. III.	2.	33.	2
Tuttle (or Calef)	S.	1.	2.	3
Vaughn (or Hill)	S.	1.	6.	1
Wadleigh, Dearborn	S.	2.	52.	1
Wadleigh, John B.	S.	2.	35.	8
Wadleigh, Joseph	S.	2.	35.	2
Wadleigh	S.	2.	35.	3
Wallis (Maj. or Mrs.)	S.	2.	57.	1
Wallis, Reuben	S.	2.	57.	2
Wallis, Reuben (Jr.)	S.	2.	57.	3
Wallis	S.	2.	38.	6
Ward (original; also distillery)	S. I.	1.	39.	10
Ward	T.	1.	54.	1
Webster, Peter	S.	1.	73.	1
Webster, Thomas	S.	2.	27.	2
Weeks, John	S.	2.	35	7
Weeks, Mark	S.	2.	35.	1
Weeks, William	S.	2.	34.	5
Weeks*	S.	2.	37.	12
Welch	S.	1.	71.	4
Welch	S.	2.	29.	2
Wheelock	S.	2.	16.	1
Wheelock	S.	2.	Com. land.	5
Wheelwright Shop (1859)*	T. II.	2.	58.	20
Whipple, Robert	S.	2.	42.	4
Whipple, Robert	S.	2.	47.	1
Whitcher	S.	2.	24.	2
Wiggin	S.	2.	Com. land.	9
Wilson	S.	2.	7.	6
Woodman, W. S.*	S.	2.	22.	9
Woodman (upper)	S.	2.	11.	1
Woodman (original)	S. I.	1.	75.	4
Young, Ezra	S.	2.	40.	4

MAP INDEX III.

VILLAGE STREETS.

The following is an alphabetical list of twenty-five *streets*, etc., laid out within the original limits of Sanbornton, in what are now the *villages* of Tilton and Franklin Falls. The word "street" is understood after each name, — unless another designation is added in parenthesis, — followed, as in the previous map indexes, by a reference to the "Village Plan" where found ("F. I." or "T. I.") and a brief description: —

1. Aiken (F. I.). From Sanborn Street to Walter Aiken's residence.
2. Aiken (Avenue) (F. I.). From Bow Street, above W. Aiken's factory, up the hill, to his residence; a foot-path.
3. Bow (F. I.). From Central Street, near the Winnipiseogee Paper Mills No. 2, round the "Ox Bow," to Central Street again, above Sanborn Bridge.
4. Cedar (T. I.). From Winter Street, north and northwest, to and beyond the continuation of High Street.
5. Central (F. I.). From Republican (covered) Bridge to Federal Bridge; and from Sanborn Bridge, up Willow Hill, towards Tilton. This is the principal street of Franklin Falls village, its middle section being on the Northfield side of the river.
6. Centre (T. I.). From Main Street, opposite the Methodist house of worship, north, to Pleasant Street.
7. Chestnut (T. I.). From Main Street, near the mouth of Packer Brook, north, to High Street, and A. Elliot's residence.
8. Elmwood (Avenue) (T. I.). From School Street, west, to B. T. Brown's residence and Prospect Street; named also Maple Street on the records of the village precinct.
9. High (T. I.). From School Street, west, in rear of the seminary buildings, to Prospect, Chestnut, and Cedar Streets. Laid out, but not yet opened between the two latter streets.
10. Main (T. I.). The principal street of Tilton village, extending, on the plan, from the Cemetery and Park to Monument Square and Simonds's Mills.
11. Maple (F. I.). From Central at two points, foot and side of Willow Hill, on either side of W. Burleigh's residence, uniting and continuing to Park Street. (For Maple Street in Tilton, see Elmwood Avenue.)
12. Mechanic (T. I.). From Main Street, north, to M. C. Abbott's blacksmith shop.
13. Monument (Square) (T. I.). An expansion of Main Street, at the foot of School Street, near the hotel, Town Hall, Hill's brick block, etc.

14. NESMITH (F. I.). From Central Street, above Sanborn Bridge, up the river, by pulp mill and the "Row."

15. PARK (F. I.). From Pearl Street, west, to Sanborn Street, by the cemetery.

16. PARK (T. I.). From the west extremity of Main Street, east side of the Park, north, to Winter Street.

17. PEARL (F. I.). North, from Central Street, at top of Willow Hill, to be continued in the same direction to Sanborn Street.

18. PLEASANT (T. I.). From School Street, above the railroad bridge, west, to Prospect and Main Streets.

19. PROSPECT (T. I.). From near the railroad station, north, to High Street and Elmwood Avenue (Maple Street).

20. SANBORN (F. I.). From Central Street, opposite F. H. Sanborn's store, up the hill, north, by Aiken Street and cemetery, towards C. C. Babbitt's residence.

21. SCHOOL (T. I.). From Main Street, at the Town Hall, north, towards Sanbornton Square.

22. TILTON (LANE) (T. I.). From Mrs. A. H. Tilton's residence, south, to the Tilton Mills.

23. WATER (F. I.). On the river bank, above Federal Bridge, to A. Proctor's residence.

24. WEST (T. I.). From Prospect Street, west, to Chestnut Street.

25. WINTER (T. I.). From Main Street, near S. Conden, Jr.'s, residence, north, towards the Tin Corner.

MEMORANDA AND FAMILY RECORDS.

A FEW pages will now be left blank at the close of this volume, in which it is hoped that memoranda of new objects and events, serving to make up the town's future history, will be entered, as also a continuation of such family records, at the several homesteads of the town, as may prove of great service to its future genealogists.

To show how history is forming, the establishment of a new post-office, "Gaza" by name, at Clark's Corner, and the building of a new house of worship in Franklin, on Sanbornton soil, might be noted as belonging to this very year, 1882, before the present volume is issued, and yet too late to be noticed in their appropriate places, on pages 99 and 461. Entries under the head of "Memoranda" may be varied to suit individual tastes. Some may be interested to continue the records of the town's votes from pages 426 and 428, or of the town officers from pages 402 to 407.

In conclusion, it is earnestly recommended that the additional "Marriages, Births, and Deaths," continually occurring in the several families, be here recorded, under these respective heads, in the books of those families, giving in each case the pages and consecutive numbers in Vol. II. or the supplement of this volume, where reference to the same individuals, as parents or children, is made.

MEMORANDA.

MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

HISTORICAL MAPS
OF
SANBORN TON

COMPILED BY

M.T. RUNNELS & A.P. AYLING.

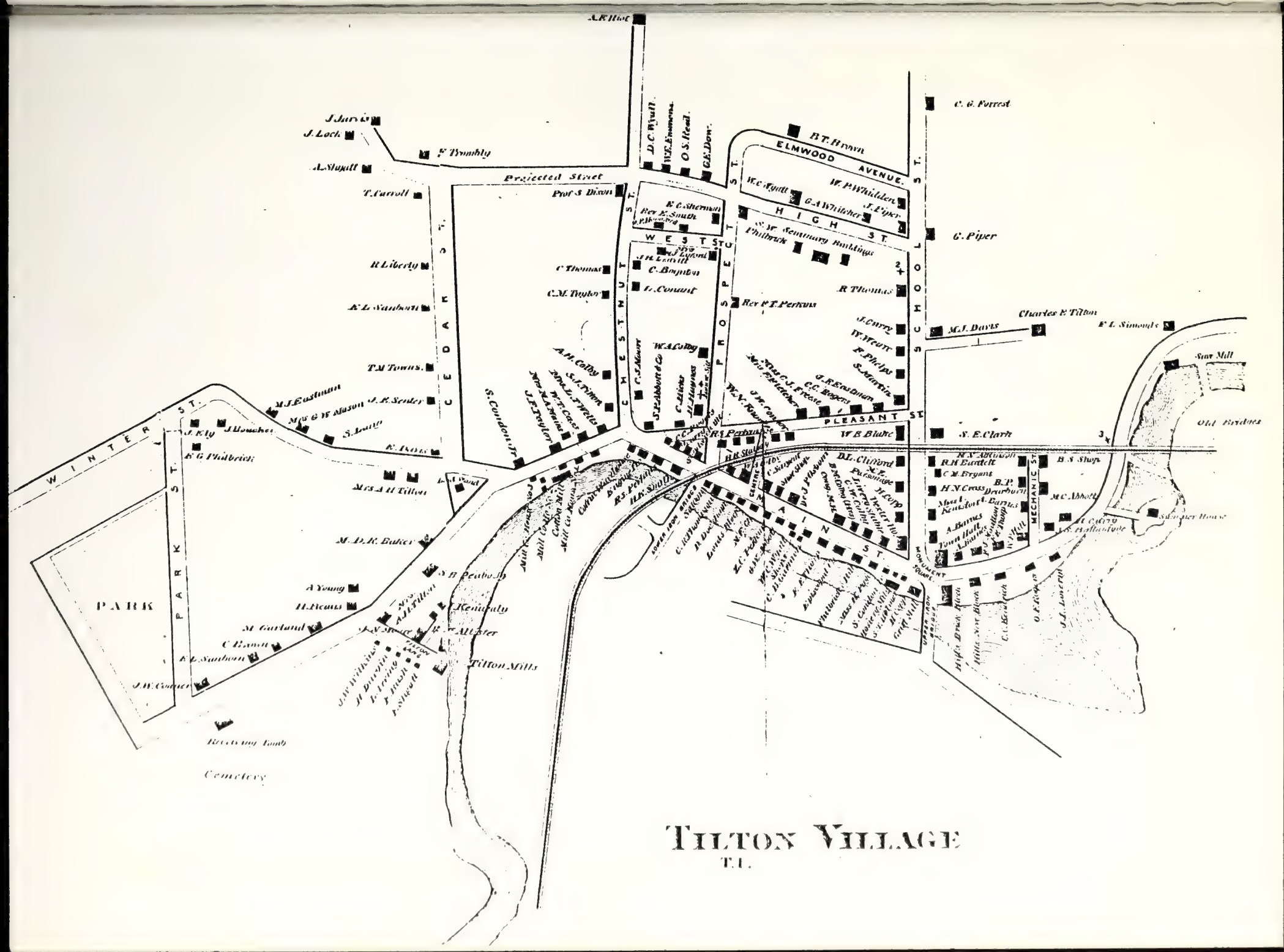
1882.

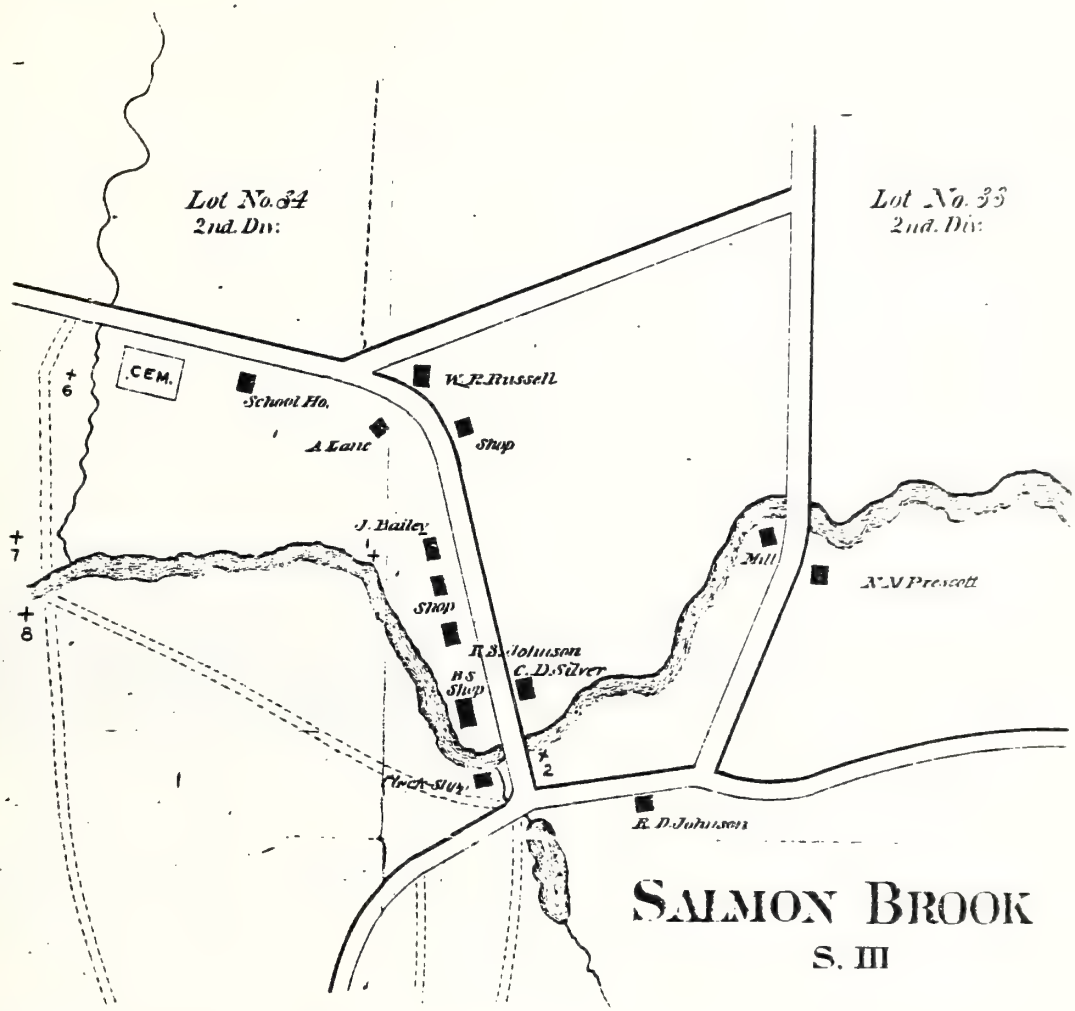

SANBORNTON SQUARE
S.I
R.A. Jones
Lot No. 75
1st Div.
W. Payne
C.S. Boardman
J. Chesley
H.P. Wilson
CEM.
C.A Lane
Lot No. 14
1st Div.
Lot No. 15
1st Div.
Cider Mill
E.B Currier
H.C. Bodwell
H.J.L. Bodwell
S.B. Sanborn
T.M. Jaques
C. Bodwell
G. Woodward
School Ho
Hall
Congregational Meet.
Town House
M.J. Watleigh
W.E. Payne
E.C. Eastman
P. Currier
M. Clough
J. Blaisdell
Shop
S.G. Abbott
J.M. Taylor
S.W. Morrison
R.S. Shop
S.P. Cilley
D. Jacobs
J.H. Jacobs
T.T. Runnels
A.M. Baker
J.J. Lane
Lot No. 39
1st Div.
W.D. Pike
C.K. Elliot
F. Abbott
T.W. Taylor

FRANKLIN FALLS.

F. I.




WINTER ST.
PARK ST.
CEDAR ST.
CHESTNUT ST.
PROSPECT ST.
SCHOOL ST.
WEST ST.
HIGH ST.
ELMWOOD AVENUE.
PLEASANT ST.
MAIN ST.
MECHANIC ST.
MONUMENT SQUARE
Projected Street
PARK
Receiving Tomb
Cemetery
Tilton Mills
Old Bridge
Star Mill
Stranger House
Town Hall
Methodist Church
Congregational Church
Baptist Church
Catholic Church
Universalist Church
Seminary Building
Philbrick
Charles E. Tilton
C. G. Forrest
C. Piper
Prof. S. Dixon
Rev. E. T. Perkins
R. Thomas
W. B. Blake
S. E. Clark
M. J. Davis
F. L. Simonds
D. L. Clifford
R. H. Eastlick
C. M. Bryant
H. N. Cross
B. S. Shaw
M. C. Abbott
A. Barnes
T. Barnes
J. Curry
W. Wyatt
E. Phelps
S. Merrin
W. V. Knowlton
J. H. Conner
C. C. Rogers
G. F. Eastman
Mrs. C. J. Fiske
Miss Pitcher
R. S. Perham
H. H. Stuart
C. Singett
Silver Shop
Dr. J. Philbrook
E. Pillsbury
H. Cupp
Mrs. L. Kimball
H. N. Abbott
B. P. Dearborn
Mrs. Kimball
Mrs. A. Barnes
Town Hall
P. O.
Mrs. Mill
Mrs. Hallenbeck
Mrs. Caldwell
Mrs. Hallenbeck
Mrs. Hallenbeck
Mrs. Hallenbeck

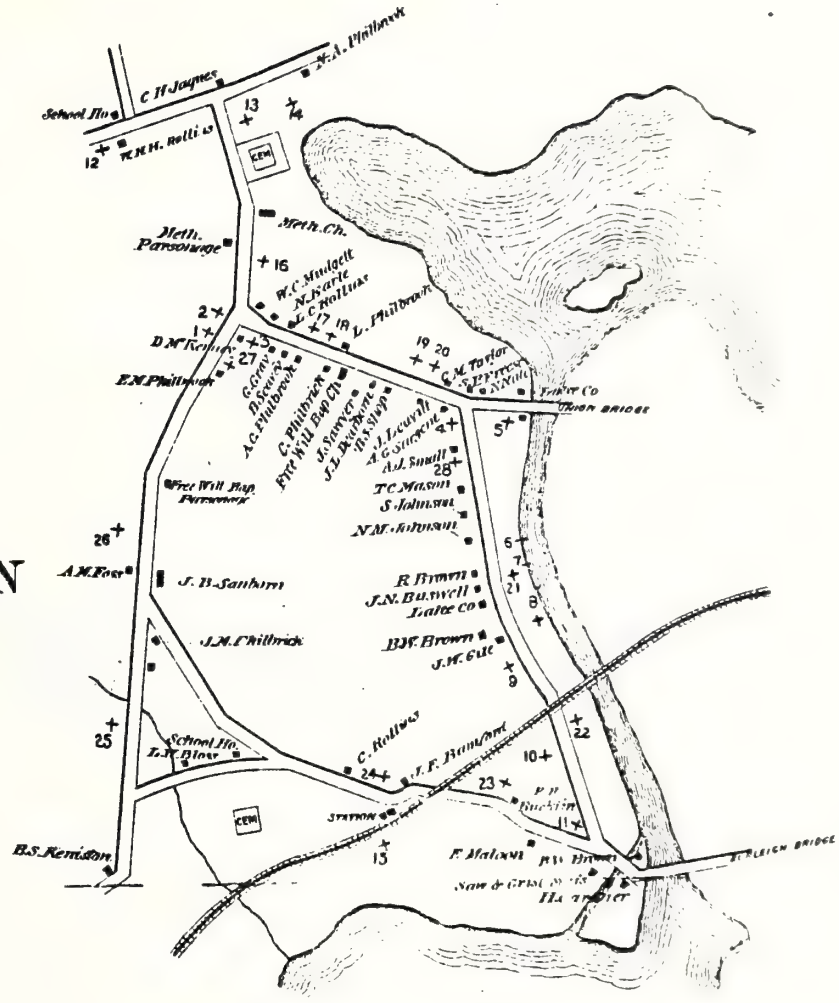


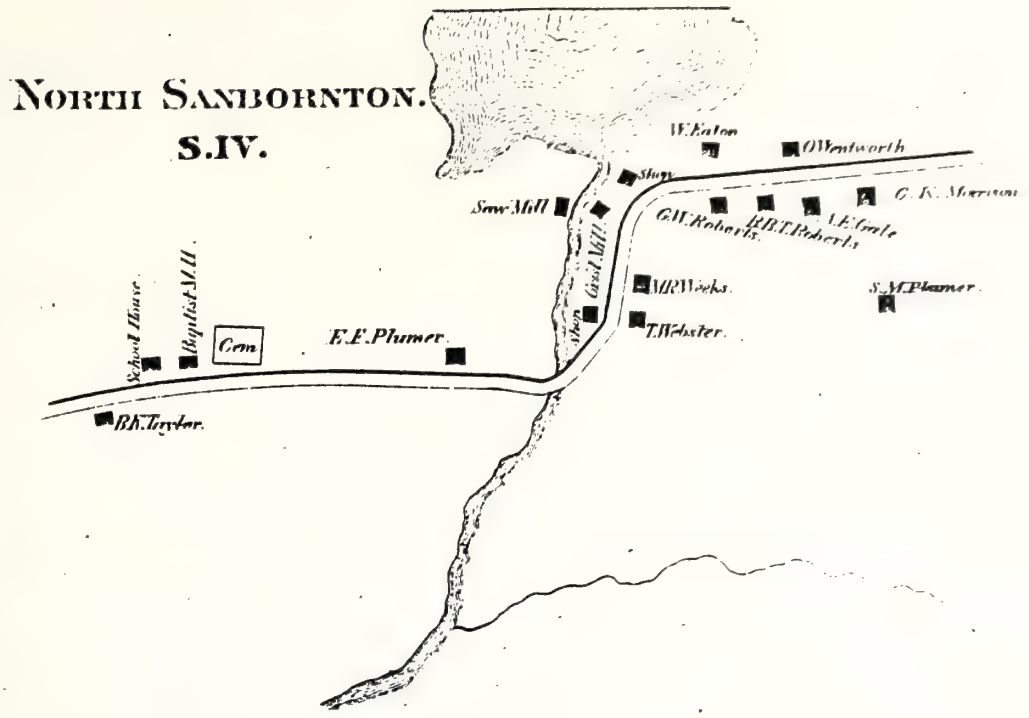
SALMON BROOK

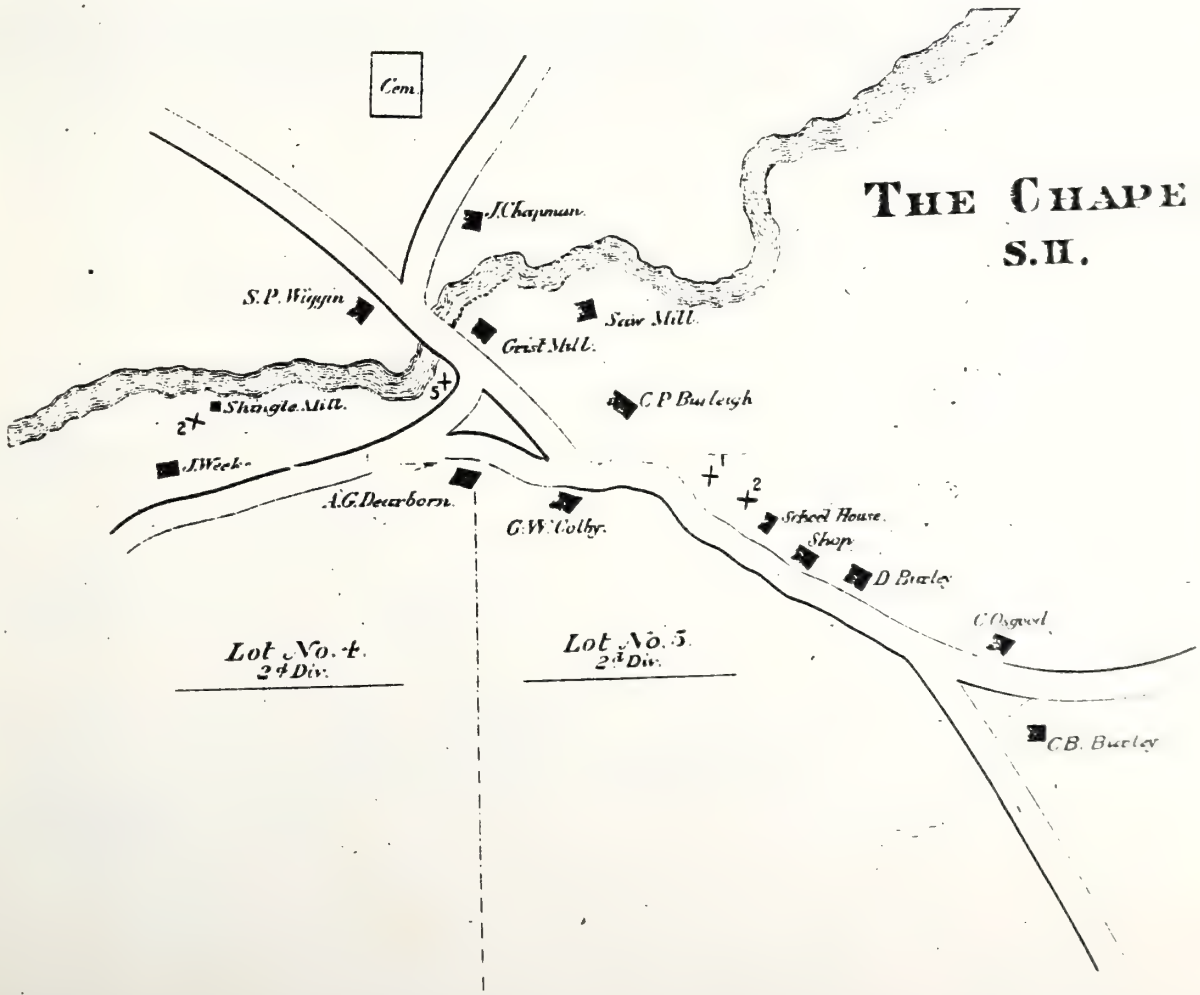
S. III

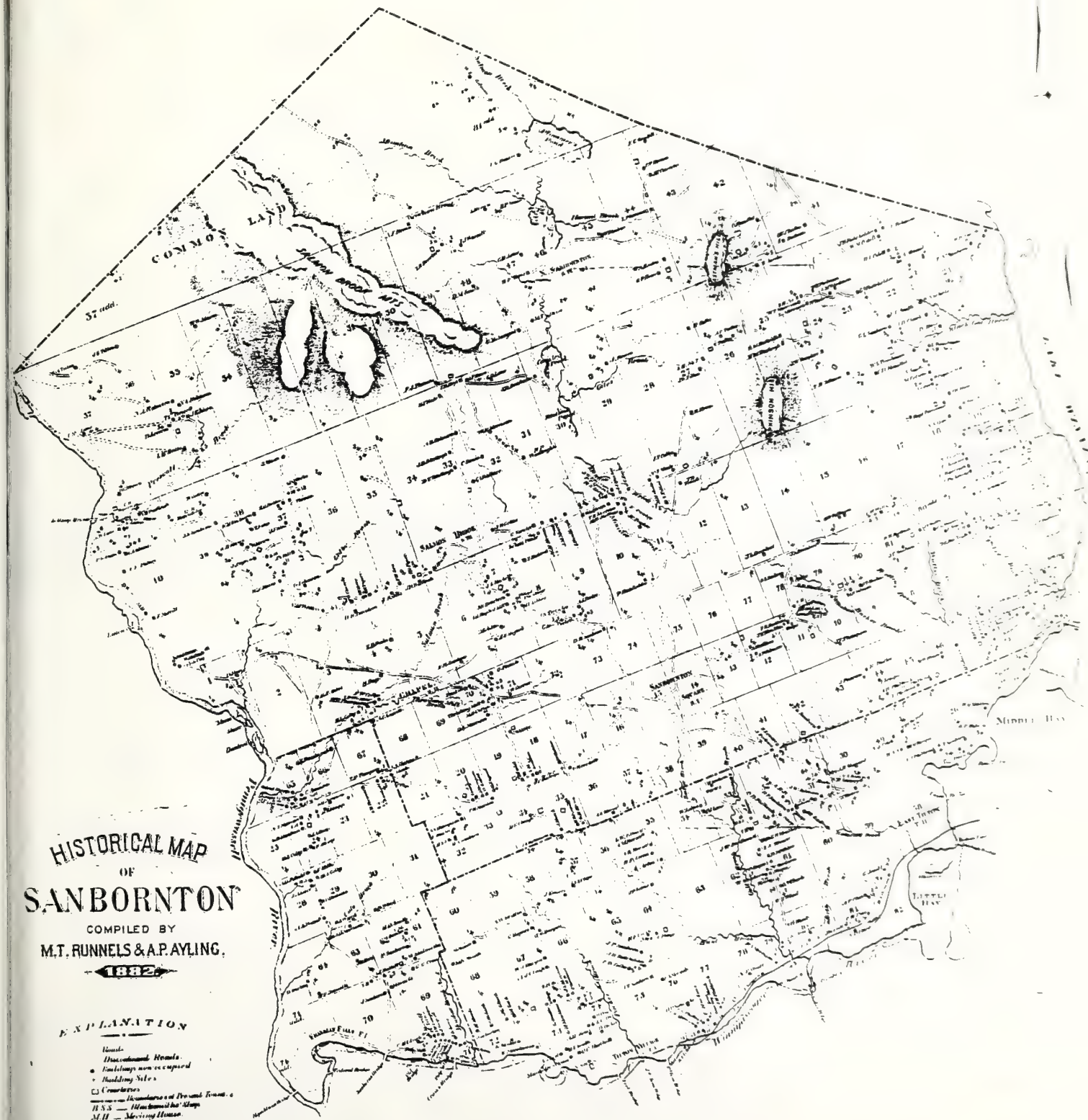
EAST TILTON

T. II




NORTH SANBORNTON.
S.IV.
W. Eaton
O Wentworth
Shop
Saw Mill
Shop
Grist Mill
G. K. Morrison
G.W. Roberts
B.B.T. Roberts
J.E. Crate
M.P. Weeks
S.M. Plumer
T. Webster
School House
Baptist Mill
Cem
E.E. Plumer
B.K. Taylor


THE CHAPEL.
S.II.
Cem
J. Chapman
S.P. Wiggin
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
C.P. Burleigh
Shingle Mill
J. Weeks
A.G. Dearborn
G.W. Colby
School House
Shop
D. Burley
C. Osgood
C.B. Burley
Lot No. 4
2d Div.
Lot No. 5
2d Div.


COMMON LAND
SALMON BROOK
SALMONTON
HORNING HILL
MIDDLE HILL
LITTLE HILL
HISTORICAL MAP
OF
SANBORNTON
COMPILED BY
M.T. RUNNELS & A.P. AYLING.
1882
EXPLANATION
Houses
Unoccupied Houses
Buildings now occupied
Building Sites
Cemeteries
Boundaries of Present Towns
HSS — Horse-shoeing Shops
MH — Meeting House
SH — School House
WWS Wheelwright Shops

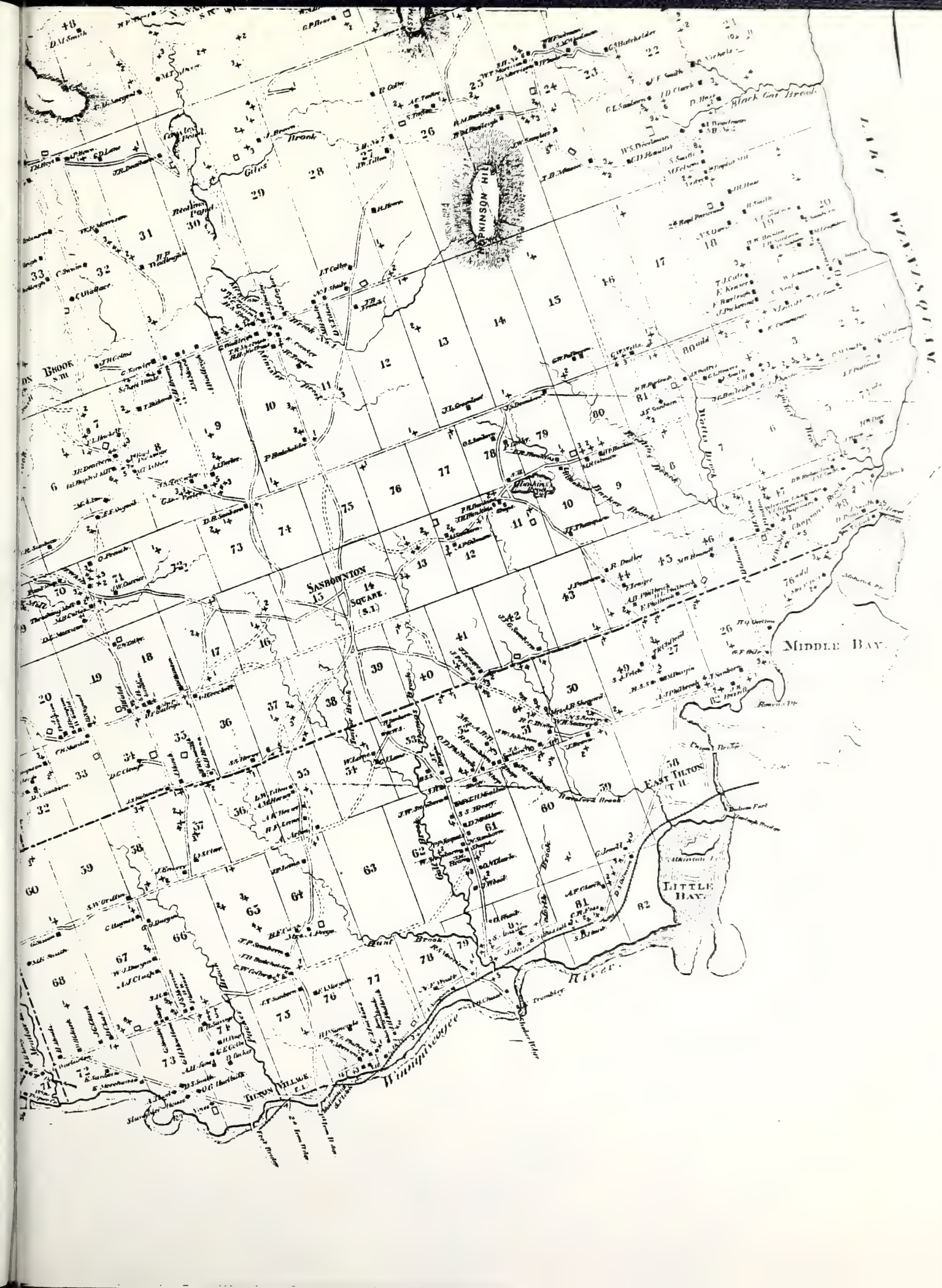

HISTORICAL MAP
OF
SANBORNTON
COMPILED BY
M.T. RUNNELS & A.P. AYLING.
1882
Scale — 160 Rods to the Inch.
EXPLANATION
— Roads
---- Discontinued Roads.
▪ Buildings now occupied
+ Building Sites.
□ Cemeteries
—·—·— Boundaries of Present Towns.
B.S.S. — Blacksmiths' Shop.
M.H. — Meeting House.
S.H. — School House.
W.W.S. Wheelwright Shop
SALMON BROOK MTS
SALMON BROOK
CHAPEL
S.H.
Pemigewasset River
FRANKLIN FALLS
TILTON

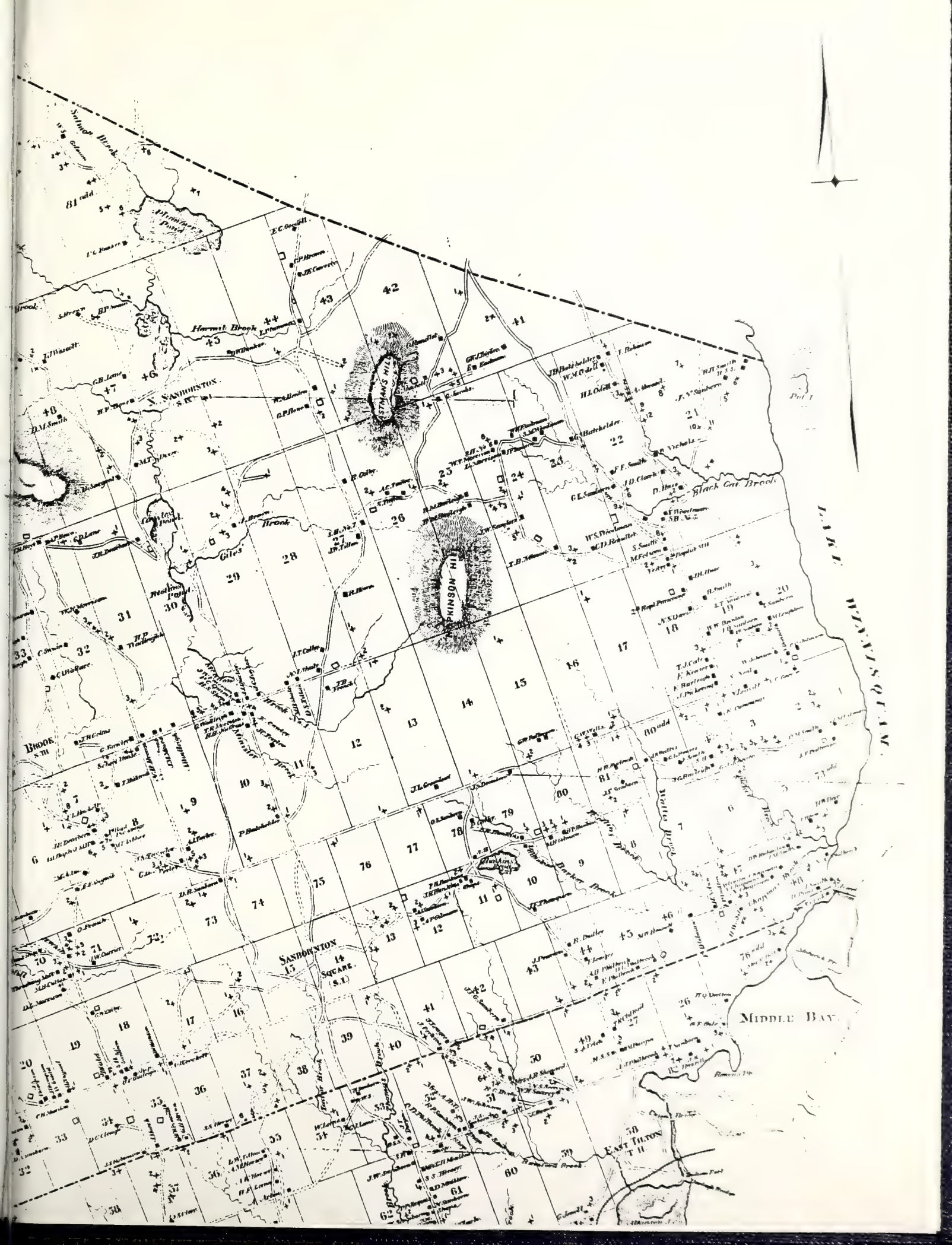


HISTORICAL MAP

OF

SANDWICH


Black Cat Brook
Giles
Brook
Hankinson Hill
Brook
Brook
Brook


Hermit Brook
Giles
Brook
Realtimes Pond
Black Cat Brook
Barker Brook
Middle Brook
Middle Bay
St Mans Hill
Perkinson Hill
Sandbornton
Square
(S.L)
East Fulton
T H